

PA Story I

Fitch & others
of Luzerne & Wyoming Cos



Ms. Vera Davis
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Tunkhannock, PA 18657-5953

Pennsylvania Story I
Fitch and others of Luzerne and
Wyoming Counties



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Old Fitch History

Printed in bold.....my thoughts and research in regular print.

THE FITCH FAMILY

Do not have an exact author, except that this person talks about "Grandfather, Giles"

There are errors in this account of family history. Apparently written by someone who thought this line of the family came from Rev. James Fitch, hence about that line.

John Fitch, Jr., eldest son of Capt. John and Alice (Fitch) Fitch and grandson of Capt. John Fitch and Elizabeth Waterman was born in Windham, July 14, 1732. He graduated from Yale in Nov. 1753. He married Mercy Lathrop. He died in 1755 at the age of 23 years, leaving one daughter Alice, born Jan. 1, 1755. A post-humus son named John was born at Canterbury on January 11, 1756. All these facts are true, but not of our line of Fitches.

Apparently the Father John graduated from Yale in the class of 1753. There is a reference made to the "Yale College Biography, Class of 1753.

John Fitch, born Jan. 11, 1756, at Canterbury, Conn. There is no authentic record of his wife's name or of his marriage. Tradition says he married twice. The Hartford, Conn. records tell of the appointment of John Fitch of Canterbury on May 28, 1777 to Lt. Commissary Dept. of Conn. State Troops. He assigned his title to a grant of land, now the old homestead, to his two sons, Gideon and Nathaniel. The assignment is on file at Harrisburg, Pa., state capitol and is signed by him. Several things here are confused. This is a mixture of what happened to our John Fitch and much that did not.

1. Yes, he was probably married twice.
2. The John Fitch who was appointed to that Commissary post was John Fitch who had married Irene Warner, and had children, Rebecca, John, Benjamin, and another daughter. He was made a Capt. Don't know if this John received a grant of land or not. He was son of Benjamin, and the family moved to New York.
3. John born Jan. 11, 1756 is definitely not the John in our ancestor line, though he did exist. He married Clarissa Wales and had children, James, John, Lucius and Clarissa and he lived and died in Windham on June 23, 1807. Much evidence including his tombstone in Windham, that he did not move to PA.
4. Have not seen the actual contract which gave John's land to Gideon & Nathaniel. Might be wise to check at Harrisburg and see just what it says. And if it was really signed by him. The only contract we have of John Fitch is signed with a mark.

So you can see that the old history and the research that was done then was not very thorough. Much of it seems to have been more assumption than actually based on facts. Since this paragraph contains information about 2 different John Fitches and neither can be our John Fitch, there was a lot of liberty taken on this old history. Of course, they did not have the resources we have at our fingertips, so easy to make such errors. Even now it is very hard to match this particular family in PA to the right one in CT. Keep working at it. Unless you were a public figure of some sort, there isn't a lot of history around about you in print.

This grant was given Connecticut settlers and stockholders of the Connecticut Company after they had been evicted from their original lands in Wyoming Valley after a civil war of about 20 years duration. See Pennamite Wars. By an act of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1799, known as the Pennamite Act, an equal amount of land north of the Lackawanna River was granted to the disposed holders. This land was not nearly as good, and it was outside the hard coal belt. This, notwithstanding the King of England's grant to Connecticut, is dated 14 years before the grant by the same king to William Penn. John Fitch was so put out that he refused to ever live on the land given to him. Giving it back to his sons, Gideon and Nathaniel, he went back to Connecticut and died there in 1815. There was much litigation over this title. It was tried once in New Jersey. Judge Jenkins and other leading lawyers of that day were on hand and proved that their grant had dated Penn's by 14 years. They showed their deed from the Iroquois Indians whereby they paid them a certain number of fish hooks, beads, and red flannel. This so-called deed is in the museum at Philadelphia. An old Indian chief signed it by a mark in sheepskin, having dipped his whole hand in ink and placed it on the deed. After all this was proven, the attorney for the Quakers got up and said, "The king gave you the land first, but he gave it to us last. Therefore it is ours", for according to the English law at that time the king alone had the right to change his mind.....and the court or commission so heeded.

The story about the Pennamite wars is true in the main part. However we do not know about the giving of other land to these settlers. Most of the histories say that the settlers and claimants from CT were given the land they had claimed but they had to pay money to get it and the PA claimants were paid then for the loss of their land. So this bit about being given other land may not be true. The only maps we have seen show John Fitch's land in the same place it always was.....in the curve of the Susquehanna River. The only difference in place was that one old history said that John Fitch settled across the river in Kingston.....and that was south just across from where Wilkes-Barre is at this time. So we do not know this for sure. But when he came in 1788 he settled at the land on the curve of the Susquehanna. Unless he had come earlier than that to Kingston.....as one story says in 1779 after the massacre.....it appears he settled at just one place. We cannot count out the fact that he might have come earlier.....except we find the John we think is our John in Poplar Plains near Norwalk. He is there in 1766 when he is married and when his brother dies. There are some periods of time when we have no record of where he might have been or what he was doing. So not impossible that he had been to PA before, but if so he did go back to CT to live for quite a few years before bringing his family with him. We have no baptism's found for his older children, only the children of his sister, Elizabeth and David King.

Since we know that John Fitch did stay in PA and did live on the land and was there in 1790 and in all the census and tax lists through 1813 and his death was reported in the Luzerne newspaper of July 1815....."John Fitch died in Tunkhannock, aged 78 years" we can be pretty sure he did not move to CT. So whoever wrote this history of the family is apparently incorrect about his information about John Fitch. It may be the story was told and this part was about John Fitch, Jr. though he died in Norwalk in 1792 and not 1815. But that John, Sr., father of Gideon and Nathaniel, went back to CT, does not fit with the actual records we do find in PA. Very possible the son was displeased with all that had gone on and headed back to CT.

1. Gideon and Nathaniel call John Fitch, Sr. "their father"
2. John Fitch, Sr. is found in Luzerne Co., (later Wyoming Co.) in 1790, 1798, 1800 and several tax years up to and including 1813.

3. No records found of any other land in his name
4. John Fitch died in 1815 in Tunkhannock, aged 78 years (born about 1737)
5. No burial records found for John or Mary in PA or in CT.

Nathaniel Fitch was born 1782 in Canterbury, Conn., Windham, and died at Falls Township, Wyoming Co., PA. He was buried at the Fitch Cemetery on the old homestead there. His wife was Sarah Keeler. They were married August 29, 1801 in Falls Township and lived on the old homestead all their lives.

Probably just another assumption that Nathaniel was born in Canterbury, CT, because they thought he came from Rev. James Fitch's line. We have not found any legal or public record of Nathaniel's birth. The John Fitch who lived in Windham has been proven NOT to be the father of our John Fitch.

Nathaniel Fitch, Jr. was born July 9, 1806 at Tunkhannock, Falls Township, Wyoming Co., PA. He was "bound out" for 6 years to learn the blacksmith's and gunsmith's trades to a party in Easton, PA, by his father. (Easton is about 100 miles from his home). He came home, said to have run away, in about 8 months, but he had learned the trade. He opened a shop on the old homestead in partnership with his brother, Giles. (My grandfather). After my grandfather learned the trade, Nat, as he was called, said that there was not enough work for two so he sold out and went west alone through the woods, his only baggage being his rifle, hatchet and a sack of salt. Giles visited him in Fort Wayne once and Nat visited our house. Grandfather lived with us; I can just remember him.

The 1880 census has Giles living with his son, Asher and wife, Emily and children
Emily, Newman, Jennie, Albert, Nellie, Stephen, Martha

Since we have heard about a Stephen Fitch doing a family genealogy, we can possibly assume that it was Stephen who put together this family history. We find that his grandfather, Giles, was living with them in the 1880 census of Asher Fitch. So most likely this was the Stephen who did research on the family and the "unknown researcher" was unable to find it.

As a conclusion about this Fitch History report; there was much in it that is not correct. It still appears that our John Fitch, 1737-1815 came from Thomas Fitch of Norwalk, and was the John Fitch of Poplar Plains, and grandson of Nathaniel Fitch 1682-1743.

Will try to do a paper on the points of proof and speculation on the different John Fitch's that might be in contention for this historical spot! Your ancestor.

2008 Observations about the family history.....

Written originally in 1996 of my observations at that time, I will try to add what we have learned about these things since that time.

1. Family tradition says that the John Fitch that came to PA with his family is from the family of Rev. James Fitch. (Currently, that has almost been ruled out. Always still possible, but unlikely. It appears that the line was from Thomas Fitch, founder of Norwalk and brother to Rev. James Fitch.)

2. Family tradition says that this John had some claim to the land they settled on, by government commission or by the Trenton Decree, and that since there was a lot of turmoil about the land and he was so upset about it, he just deeded the land over to his 2 sons, Gideon and Nathaniel, and didn't want anything more to do with it. He left the state and went back to CT to die. (Facts show this:

John Fitch was still there in 1810 and in previous tax and census years.

John Fitch was in the 1813 local tax list

John Fitch died in 1815, prob. in the first half of the year

Reported in July of 1815 that "John Fitch died in Tunkhannock, age 78"

The above facts which are found on the local records show that most likely he did not leave the state of PA to go back to CT. In fact it appears that from the family tradition that "John Fitch went back to CT and died there" was true, except that the John Fitch who died in 1792 seems to have been our John's son and not John himself. Likely John Fitch, Jr. thought the life in PA was too hard, and it appeared in 1792 that he thought it best to go back to CT to seek his fortune with those folks he had grown up with. The future looked bleak in PA at the time. This has not been proven for sure, circumstantial evidence shows it could be true. In 1790 PA there were 2 males living with John Fitch, besides himself, over the age of 16. By 1800 only our Nathaniel was left at home and no sign of any other John Fitch in the area. In CT in 1792 a John Fitch, Jr. died, probably of smallpox. His inventory indicates that he owned nothing but the clothes he had on his back. The men who were with him and settled his estate were people that they had lived with and near when they were still living in CT. John was probably in his mid to upper 20's at this time. No mention of any land, or a wife in his probate papers. Inventory lists only clothing. Another family history statement was "that John Fitch went for a visit back to CT, got sick, and died there".

That he got the land through some kind of decree was probably true. It may have been through owning a share or half share in the Susquehanna Co. He was stated to have been a claimant before the Decree of Trenton which was 1782.

If he were of Rev. James that would be very likely as his line started the Susque. Co.

If he were of Thomas, still very possible as they sold shares all over the state, as well as the fact that they probably knew their Rev. James relatives.

3. Family tradition says that this John married twice and that Gideon and Nathaniel were half-brothers by two different mothers. (Very likely, if John was married to Elizabeth Lockwood and she was the mother of Gideon in 1771 and she was dead by 1783. Nathaniel was born 1781 or '82. We have no record of her death except from her father's will which says she was deceased by the 1784 when the will was probated. So we do not know who was the mother of Nathaniel for sure at this time. No new facts have come to light on this.)

4. In 1996 correspondence with John Townsend Fitch of the Rev. James Fitch line states that he believes that our John probably came down from the Thomas Fitch Family, brother of James. He based this on what he called the "Rogers" collection. (After much checking, it appears that the Rogers Collection of papers is at least partially the same as the report we got from the Bowlbys and that I so carefully typed off in the 1970's. A portion of it was sent to me later by the woman who aids JTFitch in his books on the Rev. James Fitch family. She is from Salt Lake City. She was surprised that I had such a copy. I sent her the rest of it, as well as sending it to Ann Hassold. No where in that report is their any proof of which family our John Fitch came from. Just mostly circumstantial evidence.

JTF says the Roger's Collection is in the Connecticut State Library and that Gideon and Nathaniel were the sons of John Fitch and Elizabeth Lockwood. Elizabeth's Lockwood's mother's maiden name was Morehouse and Gideon Morehouse was her father. From the will of John's mother, Elizabeth (Beers) Ellis we find that John and Elizabeth had children, John Jr., Gideon, and Susanna by 1778. If Gideon is the Gideon of PA, then he was born about 1771. A time span of about 11 years before Nathaniel was born. Nathaniel would have been born after the will was written and so not named. The will never proved, so no final probate papers with a correction of names in 1786 when John's mother died in CT. Still no proof of the mother of Nathaniel or even of his birth. At the time of John's mother's death in 1786 all the property went to her son John.....probably our John, and none of the grandsons were renamed at that time. By the time of her death it appeared that all of her other children had died. John, his children, and the children of Elizabeth (Fitch) King were all that were left to claim any of her property. Some did go to the children of Elizabeth King, as the mother was dead, but John was given the rest and then it would have been up to him to pass the inheritance on to his children.

5. The Books of John Townsend Fitch have proven that the traditional line from Rev. James Fitch could not be true as we printed it in our Fitch Family book which is in the Fort Wayne Library. Not through the John's of that line. (This is not to say that he could not have come from another line of Rev. James Fitch, but he has now done down 7 generations and has not found any connection with our John of PA. It is very doubtful that we could come from the Rev. James line. The only line that had a John that was not followed further was a John, son of James and Abial (Metcalf) Fitch who moved to Salisbury in Litchfield Co., CT. He appeared to have been in the Army, but there is no marriage or children found by John Townsend Fitch. Not impossible, as we do not know what happened to him. That would be about the only trail left open to Rev. James Fitch as an ancestor of this line of the family. But if JTFitch has not found it, probably the records are not there to be found.) The evidence is very strong that our line came through Thomas Fitch of Norwalk.

6. The Rev. James Fitch family was heavily involved as CT claimants of the Wyoming Valley in PA where our John settled. They started the Susquehanna Co., but did sell to people all over the state of CT. I will not write the whole story here, but there was a division in the state between the "new lights" and the "old lights". New Lights were followers of Rev. George Whitfield and the "Old Lights" were the conservatives. Rev. James line, and the Susquehanna Co., was with the "new lights" and Thomas Fitch line was with the conservatives. The state was pretty much divided between east and west. East, new and West, old. The John in Norwalk, CT appears to have been of the conservative line, but that does not rule out the possibility that he might have purchased a share or half share in the Susquehanna Co. Would have to be a purchase he made, as his father died in 1748 and the Susquehanna Co. was not started until 1752. Possible it might have been purchased by Samuel Fitch and our John bought it from him.

6. The name NATHANIEL goes down in both the James and Thomas lines. The brothers, James, Thomas, Samuel and Joseph, had a brother named Nathaniel who died in England never coming to America. In fact it appears 3 of them came to America after the death of their brother and brought their mother with them. (Rev. James had a son Nathaniel so easily passed down through that line but Thomas's son John named a son Nathaniel, which appears to be our line, so Nathaniel was a name from both lines. Theophilus is also a name passed down in both lines.

7. Peletiah was a grandson of Rev. James Fitch. There is a Peletiah who is found in the Wyoming Valley in PA on the tax schedule of 1798. It could not be the same Peletiah, as he would have been 100 years old by this time, but could be a descendant. This is just to show that some of the Rev. James Fitch line did move to that area though it appears that many must have sold their shares in the land there. (This just to show that both lines had descendants who ended up in the Wyoming Valley.)

8. Daniel, son of Rev. James, married Mary Sherwood of Fairfield and were married at Fairfield. Mary was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Fitch Sherwood. Mary Fitch Sherwood was the daughter of Rev. James brother, Thomas Fitch. So the line between the families crossed. This to show that though travel may have been somewhat difficult in those days, many did travel to and fro across this part of America and they covered quite a bit of territory, especially along the rivers and the coast. And it was a Matthew Sherwood who settled with John Fitch in the Wyoming Valley.

9. We know Gideon's age by his cemetery inscription and that he died on February 17, 1843 at 73 years. So that would make his birth date in 1770 or 1771 and he would be 10 to 12 years older than Nathaniel.

10. Ruth and Esseck Fitch were born in 1768 and 1769 and probably the oldest of the John Fitch children. (this became something that was disproved by later records. Actually Ruth and Esseck were both the children of John Fitch who was the son of Theophilus Fitch. He was born about 1740 and so was nearly the same age as our John Fitch, born about 1737. They were the only 2 John Fitches living in Norwalk in the period of their lifetime.....except for their descendants. Though there was room in the 1790 census of Luzerne Co, PA, for Ruth and Esseck, they were most likely in the family of John, son of Theophilus. Ruth was the name of the first wife of John, and Esseck was carried down in the line of those of the John Fitch line who went to New York. Everything points to the fact that Ruth and Esseck were the children of John Fitch, son of Theophilus. He had many other children also with his 2nd wife. They moved to Albany, NY in 1794. And also to disprove that they belonged to our John was the will of Elizabeth Ellis, mother of our John Fitch. As she named her grandchildren and Ruth and Esseck were not among them.

11. scenario of John Fitch and Elizabeth Lockwood

John, Jr. born	1768 or abouts (May have been the one who died 1792, Norwalk)
Gideon born	1770-1771
Susanna	do not know birth but before 1778. Listed third, but that may have been because she was female, not born third.
Mother, Elizabeth Lockwood	dies
John remarries	Mary??
Nathaniel	born 1781-82
Betsey	born 1784 (not proven but a possibility) dau. of John and

Sally **Mary, bapt. Stamford Episcopal Ch. May 20, 1784**
 Poss. married in Wyoming Co. in 1803 to Jeremiah Shaw
 married 1806 in Wyoming Co., PA, to Uriah Smith

1790 Census Luzerne Co., PA

John Fitch

1 male under 16.....would be Nathaniel
3 males over 16.....father John, John Jr. and Gideon
5 females.....wife Mary, Betsey, Sally ???

1800 Census, Luzerne Co., PA

John Fitch

1 male 16 to 26.....Nathaniel
1 female 10 to 16.....
2 females 16 to 16.....
John and wife both over 45

Gideon has his own home in 1800 so is no longer at home.

We have nothing on Sally's birth and the only thing we have on her is her marriage in Luzerne Co. in 1806. If Betsey is the Betsey who married in 1803 the birthyear of 1784 is about right. She would have been 21. In the marriage records Sally was called the "daughter of John Fitch". Betsey's marriage does not give the parents. Have searched the Shaw name and it appears that Jeremiah Shaw and Betsey Fitch lived in Sushquehin and then later moved to New York and finished their lives there. But Jeremiah was dead by 1850 and so when we look for the Shaw family we cannot find the proper Betsey and family.....Jeremiah died before she did, but do not have a date of death for Betsey either.

A search for more about Betsey Shaw, might accidently give us more information for her. Looking for birth and marriage records that give us more information is probably not possible. Along with the fact that many of the Luzerne records were destroyed by floods and the fact that they did not even keep good records in those early days, makes it nearly impossible to find the children of John Fitch, other than the ones we know already. With 5 females in 1790 and 3 at home in 1800 there must have been more than those we already know about.

The expansion of the colony westward was encouraged by the fact that the charter bounds extended to the Pacific Ocean. When the Plymouth council gave up its charter in 1635, it notified the King that the grant was "through the mainland, from sea to sea, being near about 3,000 miles in length." The geographers in England knew also that the Connecticut grant was 3,000 miles long, though no one dreamed of pressing the claim beyond the Mississippi River to lands owned by the Spanish, but Connecticut did think that she owned the northern two-fifths of Pennsylvania. Soon after the charter was granted, Charles gave his brother, James, the Dutch Colony of New Netherland, thus interfering with the continuity of Connecticut. In 1681, Charles gave William Penn a grant of Pennsylvania, which took the Connecticut strip, the northern coal, iron, and oil fields. In 1753, a movement was made to colonize the Wyoming Country as the Pennsylvania section was called. It started in Windham, Conn.

In 1754, the Susquehanna Company was formed with nearly seven hundred members, of whom six hundred and thirty-eight were of Connecticut. Their agents made a treaty with the Five Nations July 11, 1754, by which they secured for \$10,000 pounds a tract of land, beginning at the forty-first degree of latitude, the southern boundry of Connecticut, thence running north, following the line of the Susquehanna to the present northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence one hundred and twenty miles west, thence south to the forty-first degree, and back to the point of beginning. The General Assembly of Connecticut acquiesced, provided that the King approved. Pennsylvania objected, but the company sent out surveyors and plotted the tract. Settlement began on the Delaware River in 1757, and in the Susquehanna purchase in 1762.

There were conflicts between the settlers and the Pennsylvania men. The number of Conn. men increased to some 3,000. The Conn. Assembly passed a resolution in 1771, maintaining the claim of it's colony to it's charter limits west of the Delaware. In 1774 it raised the Susquehanna district into a town, under the name of Westmoreland, making it a part of Litchfield County, Conn., and it's deputies took their places in the Connecticut legislature. In 1776, Westmoreland was made a distinct county. Conn. laws and taxes were enforced regularly. Conn. courts alone were in session there. The levies from the district formed the 24th Connecticut regiment in the Continental armies. In July, 1778, after the Continental Congress had refused to allow the men from Westmoreland in the army to return home, a band of Tories and Indians under John Butler and Joseph Brandt, fell upon the defenceless settlement. The old men and boys mustered, and fought until half of their number was cut down. The women and children were spared for the greater horrors of the overland retreat to Conn, and the new county disappeared. Detached parties returned from time to time, gathered crops, under danger from Indians, but Westmoreland County was no more. When the articles of Confederation went into force, a court was appointed to settle the Susquehanna or Wyoming dispute. Connecticut asked for time to

get papers from England, but was overruled by Congress, which ordered the court to meet at Trenton. The unanimous decision was that Wyoming belonged to Pennsylvania. The Wyoming settlers had a hard time for years, being deserted by their own state, and left to the mercy of rival Claimants. The old Susquehanna Company reorganized in 1785-86, but there were dissensions between the first settlers and the newcomers, and in 1799, Pennsylvania passed an act to allow actual settlers to retain their lands, thus, there came to be a large infusion of Connecticut blood in Pennsylvania. Had it not been for the Revolution, Connecticut might have retained the Wyoming country; as it was, the dreams of Westmoreland faded, and the state is restricted to the present territory.

PENNSYLVANIA ORIGINAL LAND RECORDS

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FREE VIEWING:

The Historical Society of York, PA - **Library** (East Market Street, York, Pennsylvania). The Library also has books and maps in stock to sell, for those who care to have their own copies.

The Search Room, Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission (PA State Archives), Harrisburg, PA.

The Adams County Historical Society, Confederate Avenue, (Seminary Ridge on the campus of Gettysburg Seminary, in "Old Dorm"), Gettysburg, PA., has all books and maps.

The Lancaster Historical Society, Lancaster, PA.

Daughters of the American Revolution - Library, Washington, D.C. has all titles and maps.

Dallas Public Library, Dallas, TX has all books and maps.

CEMETERIES & RECORDS IN WYOMING COUNTY

A few cemetery records are available in the Salt Lake Genealogy Library, which are listed below.

Capwell Cemetery - near Factoryville, Pa. (from Boston Evening Gazette, in complete).

Monthly Meeting of Orthodox Friends - Falls, Wyoming; births and deaths, 1693-1788.

Cemetery Records of Wyoming County, Pa., 12 leaves.

Others I have seen in a book in Salt Lake but not listed in the index cards are:

Baptist Church Cemetery Page 136

Keiserville Page 173

Russell Hill Provost Cemetery Page 185

Tunkhannock Catholic Cemetery Page 163

Tunkhannock Susquehanna Avenue Cemetery Page 192

Wyoming County Cemetery Page 170

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In the Susquehanna County Historical Society Library are records for:
The Stephens Cemetery, Nicholson Township, Wyoming County.

Cemeteries as taken from tax exemption list:

BRAINTIM TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Laceyville Cemetery

CLINTON TOWNSHIP

None

EATON TOWNSHIP

Eaton Baptist Church Cem.

Methodist Church?

Thurston Howell Church?

EXETER TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Roman Catholic?

Presbyterian?

FACTORYVILLE - 1st Ward

"Cemetery"

FACTORYVILLE - 2nd Ward

Woodlawn Cemetery

FALLS TOWNSHIP

Fitch Cemetery

Greenwood Cemetery

Post Hill Cemetery

Robert Cemetery

FORKSTON TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Fiencke Cemetery

Forkston Cemetery

Roberson Cemetery

LACEYVILLE BORO

Baptist Church?

Cemeteries & Records in Wyoming County (cont.)

MEHOOPANY TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Vaughns Cemetery

LEMON TOWNSHIP

Clark Cemetery

Starkville Cemetery

MESHOPPEN BORO

"Cemetery"

Methodist Church?

St. Jochiem

MESHOPPEN TOWNSHIP

Overfield Cemetery, Zear

St. Jochien

MONROE TOWNSHIP

Beaumont Cemetery

Orcutt Cemetery

NICKOLSON - 1st Ward

None listed

? St. Patrick Church

NICHOLSON BORO - 2nd Ward

Nicholson Cemetery Ass'n.

NICHOLSON TOWNSHIP

St. Patrick Cemetery

NORTH FRENCHTOWN TOWNSHIP

Episcopal Church?

NORTH MORELAND TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Center Moreland Cemetery

Fitch Cemetery

Myers Cemetery

Vernon Cemetery

NOXEN TOWNSHIP

1st Methodist Church?

Lutheran Church?

OVERFIELD TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

Fairview

TUNKHANNOCK - 2nd Ward

Gravel Hill Cemetery

TUNKHANNOCK - 4th Ward

Catholic

TUNKHANNOCK

Dickon

Jackson

Sunnyside

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Carney Flat Cemetery

Prevost Cemetery

Keiservile Cemetery (2 cem. exempts)

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP

"Cemetery"

New facts have been
found since this report
was made.

Item of particular interest in search of identity of John Fitch.

FITCH

WANTED:

Parentage of Nathaniel Fitch, born Feb. 12, 1781, said to have been the son of John Fitch. Nathaniel Fitch died Sept. 14, 1839, in Falls Township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) County, Pa.; married August 29, 1801, Sarah Keeler, born June 26, 1786, in Ridgefield, Conn., daughter of Paul and Sarah (Cornwall) Keeler. She died Feb. 8, 1856, in Falls Township.

Further search has been made in census records, the original records of Luzerne, Wyoming and Northumberland Counties, Pa., the land records in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Since the Fitch family lived in that part of Pennsylvania which was included in the Pennsylvania-Connecticut controversy as to the ownership of the lands and they were confiscated by Pennsylvania, it complicates the solution of the problem.

Much has been published regarding this controversy and the "Dictionary of American History", edited by James Truslow Adams, vol. 5, pp. 497, 498, gives a brief account as follows:

"Settlement of the Wyoming Valley was the cause of many conflicts, involving the governments of Pa. and Conn., the British government, the Continental Congress, the Yankees from Connecticut, The Pennamites of Pennsylvania, and the Indians. According to Connecticut's Charter of 1662, her territory reached straight across the continent in a narrow strip from Narragansett Bay to the 'South Sea'. But Charles II granted part of the same area to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, and still another part to William Penn in 1711. However, in the early 1750's the Connecticut General Assembly received several petitions from persons who wished to purchase from the Indians and settle on the reputedly better lands to the West, within Connecticut's charter limits. In 1753 the Susquehanna Company was formed, at Windham, Conn., to buy land, colonize, and evangelize the natives. The section chosen, called Wyoming Valley, is located within the present commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is about 21 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide, with the Susquehanna River running through the middle. In 1754 the Company purchased a large tract from the Six Nations, and in the same year the General Assembly gave approval to the plan for settlement, because it saw the possibility of preventing French encroachments, increasing Indian trade, and befriending the Indians.

The French and Indian War together with the Intervention of Pennsylvania and Sir William Johnson, interfered with settlement until 1762, when the first white settlers were sent out by the Susquehanna Company to build and plant. They returned to

Capt. John Fitch
Windham home
of John Fitch,
son of James

Connecticut for the winter, but went back to the Valley the next spring and built more houses near the site of the present Wilkes-Barre. The Indians drove them out in October, 1763, and no further attempt at settlement was made til 1769, when forty picked men arrived to settle and defend the land. There followed many years of strife called the "Pennamite Wars" with the Yankees and the Pennamites alternately in control, but the population continued to grow, nevertheless.

"Public opinion, in general, seems to have been behind the Connecticut settlers. Even many Pennsylvanians sided with and aided the Yankees, because they appreciated the great advantages of some of their practical ideas, for example: The allodial land system (whereby land was actually owned by the settlers, free from rent or services, as opposed to the Pennsylvania system of absentee ownership by proprietors, of manors, quitrents, etc.); also, the co-operative town organization, imported intact from New England, with free public schools, churches and town officers elected by and from the shareholder settlers.

"The whole collection of settlements (with a population of 1922) was officially set up as the town of Westmoreland in Litchfield, County, in 1774, and two years later, declared to be a separate county of Connecticut, with its own county court, which of course conflicted with the Pennsylvania jurisdiction. One of the last acts of the Pennsylvania Proprietary government, aided by the British ministry and Philadelphia Tories, was the unsuccessful invasion of the Valley of 700 militia in December 1775.

"The Wyoming settlers supplied many men for the Connecticut Line in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. This so depleted the number of able-bodied men at Wyoming that there was very little protection against Indians and Tories. The Wyoming Massacre, July 1778, virtually put an end to Connecticut's power in Pennsylvania.

In December 1782, five impartial commissioners appointed by Congress to settle the land title controversy by arbitration, decided in favor of Pennsylvania. The 5,000 or 6,000 settlers who held land through the Susquehanna Company were loath to be dispossessed, and more fighting ensued. Finally, the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Compromise Act of 1799, by which the Pennsylvania claimants in the Wyoming Valley were paid off, and titles in the seventeen Connecticut townships before 1782 were confirmed to the Connecticut settlers on payment to Pennsylvania of a certain sum per acre. The Wyoming people became valuable citizens of Pennsylvania and contributed to her development in many ways.

Bibliography to the above article: The Susquehanna Papers, 1750-1772, edited by J.B. Boyd; Public Records of the Colony (and the State) of Connecticut; Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. XVIII and History of Wyoming by Charles Miner.

While the Pa-Conn Boundary Dispute was pursuing its official and legal course ---- in 1784 the second so-called Pennamite-Yankee War broke out when local authorities of Pennsylvania, acting in close co-operation with Pennsylvania claimants, dispossessed those holding Connecticut titles. These "wars" were conducted by disciplined companies acting under military leaders, forts were built and besieged, articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed, and in general, the formal rules of 18th century warfare were observed. Some bloodshed, some misery, and a great deal of lasting bitterness resulted. But in general, the "wars" were carried on by private persons unsupported by governmental authority. (Ibid vol. 5, p. 502)

An address delivered before the Trenton Historical Society, Nov. 18, 1920, by Frederick W. Gnitchtel on the "Trenton Decree of 1782" reads in part: "Accompanying the Trenton Decree there was a letter from the commissioners as individual citizens to the Governor and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania in which they expressed their views as to the title of the settlers. For some unexplained reason this paper remained in the office of the Secretary of State, in Harrisburg, unnoticed and unknown to the public. The letter was written, Dec. 31, 1782, and evinced a deep sense of justice and hamanity, and a thorough understanding of the settler's claim to the soil. This letter was brought to light in the trial of the case of Van Horn v. Dorrance 2 Dallas 304 in the US court 1795. This was an ejectment suit brought against Dorrance, who held under a Connecticut title. The court charged against the defendant, and held that the Connecticut title had no validity; the defendant claimed under some act of Pennsylvania, which sought to confirm their titles, but this act was held unconstitutional.."

Wyoming County, Pa. was a part of Luzerne Co., until April 4, 1842, when it was set off from that county, and Luzerne Co. was a part of Northumberland Co., until Sept. 25, 1786 .. The "Seventeen Townships" were the purchase of the Susquehanna Company and were so designated in the ancient Pennsylvania proceedings being the townships acquired by the Connecticut claimants before the Trenton Decree of Dec. 30, 1782. This list was given in the Susquehanna Papers, vol. 1, p. XV, footnote gives "Northumberland" as one of the townships, but I have been unable to find that name in any of the records. A map in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., made by Thomas Sambourn, the surveyor of the resurveys, very plainly reads "Northmoreland". Census records of Luzerne County, Pa., do not give the name of Northmoreland until 1820, but the records prove there was a township of that name before 1820.

The Susquehanna Papers give Fitch names of Jabez, Sr. and Jr., Eleazer, William, Capt. John, John Jr., as subscribers of the Susquehanna Company in vol. 1, p. 32. Most of these Fitch men were residents of Windham, Canterbury, and Norwich, Conn., but the records in Luzerne Co., Pa. do not show that they lived there. (However, these men are the grandsons and great grandsons of the Rev. James Fitch) B.F.

JONATHAN FITCH

The earliest Fitch noted in Luzerne Co., Pa. is Jonathan Fitch who was in Westmoreland as early as Aug. 8, 1775. At a meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers on that day, a committee was chosen of inspection for "ye town of Westmoreland" and he was voted a member of that committee. (Proceedings of the Wyoming and Geological Society vol. 4, p. 106)

born 1704
There is a
Lemuel who is the
son of Daniel, son
of James.

The list of Taxables for the Wilkes-Barre District of Westmoreland, August 1776, gives Jonathan Fitch (Ibid vol. 5, p.209) and the list of "up the river" for the same year gives Lemuel Fitch. The only record found later of **Lemuel Fitch** is administration of his estate. Hallet Gallup, administrator, bond of 500L, dated August 21, 1794, with Nathaniel Landon as surety, and account Feb. 20, 1800. No record of an inventory or account was found in the probate files in the Register of Wills. Jonathan Fitch is also listed in 1778 in the Wilkes-Barre District (Ibid vol. 5, p. 232) and again in a "True List of the Polls and Estates of the town of Westmoreland" of August 20, 1780 (Ibid vol. 5, p. 241).

(Rev. James Fitch does have a grandson named Lemuel, born in 1703, probably too old for this Lemuel, but this just shows that the name Lemuel was in the Rev. James family.) B.F.

The Westmoreland Litchfield Co., Conn. Probate Records, Liber A. Jan. 6, 1777 to June 16, 1783, are in possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the name of Jonathan Fitch appears therein as appraiser of estates and surety of administrators' bonds. (Ibid vol. 18, pp. 142, 171, 186, 199, 201, 203, 205, and 207). He was for five years High Sheriff of Westmoreland (History of Wyoming by C. Miner, published 1845, appendix p. 50) and a Representative to the Connecticut Assembly from the town of Westmoreland in 1780 and 1781 (public records of the State of Connecticut, 1780-1781, vol. 3, pp. 3 and 370). The land records of Luzern County show that he married _____ Sill. "Pioneer and Patriot Families of Bradford Co., Pa., 1800-1825", by C.F. Heverly, published 1915, vol. 2, p. 213, state she was Esther Sill, daughter of **Jabez** and Elizabeth (Noyes) **Sill** who moved to the Wyoming Valley from Lyme, Connecticut, being one of five families who settled at Wilkes-Barre in 1772.

The records of Luzerne County do not reveal from whence Jonathan Fitch came, but the following land records are noted in his name in Luzerne County.

Dec. 15, 1779. Thomas Porter of Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn., for 400L quits to Jonathan Fitch of the town of Westmoreland, county of Westmoreland, in the said state, all interest in a tract of land lying in said Westmoreland beginning at a walnut staddle at the Northeast corner of said lot bounding the highway running through the town plat of Wilkesbury District in said town of Westmoreland thence extending southerly with the line of said

highway to a stake standing at a corner of William Judd's land thence extending with the line of said Judd's land Westerly to the highway that runs through between the first and second division of meadow lots, so called thence extending Northerly with the line of said road to the corner of Jabez Sill's land, thence Easterly to the aforementioned bounds being the one and one-half meadow lot of the whole.

signed - Thomas Porter

Witnesses: John Smith and Abigail Hubbard, Acknowledged in Litchfield (upstate from Norfolk B.F.) County, Conn. before Daniel Everitt, J.P. Recorded Feb. 19, 1789. (Luzerne Co., Pa. Deeds Book 1, p. 127)

April 1, 1783. Jonathan Fitch of the town and county of Westmoreland deeds for 150L the above-mentioned lot to Thomas Porter of said town and county aforesaid.

signed -- Jonathan Fitch

Witnesses: Jacob Sills, Jr. and Moses Sill. Their acknowledgement states that Jonathan Fitch is their brother-in-law. This acknowledgement was dated Dec 1, 1788 in Luzerne County before Timothy Pickering, Esq. Received to be recorded Dec. 1, 1788. (Ibid Book 1, p. 98)

Sept. 12, 1783. Jonathan Fitch of Wyoming, Northumberland Co., Pa., quits all my right in a dwelling house in which I now live together with 1 3/4 acres of land thereto belonging with the well and all other privileges thereon belonging, unto John Ryon of said Wyoming for 40 Spanish milled dollars.

signed - - Jonathan Fitch

Witnesses: Abner Kelly and Henry Harding. Received for record Dec. 31, 1788. (Ibid Book 1, p. 114). This deed was made when Luzerne County was a part of Northumberland, but not recorded until after Luzerne was erected. The land records in the Recorder's Office at Sunbury, the county seat of Northumberland County, do not give any early records in the Fitch name.

May 28, 1788. Jonathan Fitch of the town and county of Montgomery, New York, quits to Moses Sill for 45L all his title in a tract of land lying in Wyoming in the District of Wilkesberry, Pa., containing about 1 3/4 acres with a dwelling house thereon, it being part of a house lot fronting southerly on the highway running from the Susquehanna River easterly thence, that was called the meeting house Greene and easterly on lands belonging to Mr. Benjamin Bailey and being part of the lot the said Bailey now lives on and northerly on lands belonging to one Allen and westerly on lands belonging to the heirs of Asa Stephens and one Garnsey, deceased.

signed -- Jonathan Fitch

Witnesses: Obadiah Gore, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Avery Gore. Recorded June 2, 1788. (Ibid Book 1, p. 49.)

Further search was made in the published material on Tioga and Broome Counties, N.Y. as Binghamton where Jonathan Fitch resided after removing from Luzerne Co. was a part of Tioga Co. until March 28, 1806 when Broome County was erected. Tioga County, N.Y. was erected Feb. 16, 1791 from Montgomery County. I made this search endeavoring to learn from whence Jonathan Fitch came to the Wyoming Valley and if he bore relationship to the Fitch family whose ancestry we are seeking.

Jonathan Fitch was Supervisor of Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y. for the year 1793 (A Memorial History of Tioga Co., N.Y. edited by L. W. Kingman, p. 262)

Also Treasurer of Tioga Co., for the same year (Historical Gazetteer of Tioga Co., N.Y., 1785-1788, by W. B. Gay, no date, p. 55; Memorial History of Tioga Co., p. 63).

A member of the New York Assembly for the year 1782 (History of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler Cos., N.Y. published 1879, p. 88).

He was a merchant from Wyoming and appointed a Judge (Annals of Binghamton, N.Y. by J. R. Wilkinson, published 1872, p.52).

Fitch's Creek received its name from him and he built the first grist mill in 1790 at or near the mouth of the creek. (History of Broome Co., N.Y. by H.P. Smith, published 1885, part 2, p.485)

None of the land records in Luzerne Co., Pa. give the signature of the wife of Jonathan Fitch and neither are signatures of the wives found in many other early deeds of that county. Since these families were from Connecticut, where the wife did not sign during the life of her husband, probably that accounts for the omission of the wife's name in many of the records.

JOHN FITCH

The land records of Luzerne Co., Pa. show that John Fitch was the father of Gideon and Nathaniel Fitch.

August 29, 1803. John Fitch of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa. conveys to William Keeler of the same place for \$35 a piece of land in said township lying on the north side of the Susquehanna River, being part of my river lot running as follows: beginning at a black walnut tree standing in the highway and running south to a small butterwood bush standing in said lot thence the same course to said river bank to a small chestnut by the highway, across said highway to the top of the hill thence Westward opposite said walnut thence down said hill to said black walnut the place of beginning, bounded as follows: South by said river, east by Gideon Osterhout, Jr., North and West by my own lands to the place of beginning.

signed John Fitch (his mark)

Mary Fitch (her mark)

Witnesses: Joseph Daley and Urania Keeler. Recorded Jan. 26, 1805. Luzerne Co., Pa., Deeds Book 9, p. 196).

The above-mentioned deed is the only one in the name of John Fitch in the land records of Luzerne County and neither his name is found in Northumberland County. Other land records in Luzerne mention his name as follows:

Nov. 25, 1799. Zurriel Sherwood of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., farmer, and wife Lucy, deed to Samuel Hedley of Exeter Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., for \$500 land in said Northmoreland Twp. being part of a tract of land mentioned in Certificate No. 7 lying in said Northmoreland Twp. and being one of the seventeen townships in Luzerne Co. as by certificate granted to John Fitch by order of the commissioners appointed in a commission to put in force the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on April 4, 1799, and the supplements thereunto belonging or annexed.

Beginning at a black walnut tree on the bank of the river, thence north by land of John Fitch to the top of the hill, thence east to land of said Samuel Hedley, thence south by land of said Samuel Hedley to the bank of the river, thence up the river to the place of beginning containing six acres. Both sign.

Witnesses: Thomas Atkinson and Benjamin Luce. Recorded April 30, 1813. (Ibid Book 14, p. 295)

April 11, 1806 . Nathaniel and Gideon Fitch of the Town of Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., Pa., yeomen, for \$23 convey to William Keeler (place of residence not stated) a tract of land in said Northmoreland Twp., being a part of Lot No. 37 single tier and lying before said Keeler's door and a part of the River lot our father, John Fitch, lately owned as will appear by Certificate beginning at a south corner of said Keeler's land and running west about twelve rods to a Black Walnut Tree standing in said Lot and on the River bank, then square across said lot to the top of the hill to a Pile of stones, then east to said Keeler's bounds, then down said hill to the place of beginning containing about one and one-half acres be the same more or less situate and being bounded as follows: Westerly and Northwardly by lands of Gideon and Nathaniel Fitch, Southerly by the river, eastwardly by lands of William Keeler.

Signed -- Nathaniel Fitch
Gideon Fitch

Witnesses: William Haight and Asa Keeler. Recorded July 9, 1806.
(Ibid Book 10, p. 6)

Dec. 6, 1807. William Keeler of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., yeoman, deeds to Zuriel Sherwood of county and state afore-said for \$300 part of lot No. _____ bounded beginning at a black walnut tree standing on the river bank, a bound between Nathaniel and Gideon Fitch and William Keeler, and running north by northwest across the lot and to the top of the hill and then east by northeast on said hill to a corner of stones, then down said hill and across said lot to the River bank, then up said river to the place of beginning, containing about five acres, be the same more or less bounded easterly by Samuel Hedley, northwardly and westwardly by lands of Nathaniel and Gideon Fitch and southwardly by the Susquehanna River, being lands lately owned by John Fitch as by certificate will appear duly assigned to the said Nathaniel and Gideon Fitch.

signed -- William Keeler

Eleanor (X) Keeler
her mark

Witnesses: Jacob Jones and Harrington (X) His mark Northrup.
Recorded Nov. 8, 1813. (Ibid Book 14, p. 498)

December 1, 1808. Zuriel Sherwood of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne co., Pa., farmer, deeds to Harrington Northrup of the same place, farmer, for \$200 all that land in the township aforesaid and now in possession of said Harrington Northrup, beginning at a stake on the River, thence by land of Matthew Sherwood the elder north; 4 degrees west 320 rods to two stakes thence by land of Thadeus Taylor, north 76 degrees, east 26 rods to a yellow pine, thency by land of John Fitch, south 14 degrees 320 rods to a black oak on the river, thence by said river to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, it being part of 150 acres mentioned in Certificate 34 lying in one of the seventeen townships as by certificate granted to Matthew Sherwood will appear under the Commissioners appointed in a Commission to put in force the Act of the 4th day of April 1799 and the supplement thereunto annexed which said 50 acres hereby conveyed was by Deed conveyed by the said Matthew Sherwood to the said Zuriel Sherwood for consideration therein mentioned.

signed -- Zuriel Sherwood
no signature of wife

Witnesses: Thomas Atkinson and Abbey Keeler. Recorded Jan. 21, 1809. (Ibid Book II, p. 111)

There is filed in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., a map of Northmoreland Township, one of the seventeen townships, which was made when the re-surveys were made for the Connecticut claimants. After the Trenton Decree of Dec. 30, 1782 the lands of the Connecticut owners were confiscated. Mr. Daniel, in charge of the Land Office, told me that the lands granted after the act of 1799 may not have been the lands formerly owned. I found no records of those lands. The cost of a photostat copy of the map of Northmoreland Township was prohibitive so the next best thing was to make a tracing which is hereto attached, which shows the location of the lands of John Fitch, Matthew Sherwood, Paul Keeler whose daughter married Nathaniel Fitch, a son of John Fitch, and Thaddeus Taylor. See later in this report about the Taylor family. (When I received this report there was no map with it)BF

Records of the surveys and certificates of the seventeen certified townships and the patents are recorded in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, as above mentioned. The records in the name of John Fitch are as follows:

Record of the survey: "Draught of a Tract of Land situated in Northmoreland, one of the 17 townships in Luzerne Co. being 37 in a single Tier of that township and containing 241 acres, 40 perches with the usual allowance of 6% for roads, resurveyed the 8th day of September in the year of our Lord, One-Thousand eight hundred and two for John Fitch by order of the commissioners appointed to put in execution an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act for offering compensation Claimants of certain land within the 17 townships in the County of Luzerne and for other purposes therein mentioned.

signed ---- Thos Sambourn
Surveyor to the said
Eommissioners
2nd Jan., 1804.

To Samuel Cochran, Esq.
Surveyor General

(Records of Certified Townships, Luzern Co., Pa., Book 12, p 57)

The certificate reads: "NORTHMORELAND. We the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed for putting in execution an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania entitled 'An Act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants for certain lands within the 17 townships of the County of Luzerne, and for other purposes therein mentioned., passed the 4th day of April 1799, and the other supplements thereto passed the 15th day of March 1800 and the further supplement thereto passed the 6th of April 1802, do certify, that John Fitch is the owner as a Connecticut claimant of 241 acres and 40 perches of land in the township of Northmoreland, one of the before mentioned 17 townships, being number 37 in the single tier of that Township which lot was severally occupied by a Connecticut Claimant, an actual settler there before the time of the Decree of Trenton and was particularly assigned to such actual settler prior to the said decree agreeable to the regulations then in force

among such settlers. The said land is draught of survey whereof is hereunto annexed is included in the application of John Fitch under the provisions of the acts aforesaid; of which application an official transcript had been submitted to us from the Land Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania No. 624. Of the said tract 15 acres thereof part thereof, are of the 2nd class; 75 acres part thereof are of the 3rd class; and the residue thereof is of the 4th class.

signed --- Thomas Cooper
J. M. Taylor

January 21st, 1804
(Ibid Book 12, p. 79)

The patent to the above-mentioned tract of land is recorded in Patent Book P-60, p. 176, and filed in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, and reads:

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, that in consideration of the sum of eighty-six dollars and 15 cents now paid by Gideon Fitch and Nathaniel Fitch into the Receiver-General's office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Gideon Fitch and Nathaniel Fitch a certain tract of Land, called Union situated in Northmoreland Township, Luzerne County (Being lot No. 37) in the single Tier beginning at a chestnut on the Susquehanna, thence up the same South 60 degrees 30 minutes West 13 perches to a corner South 42 degrees West 165 perches to a corner by lot No. 36 North 13 degrees 334 perches to a corner thence by lot No. 39 North 75 degrees East 138 perches and five tenths to a corner and then by the Town line South 15 degrees East 242 perches to the beginning containing 241 acres 40 perches and allowance to which said tract was surveyed to John Fitch who by deed dated the 18th day of February, 1806, conveyed the same to Gideon Fitch and Nathaniel Fitch to whom a warrant of Acceptance issued the 20th Instant (Being the same tract of land that was surveyed in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An Act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania Claimants of certain lands within the seventeen townships in the County of Luzerne. And for other purposes mentioned, passed the 4th day of April 1799; Together with the several supplements thereto) with the appurtenances. To have and to hold, the said tract of parcel of land, with the Appurtenances unto the said Gideon Fitch and Nathaniel Fitch and their heirs and Assigns forever as tenants in common free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mines, Royalties, Quit-rents or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all, gold and silver ore for the use of the Commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth, clear of all charges. In witness whereof Andrew Ellicott Secy of Land Office of said Commonwealth hath hereto set his hand and the State Seal hath hereunto affixed the 21st day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight and of the Commonwealth 33d. Attest -- James Trimble Deputy Secy Comth. Inrolled the 21st December A.D. 1808.

There is no record in Luzern County of the deed of Feb. 18, 1806, whereby John Fitch conveyed the above-mentioned tract of land to his son's, Gideon and Nathaniel Fitch.

Dates differ in the published histories of Luzerne County as to the year John Fitch settled in that county. "Portrait and Biographical Record of Wyoming and Lackawanna counties, Pa.," published 1897, p. 158, gives an account of John Fitch which gives his ancestry back to Rev. James Fitch which I (the man doing this research) doubt very much as being correct. This account states he came from Connecticut about 1779. The "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties, Pa." .. Chapter on Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., published 1880, p. 510, states that Matthew Sherwood settled in the autumn of 1789 from Danbury, Conn., and he bought 200 acres of land between the farms of John Fitch and David Morehouse, who had settled there the year before (1788)

They had conveyed land in 1784
The will of David Morehouse of Tunkhannock Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., dated April 17, 1820, probated June 23, 1820, states he is sick of body and gives to daughter, Sarah Roberts 'My Large Bible'; to wife, Thankful, 'the use of all my estate during her natural life'; to daughter, Millie Williams \$15 in neat stock; to two daughters, Betsy Taylor and Sarah Roberts, all the rest of my estate to be equally divided between them. Executor: Henry Roberts. Signed -- David Morehouse. Witnesses -- Thomas Hadley and Samuel Roberts. (Luzerne Co. Pa., Wills, Book A, p. 242)
now will find David & Thankful were from Weston, CT. (Norwalk area) Jacobus - "Fairfield Fam."
David Morehouse died June 3, 1820, aged 80 years, and his wife, Thankful, Feb. 10, 1821, aged 77 years. Both are buried in Roberts Cemetary in Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa. Falls Township was a part of Tunkhannock Township until 1824. The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has a copy of the gravestone inscriptions of this cemetary and others in the county and the above inscriptions are noted therein.

The Michael Shoemaker Book by W.T. Blair, published 1924, has in its footnotes much data on the early families of the Wyoming, but there is no index of the names in these footnotes. An index has been made and inserted in the back of the copy in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The following has been noted therein regarding the Robert's Cemetary:

"The Robert's Cemetary near Falls, Wyoming Co., Pa. is on the Morehouse homestead and was deeded Aug. 3, 1822 by Henry Roberts to Abraham Holmes and Nathaniel Fitch in trust for the inhabitants residing near the piece of ground hereafter mentioned." The Henry Robert's deed conveyed 108 perches of land for the use of the inhabitants to be used as a burial ground or place of internment and for nothing else except for a meeting house. The land described as a part of Lot 39 granted David Morehouse, July 3, 1812. (The Michael Shoemaker Book, p. 454). Lot 39 is evidently a 'typographical error as the lot David Morehouse owned was No. 35 according to the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs.

MOREHOUSE ..

History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield, Conn., by D.L. Jacobus, vol. 2, p. 683, gives the ancestry of the above mentioned David Morehouse and states that his children were baptized at Weston, Conn. as follows:

"Milly, baptized Sept. 23, 1764 .. Married Jan. 20, 1783 to Stephen Williams.

Elizabeth, Feb. 8, 1768 and Sarah March 18, 1770. Also that David Morehouse and his wife, Thankful, conveyed land in 1784 that she had received from her father, Solomon Couch. There is record in Weston, Conn. of her marriage to Stephen Williams so probably the family did not remove to Luzerne Co., Pa., until after that date. (Milly, that is. But that might not be so. They could have left Milly there with relatives or David might have gone on before the rest of the family to build the home- stead. Or they could have made a trip back for the wedding. BF)

Weston was incorporated in 1787 from Fairfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., thus the land David Morehouse and wife, Thankful, conveyed in 1784 would be recorded in the Fairfield area unless the deed was not recorded until after Weston was formed. The land records of Fairfield or Weston should give the place of residence when the conveyance was made and Weston records might give some clue of the Fitch Family. The record of the survey of the land to David Morehouse states it was in Northmoreland Township and he was a Connecticut Claimant. The resurvey was dated, Sept. 1802, and amounted to 264 acres, 142 perches. (Surveys of Certified Townships, vol. 12, p. 78) and the patent to said Lot No. 35 was dated July 3, 1812 (Patent Book H-7, p. 290, Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs).

May 18, 1814 .. David Morehouse of Northmoreland Township, Luzerne County, Pa., farmer, deeds to David Morehouse Dillaven of the same place for \$266.67 all that land in the said township beginning at the fence on the bank of the river adjoining Phineas Sherwood, thence up the River Susquehanna to a post, thence north by land of the said David Morehouse 387 perches to a post, thence east by the land of Thadeus Taylor being lot No. 39 to 36, thence south by the land of Phineas Sherwood to place of beginning containing 100 acres which said parcel of land is contained in lot 35 (in the single tier) which was surveyed to said David Morehouse in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly etc.....which said tract was conveyed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the said David Morehouse by patent dated July 3, 1812.

signed --- David Morehouse

Witnesses: Thomas Atkinson and William (X) Stage (His mark)
(Luzerne County, Pa., Deeds, Book 15, p.205)

Although his wife, Thankful did not sign the deed she was living as proved by his will made at a later date.

Feb. 29, 1816 .. He sold the remainder of the tract for \$600 to Henry Roberts of Northmoreland Township. Description in degrees and perches. No signature of his wife in this deed. Witnesses: Thaddeus Taylor, Henry Macy, and Samuel Roberts. (Ibid Book 17, p. 142)

The 1790 Census of Luzerne Co., Pa., is arranged alphabetically as to the names of the persons listed, thus, it is impossible to learn who were the neighbors of John Fitch. The 1800 Census show that Thaddeus, Noah, Reuben and Benjamin Taylor, David Morehouse, and Matthew Sherwood were nearby neighbors of John Fitch. In the above mentioned "Old Fairfield Families" Mr. Jacobus has an unplaced John Fitch who married Nov. 6, 1766, at Weston, Conn., Elizabeth Lockwood, daughter of John and Abigail (Morehouse) Lockwood. Abigail Morehouse was the daughter of Gideon and Mary (Gruman) Morehouse. The will of John Lockwood, as noted in Mr. Jacobus' report of his search, mentions the children of this daughter, Elizabeth, deceased, thus she died before Feb. 13, 1784, the date of his will. If this John Fitch is the one who moved to Falls Township, might he have married second Mary (Molly) _____ and they were the parents of Betsey, daughter of John and Molly Fitch who was baptized, May 20, 1784, as per the records of St. John Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn.????

The following marriage records have been noted in Luzerne Co., Pa.:

June 5, 1803 .. Jeremiah Shaw, Jr., Sheshequin, married Betsey Fitch.

March 23, 1806 .. Uriah Smith, Northmoreland, married Sally, daughter of John Fitch of Northmoreland.

Records of marriages and deaths published in Wilkes-Barre GAZette, December 5, 1797 - Dec. 8, 1800 and Luzerne Co. Federalist, Jan. 12, 1801 - Dec. 28, 1809, published in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Proceedings of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, vol. 7, p. 211.)

Query: Might the above-mentioned Betsey Fitch have been the daughter of John and Molly Fitch who was baptized May 20, 1784. The land records of Luzerne County show that John Fitch had a wife, Mary, and there was only one John Fitch in Luzerne County at that time.

The following land records in the name of Ephriam Lockwood give food for thought that there may have been relationship by marriage between John Fitch of Falls Township and the Lockwood family.

August 13, 1794 .. Joseph Ogden and Humphrey Ogden, Jr., of the Town of Pawling, Dutchess Co., N.Y. and Joseph Ogden of Western, Conn. (Weston???) yeoman, deed to Ephriam Lockwood of Western, Conn., yeoman, for 133L and 6 s land in the Town of Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is lot 5 in said township beginning at the corner of lot 4 at a white oak tree marked on the bank of the Susquehanna River, thence running westerly in company with Lot 4

one and one-fourth miles, thence running northerly 80 rods, thence running easterly course to the Susquehanna River holding the breadth of 80 rods, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres.

signed -- Joseph Ogden
Humphrey Ogden, Jr.
Humphrey Ogden, Jr. (?)

(So the record reads) Witnesses: Stephen Hurlburt and Rhoda Sturges. Joseph and Humphrey Ogden acknowledged the deed before Mathew Paterson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Dutchess Co., N.Y. Recorded May 15, 1974. (Luzerne Co., Pa. Deeds, Book 3, p. 47) 1994

March 6, 1795 .. Ephraim Lockwood of Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., Pa., yeoman, for 300L deeds to Nathan Witlock of Lower Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., a parcel of land lying in said Northmoreland Township being Lot 5 in said township beginning at a small yellow oak tree on the bank of the Susquehanna River being the corner of said Lot 5 and Lot 4 in said township, thence running west 16 degrees, south being the dividing line between said lots to the northwest corner of said Lot 4, thence north 2 degrees, east to the Susquehanna River, thence down in company with said river to the first mentioned bounds including the ferry which I have occupied and containing 150 acres.

signed -- Ephraim Lockwood
No signature of wife

Witnesses: John Phillips and Sally Wilson. Recorded March 24, 1795. (Ibid, Book 3, p. 319)

December 15, 1795 .. Nathan Whitlock of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., yeoman, for \$1565 deeds to Paul Keeler of Ridgefield, Conn., yeoman, deeds the above mentioned 150 acres "including the ferry formerly occupied by Ephriam Lockwood" of which I purchased the aforesaid premises as by deed on record in Luzerne Co., Book 3, p. 319, may fully appear". Recorded Dec. 15, 1795. (Ibid, Book 3, p. 560)

Although this tract of land is given as Lot 5, I infer it was the same land as per the attached tracing (missing) which was situated directly across the river from John Fitch. These deeds were given before the resurvey was made after 1800. The above-mentioned deeds give Western as the place of residence in Conn., but, undoubtedly Weston is meant. Mr. Jacobus states in his letter of August 3, 1846, that if Ephriam Lockwood went to Pennsylvania, he returned as there was distribution, June 12, 1783, of dower in the estate of Ephriam Lockwood of Fairfield to his widow Ann. The land records of Luzerne County show that the Ephriam Lockwood of Luzerne County was another man.

?

Query: Might he have been a son of Ephriam and Ann (Whitlock) Lockwood? I found nothing further regarding him in Luzerne Co., so probably moved elsewhere, possible to Westchester Co., N.Y., where Nathan Whitlock resided when he sold the land to said Whitlock. From material at my disposal here in Washington, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and Luzerne County records, I was unable to place this Ephriam Lockwood. The Lockwood Genealogy by F.Z. Holden and E.D. Lockwood, published in 1889, gives several Ephriam Lockwoods, but no clues as to the Ephriam of Luzerne. I believe further search in Weston, and Fairfield, Conn. records might reveal a clue to his identity.

No record of death or estate of John Fitch and his wife, Mary, have been found in Luzerne County. Probably all the land he owned he had deeded to his sons, Gideon and Nathaniel, before his death. He is listed in the 1810 census of Tunhannock Township as over 45 years of age and also his wife as over 45 years. He is not listed in the 1820 census of Luzerne County although there is a John Fitch, a younger man, who was the son of Gideon Fitch, as proved by the land and probate records of that county.

The 1800 census of Luzerne County shows that Reuben, Noah and Thaddeus Taylor were nearby neighbors of John Fitch and the attached tracing (missing) shows the lands of Thaddeus Taylor adjoining John Fitch.

The Michael Shoemaker Book, pp. 67 and 68 gives:

Reuben Taylor, an early Town Clerk of Providence Township, or District, in the town of Westmoreland, was born 1732, and died in Northmoreland Township, Luzerne, now Wyoming County, Pa., on April 16, 1807, in his 76th year. (Note .. he would have been born about 1731). His wife, Rebecca, formerly of Norwich, Conn., born about 1735, died in Northmoreland, now Falls Township, Pa. in November 1829. In 1790 they resided in Luzerne County, Pa., and had in the family living at home, Mr. Taylor, two males over 16, one under 16. They are buried in Robert's Cemetery, Falls, Wyoming County, Pa. Two of their children were:

Reuben, Jr.

Thaddeus, born March 1761, died June 27, 1830. His wife's name was Mabel _____. He is buried in Robert's Cemetery. Some of his children were ... Wakeman married Elizabeth _____. Some member of the Taylor family married Elizabeth, daughter of David and Thankful (Couch) Morehouse. Lydia married Oct. 24, 1827, by Miles Avery, Esq., William Wright. Horatio, born 1812, died May 7, 1852.

(So we see John Fitch was listed in the 1790 census, the 1800 census, the 1810 census as over 45 with wife over 45, and not in the 1820 census.)

He died 1815 in Tunhannock at 78 yrs

Here there are a couple pages missing from this account and it takes up here at this place with the members of the family being named. BF

- VIII. John
- IX. Perry
- X. Sarah
- XI. Nancy, born Aug. 23, 1823, died July 15, 1875
married 1. Elijah, son of Jabez and Permelia (Barnum) Jenkins
2. Newman Miller
- XII. Allen, born Feb. 1826, died Sept. 28, 1855
- XIII. Polly, born 1828, died 1902, married Lynford Siglin,
born 1829, died in 1879.

These were not the children of John, but the children of Nathaniel and Sarah Keeler Fitch. Will have the complete list later in the report.

Nathaniel and Sarah (Keeler) Fitch and their children, Seymour, Spencer, Allen and Mary are buried on the homestead. Giles and Abigail are buried in the Robert's Cemetary nearby. (Our Nathaniel of course, is buried in the Perry Township Cemetary near Huntertown, Indiana.) BF (Seymour & Giles ARE both Thomas Fitch names)

The following land conveyances have been noted in the name of Nathaniel Fitch in Luzerne Co., Pa.:

Jan 1, 1817 .. David Daley and wife, Betsey, deed for \$750 to Nathaniel Fitch, land beginning at a post being the northeast corner of Adam Willson's lot, thence on said William's line (degrees and perches) to a post standing on the northeasterly line of the township of Northmoreland marked for a corner, thence on said line of Northmoreland (degrees and perches) to the place of beginning containing 155 acres and 112 perches. Witnesses: Isaac Graham and Nelson Graham. Recorded August 4, 1818. (Luzerne Co., Pa. Deeds, Book 19, p. 158)

August 8, 1825 .. Thomas Astley of the city of Philadelphia, Pa. deeds to Nathaniel Fitch of Falls Township, Luzerne County, Pa., for \$258.25 land in said Falls Township beginning at a post and stone in the line of the original survey, thence along the line (degrees and perches) to the place of beginning containing 103 acres, 50 perches, being part of a tract surveyed to William Duncan. Witnesses: William Clark and Matthew Jackson. Recorded Nov. 19, 1825. (Ibid, Book 20, p. 507)

Dec. 15, 1837 .. Nathaniel Fitch of Falls Township, Luzerne Co., Pa. deeds to Spencer Fitch of the same place for \$4,000 land situated in said Falls Township bounded beginning at the ends of a certain stone wall on the line between Lots 36 and 37, thence by and with said line north 13 degrees, west about 300 perches to a corner, thence by lot 39 north 75 degrees, east 138, 5 perches to a corner, thence by the old Northmoreland Township line south 15 degrees, east about 200 perches to the east end of said stone wall, thence by the wall to the place of beginning containing about 200 acres excepting one acre which is reserved for use of a burying ground and also one-third part of all hay, grain, roots, and fruit which shall be raised on said farm during the natural life of said Nathaniel Fitch.

signed -- Nathaniel Fitch
Spencer Fitch (Son)

Witnesses: Daniel Harding and Nancy Harding. Recorded July 16, 1838. (Ibid, Book 34, p. 121)

August 23, 1839 .. Nathaniel Fitch of Falls Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., to Seymour Fitch for Allen Fitch of the same place for \$5 land in Falls Township beginning at thenorthwest corner of Aaron Willson's and thence on said line (degrees and perches) to the place of beginning containing 155 acres 112 perches.

signed -- Nathaniel Fitch
No signiture of wife

Witnesses: Thomas Hadley and Sarah Fitch. Recorded Sept. 30, 1839. (Ibid Bood 35, p. 342)

On the same day, August 23, 1839, Nathaniel Fitch of Falls Township agrees to release and convey all my rite titill interest and claim to a parcel of land in Falls Township unto Seymour Fitch on the east branch of Buttermilk Falls creek with sawmill, house and barn thereon the land known by the name of the Asley land. The condition of the above release is such that the Seymour Fitch is to let the said Nathaniel Fitch live on the said above described land during his natural life and also to have all rents and profits arising therefrom.

signed -- Nathaniel Fitch
Seymour Fitch

Witnesses: Thomas Hadley and Sarah Fitch. Recorded Oct. 7, 1839. (Ibid. Book 35, p. 359)

Nathaniel Fitch died interstate. Letters of Administration were granted October 7, 1839, to Spencer Fitch. Amount of the administrator's bond was \$1,000 with Elizha Armstrong as surety. Inventory taken Oct. 28, 1839, but there is no record of it in the register of Wills in Luzerne County and none of the original papers are in the files. Many of the original papers are missing from the files in the Register of Wills of Luzerne County.

Does this mean he has property in more than one state?
Means no will —

The Republican Farmer and Democrat Journal, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., issue of October 16, 1839, give the following notice. All persons indebted to the estate of Nathaniel Fitch, late of Falls Township, to call and make immediate payment. Signed .. Seymour Fitch, Admr. Dated Falls, Oct. 9, 1839.

After the death of Nathaniel Fitch, his widow, Sarah (Keeler) Fitch, was living with her son, Spencer, as noted in the 1850 census of Luzerne County, Pa. as follows:

November 5, 1850 .. Falls Township, Wyoming County, Pa.
Dwelling No. 1786, Family No. 1889, p. 228

Seymour Fitch,	54	years,	farmer,	real estate \$2,000, b. unknown
Betsey	"	50	years	<i>Eliz. Johnson</i>
Sarah	"	18	years	<i>-1831-Fuller Sickler</i>
Harriet	"	15	years	<i>-1835-J.S. Brink</i> All born in Pa.
<i>MARY J.</i> - Marion	"	13	years	<i>-1837-Abel M. Bond</i>
Orlando	"	11	years	<i>-1841-Frances Brink</i>
Betsy	"	8	years	
Eliza	"	4	years	
Sally	"	66	years	<i>- mother, born in Conn.</i>
Molly	"	23	years	

Those checked appear to be buried at
the Fitch Cem. at Lockville, not the Roberts
Description of cem. fits Lockville

ROBERT'S CEMETARY:

David Morehouse and wife, Thankful, are buried in this Robert's
Cemetery as noted on page 11 of these notes:

The cemetery is in Northmoreland Township across the river
from Falls Township and gives:

Frank A. Fitch, 1836 to 1913

Frank M. Fitch, son of William and Sarah D. Fitch, died Oct. 7,
1867, age 10 years, 9 months, 7 days.

✓ George J. Fitch, born 1847, died 1922 (*George Judson, son of Joseph & Gideon*)

✓ Gideon Fitch, died Feb. 17, 1843 age 73 years. (This would
be the first Nathaniel's brother and that would make his birth-
date in 1770 or 1771 and he would have been 10 or 11 years older
than Nathaniel was, if Nathaniel was born in 1781.)

✓ Hannah, wife of Gideon Fitch, died July 28, 1814, age 35 years,
4 months, 10 days.

✓ Harry W. Fitch, born Sept. 19, 1879, died Feb. 16, 1921. - *son of George & Rosetta*

John Fitch, 1855-1934

Rose Swartwood, wife of John Fitch, 1862-1909

✓ Rosetta Heitsman, wife of G.J. Fitch, born 1846, died 1917

William Fitch, born Aug. 31, 1818, died March 14, 1866

✓ William H. Fitch, born May 19, 1869, died May 8, 1894 - *son of George & Rosetta*

A note about the cemetery states that it is on the high road
between Northmoreland and Falls. The old part of the cemetery
is on the top of the hill, the new part in front by the side of
the road. It is surrounded by a good fence and is in good condi-
tion.

Decendants of the Fitch family are still living in the vicinity
of Luzerne County. Probably Miss Martha Fitch, daughter of Asher
4, Giles 3, Nathaniel, 2, and John 1, who lives at 411 Jefferson
Ave., Scranton, Pa. is the oldest. I called on her but she is
not interested in geneology. She told me that her uncle, Stephen
Fitch, made search during his lifetime and the notes were with his
niece, Mrs. Earl Dunlap, who lived near Clarks Summit, a borough
not far from Scranton. There was a local bus to Clark's Summit
and from there I got a taxi to take me to her home which is about
3 miles from the borough. No, she did not have the data her uncle
had made but Mrs. Fred Diehl of Danville, Pa., had it. However,
Mrs. Dunlap had a genealogical chart which she said was in the

handwriting of her uncle, Stephen Fitch. It gave the lineage from Rev. James Fitch to John Fitch, born Jan. 11, 1756, as given in Stile's "Ancient Windsor, Conn.". This John Fitch was not carried any further. He could not have been the John Fitch who moved to the Wyoming Valley, Luzerne County., Pa., as there is only 15 years between his age and Gideon Fitch, son of John Fitch, of Northmoreland Township. Furthermore, my search in Luzerne County and Old Fairfield families by D.L. Jacobus give every indication that John Fitch was from the Fairfield branch of the family though documentary has not yet been found.

(This is the opinion of the person who did all this research)

It is evident that the person who gave this family record to the census enumerator was not very genealogically-minded for Seymour Fitch was undoubtedly born in Pennsylvania and his mother, Sarah (Keeler) (Sally) was born in Connecticut. Similar errors are often found in census records.

Referring to the one acre reserved for the use of a burying ground in the deed given by Nathaniel Fitch to his son, Spencer Fitch, Dec. 15, 1837, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society has a copy of the gravestone inscriptions in that burial ground as well as other cemeteries in Falls and Northmoreland townships. The following Fitch burials are noted therein and a note regarding the condition of the grounds.

"Fitch Cemetery, (private), Falls, Wyoming County, Pa. Located on top of the hill about one mile west of Falls, Wyoming County, Pa. In very bad condition, almost impossible to get around in it.

Alfred B. Fitch, born March 17, 1839, died April 24, 1891

Allen Fitch, born Feb. 28, 1826, died Sept. 28, 1855
Nathaniel's brother

Elizabeth, wife of Seymour Fitch, died July 7, 1866, age 51 years,
5 months

Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan and Mary A. Fitch, died April 19,
1869, age 30 years, 11 months, 17 days (Morgan was Nathaniel's brother.

Elizabeth, wife of Spencer Fitch, born Feb. 2, 1817, died Nov. 26,
1893. Spencer was Nathaniel's brother.

Lydia, daughter of Spencer and Elizabeth Fitch, died March 20,
1864, age 23 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Lydia Beemer, wife of Allen Fitch, born Oct. 2, 1826, died Jan.
17, 1919. Allen was the 12th son of Nathaniel I

Ophelia Fitch, 1855-1928

Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Fitch, died Feb. 6, 1856, age 70 years,
7 months, 9 days. (We have a picture of her gravestone)

Seymour Fitch, died July 19, 1855, age 52 years, 10 months,
16 days. Nathaniel's brother.

Spencer Fitch, born July 21, 1811, died Oct. 4, 1895.
Nathaniel's brother

The Robert's Cemetary gives Fitch names as follows:

Asher Fitch, born Dec. 17, 1833, died Feb. 26, 1914
Gile's son

Christine Sives, wife of Joseph H. Fitch, 1867-1927

Emily G. Fitch, born July 19, 1806, died August 5, 1873
Giles' wife

Giles Fitch, born June 9, 1804, died Oct. 14, 1890
Nathaniel's brother

Joseph H. Fitch, 1860-1931

Rachel M., wife of Asher Fitch, born Aug. 26, 1839, died March
15, 1899.

Sarah J. Fitch, 1865-1920

From Portrait and Biographical record of Wyoming and Lackawanna
County, Pennsylvania:

GILES FITCH, SR., early learned the blacksmith trade and in
partnership with his brother, NATHANIEL, engaged in the manufac-
ture of guns turning every part out by hand, making some very
handsome ones, showing superior workmanship. Giles also became
a shoemaker and a carpenter, always making his own shoes and
built the house himself in which he lived the latter part of his
life on his farm in Falls Township. He enjoyed best the hours
spent in his shop and always took pride in keeping in repair the
wagon which his grandfather, John Fitch, drove through the woods
from Connecticut.

Note: Reuben Taylor, born in ^{Norwalk} Norwich, Fairfield Co., Conn. on
November 28, 1759

On the way home, I passed through Danville, Pa., so stopped there only to learn that Mrs. Diehl had gone to Endicott, N.Y. for a visit. I wrote her, but she only has data she has found herself and has no clues to the ancestry of her ancestor John Fitch. She doubts, the same as I, that he was a descendant of Rev. James Fitch as stated in "Portrait and Biographical Record of Wyoming and Lackawanna Cos., Pa.", page 158. I wonder where the Stephen notes are?

Since the Christian name of Seymour is noted in the family of Nathaniel Fitch of Falls Township and the name also appears in the Fairfield Co., Conn. branch of the family, the following is noted in "Decendents of Seymour Fitch and Elizabeth Hoyt of New Canaan, Conn." by E. Fitch, published 1939, pp. 7 and 19:

Lindall Fitch, son of Nathaniel 3, John 2, Thomas 1, and Anna (not his mother) became a member of the New Canaan church August 10, 1755. He died March 24, 1773, aged 56, of "a consumption and gravel". He married Mary Bartlett and their son, Seymour 5 of New Canaan, Conn., was baptized, June 27, 1742. Seymour 5 Fitch married 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Ezra and Phoebe Benedict Hoyt. Among their children was Seymour 6 Fitch, born May 14, 1764, in New Canaan, FAirfield County, Conn., then a parish of Norwalk. He married Jan. 1, 1784, Dina, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Raymond) Hoyt. In the spring of 1799 he removed with his wife and four children to Walton Delaware Co. N.Y.; died April 23, 1834, in Northfield (North Walton), Delaware Co., N.Y.

Mr. Jacobus shows on the genealogical chart he included with his report Bushnell Fitch, son of John Fitch 3, John 2, Thomas 1 and Lydia Bushnell. There is noted the name of Bushnall Fitch, Nov. 4, 1794, on the list of members of the Episcopal Society in Canaan Parish. (An Historical address delivered in St. Mark's Parish, New Canaan, Conn., May 13, 1934, by the Rt. Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, p.8)

My search in Luzerne County does not show the exact year John Fitch moved from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co., Pa. If he came with David Morehouse, it could not have been until after 1783 and 1784, if he was the John Fitch whose daughter Betsey was baptized in Stanford Conn., it was after 1786. The land records show he was a Connecticut claimant before the Trenton Decree of Dec. 30, 1782, but he may have been a non-resident. The 1790 Census of Luzern Co., Pa. show that he and David Morehouse were residing there in that year.

Since the neighbors of John Fitch apparently came from FAirfield, Conn., I would suggest that a more exhaustive search be made in the records of Fairfield and Norwalk and also search be made in Weston and New Canaan, even though these two later towns were not erected until 1787 and 1801 and land records may not have been recorded until the towns were formed. Also, is there any further mention of the names of the children of Elizabeth (Lockwood) Fitch who are mentioned as the "children of daughter, Elizabeth (deceased)" in the will of John Lockwood, dated Feb. 13, 1784.??

My own notes to this "Lockwood" story which I (Betty) am adding in 1996. I have been in contact with John T. Fitch from the Rev. Fitch family. He has written some books on the history of the Fitch family and that of Rev. James Fitch. He is also very doubtful that this branch of the Fitch family came from Rev. James. He says that Thomas is more likely.

My last letter from him, not conclusive, but he states that in the "Rogers Collection" in the Connecticut State Library it is written that

" the John that had children, Gideon and Nathaniel, was from the Fairfield line (near Norwalk), so he probably descended from Thomas Fitch, not James. He married Elizabeth Lockwood, Nov. 6, 1766. Nathaniel was born Fairfield City, Feb. 12, 1782. I don't have a birthdate for Gideon. (But we do as 1770-71) Rogers says they also had a younger brother named John. John lived at Luzerne City, Pa., but don't know where he died."

or County

I am going to try to find out more about this "Rogers Collection" perhaps through our own library here in FortWayne as I believe they have access to other libraries in the U.S.

This Rogers collection may be the John Fitch Search that I have. At least the year about Jonathan Fitch was from the Rogers report. It was sent to me by Pat Geisler, Utah.

The will of Paul Keeler of the District of Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., dated Nov. 12, 1812, proved Jan. 6, 1813, being weak of body gives to wife, Sarah, the whole of my lands, buildings, stock, privileges and everything name and nature in any way s so long as she liveth and to sell away any part of the whole according as she sees cause and at her decease to be divided as follows in case that my wife does not sell the farm to be sold at her death and divided as follows: And everything sold at her death. As for my daughter, Anna I do give \$3 to be taken out of my estate and as for my son Asa, I do give to my son Asa, he is to have twice as much as William and Nancy, and Lucy, Sally, Clarissa, Abbey, Fanny, Patty, and my son William, this latter ones to be divided. As for my daughters, Polly and Fanny, there to have a good bed and bedding each and \$10 each to be taken out of said estate before Dividing in household furniture. Executor, Wife, Sarah. Witnesses: Peter Harris and Levi Townsend.

signed -- Paul Keeler
(Luzerne Co., Pa., Wills, Book A, p 141)

August 10, 1822 .. Harry Strobe and wife, Fanny, formerly Fanny Keeler, of Wysox Twp., Bradford Co., Pa., deed their interest for \$100 to Asa Keeler of their share as heirs of Paul Keeler. Both sign. Witnesses: Patience Albroy by mark X and Polly Keeler. Acknowledged August 10, 1822, but not recorded until June 30, 1863 which was then in Wyoming County, Pa. (Wyoming Co., Pa., Deeds Book 10, p. 15)

October 4, 1820 .. Zurriel Sherwood and wife, Lucy, formerly Lucy Keeler, of Bloom Township, Morgan Co., Ohio, deed to Asa Keeler of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., for \$100 all that property that shall fall to us as heirs unto the estate of Paul Keeler, deceased, of the county of Luzerne consisting of one tract of land lying in the district of Exeter, county aforesaid, bounded north and east by lands of Levi Townsend, on the south by Elisha Harris, and on the west by the Susquehanna River containing 150 acres. Both sign. Witnesses: Ira Jones and James Sickler. Acknowledged in Luzerne Co., Pa. Recorded June 26, 1863. (Ibid, Book 10, p.10)

Sept. 26, 1828 .. Jacob drake and wife, Nancy, formerly Nancy Keeler, of the township and county of Delaware, Ohio, and Francis C. Johns of the township of Sunbury, county and state aforesaid deed for \$100 to Asa Keeler of Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., all our right as heirs to the estate of Paul Keeler, deceased, late of the Township or District of Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., consisting of moveables and our shares of a tract of 140 acres bounded by the Susquehanna River on the west, Consider Townsend on the north, unknown lands on the east, by lands of Elisha Harris and the north line of Exeter on the south. and the said Francis C. Johns and particularly for the children of his former wife, Abby Keeler, Vis., Nancy D., Abby Cowles, and Nancy Cowles. Acknowledged Sept. 26, 1828 in Delaware Co., Ohio. Recorded June 26, 1863. (Ibid, Book 10, p. 11)

Feb. 11, 1831 .. William Keeler and wife, Rebecca of Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., for \$75 deed their share to Asa Keeler it being all that tract and the one-tenth part of land surveyed to Sarah Keeler in trust for the heirs of Paul Keeler, deceased, of the District of Exeter containing 119 acres. Both sign. Witnesses: George Bowman and D.F. Barstow. Acknowledged in Bradford Co., Pa. Recorded June 29, 1863. (Ibid, Book 10, p.13)

Sept. 6, 1836 .. Phineas Sherwood, Nathaniel Fitch, and Benjamin Townsend of Falls Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa., and Urana, Sally, and Clarissa, their wives, and Andrew Mantanye deed to Asa Keeler of Northmoreland Twp. for \$265 all their right to a tract of land in Falls Township bounded on the north by lands of Consider Townsend, on the east by Elisha Harris, and on the west by the Susquehanna River containing 119 acres. No signature of Phineas Sherwood and wife Urana, in the record and Sally signed by mark X. The other signed. Witnesses: Daniel Harding and Sterne Keeler. Recorded June 29, 1863. (Ibid, Book 10, p.13)

Data on the Keeler family in the "Genealogy of John Rockwell and Ralph Keeler" by J. Boughton, published 1903, p. 29, footnote, and p. 72, state that Paul Keeler was born at Ridgefield, Conn., April 9, 1756, married Feb. 7, 1775, at Ridgefield, Conn., Sarah Burt Cornwall, moved in 1790 to the vicinity of the Great Bend of the Susquehanna, bought 150 acres, lot 5, in the certified township of Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., Pa. which is situated opposite Falls Township, now Wyoming Co., Pa. He sold this after a short time after this and settled about two miles below Falls Village where he lived until his death, Nov. 16, 1812, and was buried in the family graveyard. His wife lived on the farm until the marriage of her daughter, Mary, to Andrew Montayne when she moved to Exeter Twp., Luzerne Co., Pa. and lived with her daughter Mary until her death, April 17, 1826, and was buried by the side of her husband. The farm was purchased by the son, Asa who gave it to his son, Sterne, and at the death of Sterne, his son, Hendrick B. Keeler purchased it and owned it until 1903.

From the foregoing land records and the above-mentioned Rockwell and Keeler Genealogy the children of Paul Keeler were:

- I. Nancy, born Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1775
married Jacob Drake
- II. William, born Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 20, 1778
married Rebecca _____
- III. Asa, born Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1780
married Betsey Newman
- IV. Lucy, born Ridgefield, Conn., May 9, 1783
married Zuriel Sherwood

- V. Sally (or Sarah), born Ridgefield, Conn., June 26, 1786
(family record) married August 29, 1801, in Falls
township, Nathaniel Fitch. She died Feb. 6, 1856
and is buried in the Fitch private burial grounds in
Falls Township.
- VI. Urana, born Ridgefield, Conn., date not recorded
married Phineas Sherwood
- VII. Clara (Clarissa) born in Ridgefield, Conn., date not
recorded. Married Benjamin Townsend
- VIII. Abby, born Ridgefield, Conn., date not recorded
married Francis Johns m. *Sept 25, 1814*
- IX. Fanny, born Luzerne Co., Pa., born Dec. 14, 1796
died August 10, 1854
married Harry Strobe
buried in Wysox Presbyterian Cemetary.
(HISTORY of Presbyterian Church of Wysox, Bradford
Co., Pa.) by V.C. Detty, published 1939, p. 214.
- X. Mary, born Luzerne Co., Pa.
married Andrew Montayne

Washington., DC
November 20, 1946

FITCH

There is filed in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., a folder which is captioned "Connecticut Claims. Those who have relinquished the Connecticut Title." Feb. 3, 1802. John Franklin Papers. Ferdinand J. Dreer Collection.

The paper contained therein reads: "Lancaster, Feb. 3, 1802. To his Excellency Thomas McKean, Gov. of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The report of the agent appointed for carrying into execution the Intrusion Law and the Supplement thereto is respectfully submitted.

Agreeable to your Excellency's Instructions several journies have been made by the Agent and his assistants into the counties of Wyoming, Luzerne, and Wayne.

A number of persons who were generally supposed to have commenced their settlements under the pretended Connecticut title have relinquished all claim under Connecticut, or the Susquehanna or Delaware Companies or either of them, and expressed their desire to purchase from the lawful holders of the title derived from Pennsylvania.

The following is the form of the Relinquishment and the names of the persons who signed them.

The persons for the abandonment, names of persons who have relinquished the Connecticut Title."

Among the names are James Elsworth, MARY FITCH, Amos Taylor, David Taylor.

The paper is in one handwriting. The names of the persons are in the one handwriting.

There is a Mary Fitch listed in 1800 Census of
Nicholson Township
1 male 10-16
1 female under 10
1 female over 45 (meaning MARY was born before 1755)

FITCH

WANTED: The parentage of NATHANIEL FITCH, born Feb. 12, 1781, place not known, said to be the son of John. Died Sept. 14, 1839, Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa.; married August 29, 1801, Sarah (Sally) Keeler, born June 26, 1786, in Ridgefield, Conn., daughter of Paul and Sarah (Cornwall). She died Feb. 6, 1856 in Falls Twp, Pa.

REPORT

Could be accounted for by the change in dating. Used English dating
(Again according to John T. Fitch, in 1996, Nathaniel was born Feb. 12, 1782 in Fairfield City, Conn. so the date is the same except for one year difference. This is the Nathaniel who had a brother named Gideon, and a father named John Fitch and a mother named Elizabeth Lockwood.) *County*

Back to the report: There is no record of the birth of NATHANIEL FITCH, Feb. 12, 1781, in the General Index of Connecticut Vital Records at the Connecticut State Library. This index covers all births, marriages, and deaths in the various town clerk's offices throughout the state from the formation of the towns about 1850.

The following are the only entries under NATHANIEL FITCH that are near the date 1781:

Nathaniel Fitch, son of Seymour, bap. March 4, 1770
New Canaan Church Rec. Vol. 1, p. 39

Nathaniel Fitch, son of Nathaniel, bap. July 22, 1797 (?)
in Canann, New Canaan Church, Rec. Vol. 1, p. 70

These don't seem to apply but the name Seymour Fitch is significant inasmuch as NATHANIEL FITCH of Falls Township has a son named Seymour.

As it was definitely known that NATHANIEL FITCH lived in Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., it seemed best to study such records of that vicinity as were readily accessible to see if any clue could be found as to the parents' names of NATHANIEL. A search of printed sources and census records available in Washington, DC revealed the following:

Luzerne Co., Pa., was early under the jurisdiction of Connecticut and was called Westmoreland County. In 1780, 1781, 1782 Jonathan Fitch represented the county in the Connecticut legislature which met at Hartford and New Haven. In 1776 Jonathan Fitch was commissioned Sheriff of Westmoreland County, Conn. (Families of Wyoming Valley, Pa., by G.B. Kulp, pub. 1890, Vol. 3, p.1041.

On April 4, 1842 Wyoming County, Pa., was erected from Luzerne Co. Exeter Township, now in Wyoming County, Pa., was named for Exeter, R.I. Among the pioneers was Paul Keeler, after whom the ferry was named. A postoffice established in 1812 at Keeler's Ferry had Asa Keeler as the postmaster until his death in 1867

in Keelersburg. (History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties, Pa., pub. 1880, p. 510)

Falls Township was erected in 1824 from Tunkhannock. The second term of school was taught by Fanny Keeler. (Ibid, p. 511)

A record of marriages and deaths noted in "Susquehanna Democrat" gives Abby Keeler married Sept. 25, 1814 to Francis G. Johns: Paul Keeler of Exeter died May 1813, Sarah Keeler Executrix. Proceedings and Collections of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1909 Vol. 10, p. 179)

Paul Keeler, Jr. was born in Ridgefield, Conn., April 9, 1756, married Sarah Burt Cornwall. He bought the land and built the house where now stands the Methodist Church. He moved to Falls Township, Pa., where he died and was buried. He sold his property in Ridgefield to Nathan Dauchy. (History of Ridgefield, Conn., by G.I. Rockwell, pub. 1927 foot note on p. 154)

The lineage of NATHANIEL FITCH, of Falls Township, as given in one source as follows:

Rev. James 1 Fitch, 1622-1702, married Priscilla, daughter of Major John Mason of Pequot War fame.

His son, Major James 2 Fitch married Alice, daughter of William Bradford and granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford. Major James Fitch, born 1649, died 1727. His son, the oldest was ..

John 3 Fitch whose first son bore his name.

John 4 Fitch, the second, also named his oldest son John. It is not clear who John Fitch 2 was in this lineage.

John Fitch, 3rd., came from Connecticut with his family about 1779 immediately after the Wyoming Massacre and settled on what is known as Kingston Flats across the Susquehanna River from where is now the city of Wilkes-Barre and which is now the borough of Kingston. His oldest son

Nathaniel Fitch who married Sarah Keeler in Falls Township, Aug. 29, 1803. (Note the date 1803 IM Root). Sarah Keeler was born June 26, 1785, in Ridgefield, Conn., daughter of Paul Keeler, Jr., born April 9, 1756, and Sarah Burt Cornwall who were married in Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 7, 1775. Paul Keeler, Jr. was a trumpeter in the Revolutionary War in Sheldon's Light Horse from Connecticut. His father Paul Keeler, Sr. born 1720, was the son of Joseph Keeler, born 1683, grandson of Samuel Keeler, born 1656, great grandson of Ralph Keeler, who was born in England 1613, came to Hartford, Conn., in 1640 and his will is on file at Fairfield, Conn., dated August 20, 1672.

Wrong, John was Rev. James son, Major James did not have a son, John

NATHANIEL FITCH was the father of 12 children:

1. Giles, died 1890, age 86
2. Seymour
3. Nathaniel
4. Morgan
5. John
6. Perry
7. Allen
8. Abigail
9. Sarah
10. Nancy
11. Polly
12. Name not given in report of Washington (Spencer, born July 21, 1811 is the one omitted) (Portraits and Biog. Record of Wyoming and Lackawanna Cos., Pa., pub. 1897 page 158)

The 1790 census of Luzerne Co., Pa., does not list the Keeler name. The 1790 census from Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., page 28 lists Paul Keeler and Nathan Dauchy next to him.

From a study of the census records, abstracted below, it seems likely that NATHANIEL FITCH was the son of JOHN FITCH as given in the lineage in the printed source cited above, but there are many John Fitch's and the absolute identity of the father of Nathaniel is not certain.

The 1790 census of Luzerne Co., Pa., Lists JOHN FITCH with
1 male under 16 years, 2 males over 16 besides himself,
and 5 females.

Sources vary as to the time John Fitch settled in Pennsylvania. History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming County, 1880 page 510-512 says he located with David Morehouse in Tunkhannock about 1788. Portrait and Biog. Rec. of Wyoming and Lackawanna Cos., Pa. (1897) states he came from Connecticut with his family about 1779. By 1790 he evidently had 7 children.

The 1800 Census, Exeter Township, p. 371, John Fitch had one
1 male between 16 and 26 (probably Nathaniel) besides
himself 45 and up, and --- females up to 10, 1 female
10 to 16, 2 females 16 to 26 and his wife 45 and up.

In this same census Paul Keeler is listed with
1 male from 16 to 26, and himself 45 and up and 3 females
up to 10, 3 females 10 to 16, and 1 female 45 and up.

Gideon Fitch is listed in the 1800 census, Exeter Township, p. 372
two males under 10, 1 male 26 to 45, probably himself,
2 females under 10, and 1 female 26 to 45, probably wife.

In the 1810 Census, p. 761, Tunkannock Twp. from which Falls Twp.
was erected in 1824 John Fitch appears as
45 and up with 2 females 16 to 26, 1 female 45 and up.

In the 1810 Census of Exeter Township, p. 658, Gideon Fitch
1 male under 10, 2 males 10 to 16, and himself 26 to 45,
3 females under 10, 2 females 10 to 16, and his wife 26
to 45.

In the 1810 Census for Tunkhannock Township, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Page 761, Nathaniel Fitch is listed with
4 males under 10 and himself and 1 female, probably his
wife, 26 to 45.

John Fitch listed above does not appear in the 1820 census
although there is a John Fitch in Northumberland Township, Luzerne
co., Pa., page 401, 1820 census. Prob. Son of Gideon

Age 26 to 45, with 2 males under 10, 1 female 10 to 16,
1 female 26 to 45. This may have been a son of John.
(John T. Fitch, 1996, says there was a younger son)

A letter to the Recorder of Probate Files in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,
states the only estate for a John Fitch is the one who died May 4,
1832 leaving a wife Lucinda and five daughters, Hannah, Lucy,
Polly, Elizabeth, and Clara.

In the 1820 Census for Northumberland Township, Luzerne Co., Pa.,
page 401, Gideon Fitch appears with

1 male under 10, 2 males 10 to 16, 1 male 16 to 18,
1 male 16 to 26, 1 male 26 to 45, 1 female under 10,
4 females 10 to 16 and 1 female 45 and up.

In the 1820 Census for Tunkhannock Township, Luzerne Co., Pa.,
page 444, Nathaniel Fitch appears with

3 males under 10, 4 males 10 to 16, 1 male 16 to 18, 1
male 16 to 26, 1 male 26 to 45, 1 female under 10, 4 females
10 to 16 and 1 female 45 and up.

In the 1830 Census for Falls Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., Vol. 49,
page 87, there is Nathaniel Finch, probably meaning Fitch with
1 male under 5, 2 males 10 to 15, 1 male 15 to 20, 2 males
20 to 30, 1 male 40 to 50, 1 female under 5, 2 females
5 to 10, 1 female 10 to 15, and 1 female 40 to 50.

In the 1850 Census, Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., 1786-1889,
page 228, Seymour Fitch, son of Nathaniel, appears,

age 54, farmer, place of birth unknown

Betsey Fitch, age 50, born in Pa

Sarah, age 18

Harriet, age 15

Marion, age 13

Orlando, age 11

Betsey, age 8

Eliza, age 4

Sally Fitch, age 66

Polly age 23, all born in Pennsylvania.

It seems likely that Sally Fitch, age 66 years is the mother of

Seymour Fitch and wife of Nathaniel and probably the statement "born in Pennsylvania" was an error in the census record. We would also know that Seymour was not unknown as to a birthplace as he was born in Pennsylvania.

In the 1880 census, Falls Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., the family of Asher Fitch and his wife Rachel is given and living with them was Giles Fitch, widower, age 75, father of Asher, and it is stated that Giles was born in Pennsylvania, but his mother and father were born in Connecticut. Giles Fitch was the son of Nathaniel Fitch, so if this statement is true, Nathaniel Fitch, born in 1781, son of John, was born in Connecticut, and John Fitch could not have been in Pennsylvania in 1779 as noted in Portrait & Biog. Rec. of Wyoming and Lackawanna Cos., Pa.

(There isn't much doubt in my mind that Nathaniel was indeed born in Connecticut, but that doesn't mean that they all had to come at one time. In fact some of the early pioneers came for the summer and to settle and build homes for their families and he well could have been one of those that did that and then he brought his family perhaps after Nathaniel was born in 1781 or 1782. And if this was his second wife that went with him, we don't know when the first one died or under what circumstances. Even if he was not there at that time, he was definitely a Conn. Claimant by law and perhaps the land had actually belonged to another member of the family given by the Susquehanna Company that had gone in and tried to settle there. Lots of possibilities.)
B.F.

History and Genealogy of Families of Old Fairfield, Conn., Vol. 2, Part 3, page 344 gives the following John Fitch married Nov. 6, 1766 Elizabeth Lockwood (Weston Church records), but the lineage of this John is not given. A study of the ancestry of Elizabeth Lockwood (John, John, Joseph, Robert) shows that she was the daughter of John Lockwood and Abigail Morehouse and Abigail Morehouse was the daughter of Gideon Morehouse. The John Fitch we seek went with a Morehouse and the name Gideon appears in the descendants of John Fitch. An effort was made to prove that John Fitch who married Elizabeth Lockwood went to Pennsylvania, but such proof was not found.

Hoyt
The Seymour Fitch appearing in New Canaan, see page 1 of this report, was Seymour Fitch, son of Lyndall, bapt. June 27, 1742. New Canaan Church Records, Vol. 1, p. a6. He married Elizabeth Hait, April 7, 1763 (Ibid Vol. 1, p. 45) Seymour Fitch, son of Seymour bapt. July 22, 1764 (Ibid Vol. 1, p. 33) Seymour Fitch married Patty St. John, both of Canaan, July 1, 1783 by Rev. Juston Nichols, New Canaan Church records, Vol. 1, p. 79. Seymour Fitch died April 24, 1799, New Canaan Church Records Vol. 1, p. 91.

Probate Files at the Connecticut State Library under John Fitch show the following:

John Fitch, Jr., Year 1748, File 2223, Town of Norwalk, District of Fairfield; will dated Jan. 26, 1747/8. Probated April 5, 1748. Mentions wife Elizabeth, eldest son Nathaniel, second son John, two daughters Elizabeth and Susanna, executors Samuel Fitch and Capt. Samuel Cluckston; Witnesses, Nathaniel Hayes, Garner Olmsted and Elna Hanford. Inventory dated March 21, 1748. Appraisers Asahel Raymond and Andrew Miles. (Thomas 1, John 2, Nathaniel 3, John 4)

John Fitch II, year 1760, File 2224, 3 documents, Town of Norwalk, District of Fairfield. Will made August 25, 1748. Exhibited Feb. 1, 1760. Mentions loving wife without naming her, son Matthew Fitch, son Theophilus Fitch, Son Bushnel Fitch, daughter Rebeckah Richards, daughter Lydia Fitch, three sons to be executors. (Thomas 1, John 2, John 3) *Wife, Lydia Bushnell*

A John Fitch, resident of Windham, died Feb. 19, 1760, at 54 years, 11 months. Capt. John 3, son of Capt. John 2, son of James. This John was born 1705. And was a dependant of Rev. James Fitch. B. F.

John Fitch, Jr. Year 1792, File 2225, Town of Norwalk, District of Fairfield, 3 documents, bond dated April 16, 1792, appointing Dan Finch (~~Fitch~~?) administrator with Joseph Lockwood, surety.

Inventory dated Sept. 7, 1792, appraisers Stephen Keeler

Salisbury, Conn., Vital Records Vol. 1, p. 199, General Index at Connecticut State Library gives...

1709-1760 m. 1733 1709-1777 (9 children)
John Fitch, son of James and Abiael, born Nov. 18, 1745 and the general index gives James Fitch married Abkel Metcalf, Nov. 22, 1733. Lebanon First Church records Vol. 1, p. 168. (Rev. James 1, Nathaniel 2, James 3, John 4)

Proof is needed of the marriage of the above John Fitch. The marriage in 1766 to Elizabeth Lockwood, if it were the marriage of the above John, would make him 21 years old.

A study of records in Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn. was made for JOHN FITCH and NATHANIEL FITCH. Nothing was found to definitely connect with the Nathaniel of Pennsylvania. In the Norwalk deeds between 1750 and 1800 there were only two Johns. John Fitch, son of Theophilus who sold out in 1794, and ~~John, son of John and Elizabeth Lockwood~~ ??? (where is the proof they even had a son named John?) Maybe that was to be Olmstead? Will read on

Probably Eliz. Beers

By elimination there could have been no other John Fitch in the Norwalk Fitch's between 1740 and 1750 unless son of Bushnell 4 Fitch and Lindel 4 Fitch. If there was an extra John, he has no deeds recorded. Stamford deeds were not examined but it is doubtful if much could be found there as there were so few Fitch vital records in Stamford before 1800. An examination was made

Thomas - James brother
Thomas II
Thomas III
Gov. Thomas
Ebenezer
Ebenezer

however, of a copy of Stamford Church records, made by S.P. Mead and on file at Conn. State Library and only entry under John Fitch was the baptism of Betsy Fitch, daughter of John and Molly Fitch of Norwalk on May 20, 1784 (St. John's Episcopal Church) Mead's abstract of Stamford Probate Records, Vol. covering years 1729-1802, showed in the will of Sarah Mead, late of Greenwich, widow of Capt. Jabez Mead, dated June 28, 1786, and probated May 3, 1787, the names of Ebenezer Fitch and Giles Fitch, sons of a deceased Niece, Lydia Fitch. *Lydia Miller m. Ebenezer Fitch + had Jabez Ebenezer + Giles*

From the Fairfield Probate Records in FAirfield, the following abstracts were made:

Vol. 21, p. 58 - John Lockwood, of Fairfield, will dated Feb. 13, 1784, probated Jan. 17, 1785. Mentions wife Abigail, remainder to my children living and grandchildren of the deceased, viz., to the children of my son Jabez, of Fairfield, deceased, and to John Lockwood, Jr. and the children of Ephriam, deceased, and Michael, Gideon and Albert and Samuel, and the daughters Anne, Abigail, Mary, and the children of Elizabeth, deceased, and Susannah.

Ephriam Lockwood who sold the ferry in PA was still alive in 1795 so not Eliz. brother

Brother —
of
Eliz who
married
John Fitch

Vol. 24, p. 356 - Distribution June 12, 1783 of dower in estate of Ephriam Lockwood, of Fairfield, to his widow Ann Lockwood, one-third of house and lands. *Ephriam left his wife + 5 children in FAirfield Had Tory leanings went off to join British - returned*

In a further study to find if Elizabeth Lockwood who married John Fitch could have any connection with the John Fitch who went to Pennsylvania, land records in Fairfield were studied and Vol. 19, p. 114, showed a deed dated Jan. 27, 1774 of Ephraim Lockwood, of Fairfield, to John Lockwood of Fairfield, my father, land in Fairfield in Norfield Parish in Beachums and Lockwoods Long Lotts between Saugatuck River and the Third Gross Highway. (His land in Northfield, the present Weston which is north of the old Fairfield and Norwalk.)

Of the Fitch Family, the Fairfield Probate Records in FAirfield showed the following:

Thomas
John I
Nathaniel

Vol. 9, p. 196 - Nathaniel Fitch of Norwalk, will dated April 5, 1742, proved June 20, 1743. Mentions wife Anna, what she brought and 80. Son John Fitch of Norwalk, Son Lindel Fitch, of Norwalk land in Canaan Parish, daughter Elizabeth, wife of Jabez Crane. Other daughters, Abigail and Mary Fitch. (Thomas 1, John 2, Nathaniel 3)

Anna Malloy (married name)

Anna was married to Wm. Malloy. He died 1738. So prob. did not MARRY Nath. until after that. Anna + Wm. had at least 9 child. Pgs. 401-2 Jacobus

Vol. 12, p. 446 - John Fitch of Norwalk, will dated August 25, 1748, proved Feb. 26, 1747-8. Wife, Elizabeth. Eldest son Nathaniel, 2nd son John, two daughters Elizabeth and Susanna. Mr. Samuel Fitch and Capt. Samuel Cluckson, executors. (See abstract files at Conn. State Library, p. 4 of this report) (Thomas 1, John 2, Nathaniel 3, John 4)

This may be in ERROR

The John who made his will
8-25-1748 WAS John, born 1677

~~Eliz. Olmstead~~

May just have the dates
confused
2 different Johns
2 " wills

Vol. 19, p. 460 - John Fitch, Jr., of Norwalk. Bond appointing Dan Finch administrator. Inventory. List of debts. (See abstract files at Conn. State Library, p. 5 this report)

Vol. 15, p. 339 December 16, 1766. Nathaniel Fitch of Norwalk died. Administration granted to John Fitch, Jr. of Norwalk. (Thomas 1, John 2, Nathaniel 3, John Jr. 4, Nathaniel 5)

Vol. 23, p. 103. Distribution of estate of Nathaniel Fitch, of Norwalk made (pursuant to Court Order of March 21, 1786) to John Fitch 10 acres, 106 rods on Fitch's Plain, 2 acres of swamp at south end of plain, 2 acres of woodland at north end of plain, and 4 acres and 3 rods of swamp called Woolf Swamp. Elizabeth, wife of David King 2/3 of Homestead, house and barn. Each heir got 1/2 of the widow's thirds in the Homestead that she held in her son Nathaniel's Estate for life. (This proves that the distribution was of the estate of Nathaniel, son of John and Elizabeth. The distribution may have been delayed until after the death of his mother Elizabeth for Nathaniel seems to have died in 1766. His brother, John, administrator in 1766, must have then been of age, so born before 1745 and since he was called Jr. to distinguish him from John, son of Theophilus, who was born in 1740, he must have been born between 1740 and 1745 or at a guess 1742/3.

The Norwalk Land Records were studied and the following abstracts made relating to Fitch Family of the dates we seek:

Vol. 13, p. 21, Oct. 28, 1765. Elizabeth Fitch of Norwalk for 66L to my brother Nathaniel Fitch of same, 16 acres at Poplar Plain. (Nathaniel died 1766)

Vol. 13, p. 140. Jan 21, 1768. David King and wife, Elizabeth, of Fairfield to John Fitch, of Norwalk, 23 acres, excepting the one half of the one third part at the death of Elizabeth Elis, the wife of Henry Elis. (This seems to prove that the widow, Elizabeth married again, but there were no deeds indexed under this name, which was plainly written.

Vol. 16, p. 72, Jan. 21, 1768 .. John Fitch of Norwalk, for 20L to David King, 3 acres at Poplar Plain.

Vol. 16, P. 72, Jan. 21, 1768 .. John Fitch, of Norwalk, to my sister Elizabeth King, wife of David King, 16 acres at Poplar Plain.

Vol. 16, p. 73, Jan. 21, 1768 .. John Fitch of Norwalk to David King and Elizabeth his wife, 1 acre on south side of Woolf Swamp.

Vol. 16, p. 73, Jan. 21, 1768 .. John Fitch of Norwalk to David King and Elizabeth his wife, 12 1/4 acres, 2 rods, 23 links at Woolf Swamp.

Vol. 14, p. 409, April 20, 1781 .. Committee to Enquire into the character and conduct of a number of persons ... presented to us as Inimical and Dangerous to the Liberties and Independence of the United States of America .. Open and secret enemies .. Obadiah Wright, Nathan Burwell, Jr., Thomas Hanford, Nathan Jarvis, Thomas Fairweather, David Bolt, Peter White, Hezekiah Whitney ye 2nd, Nathan Gregory, Phillip Scribner, Hezekiah Belden, John Belden, Edward Nash, Gershom Raymond, JAMES FILLIO, William Bolt, Ebenezer Church, David Lambert, Gold Hayt, Abraham Witney, John Sanders, JR. Garner Olmstead, Richard Patric, NATHAN FITCH, JOHN FITCH., all of Norwalk. (Note that James Fillio is in this list.)

John Fitch is not listed in "Hall's Norwalk"

Vol. 16, p. 191, Jan. 24, 1787 .. John Fitch, of Norwalk, for 160L to James Fillio, of Norwalk, 19 acres at Popple Plain. (This appears to be the last deed on record of John Fitch, son of John and Elizabeth) Sister Eliz. King, Brother of Nath. who died 1766 *what happened to Susannah?*

Vol. 17 p. 15, Sept. 1, 1790. Joseph Olmstead, Nathan Olmstead, James Fillio and wife Mary, and Elizabeth Elzea, all of Norwalk, for 145L to Samuel Olmstead of Norwalk, all right to 27 3/4 acres 27 rods, at Chestnut Hill with 1/2 acre at west end of the Woodland. (This deed was consulted because Elizabeth Elzea was the nearest thing in the index to Elizabeth Elis. If she is the same, she was Elizabeth (probably Olmstead) widow of John Fitch and Henry Elis, sister-in-law of James Fillio and mother of John Fitch who sold to James Fillio. Both John Fitch and James Fillio were listed as Tories.

Eliz. Elis was to be dead in 1786?

Norwalk Land Records, continued:

Vol. 13, p.78 .. Feb. 24, 1767 .. Theophilus Fitch, of Norwalk, for love to son, John Fitch, land in Parish of Canaan at the upper Clabboard Hill with a dwelling house ... by estimation 6 acres, he to have 1 acre on which the house stands in consideration of his being my oldest son.

Vol. 13, pa. 213, Oct. 4, 1770 .. Jacob St. John, of Norwalk, for £ 92, 11 s., N.Y. money, to John Fitch of Norwalk, 20 1/2 acres at Silver mine. (This was the son of Theophilus Fitch)

Vol. 16, p. 441. Feb. 25, 1789 .. John Fitch and Joseph Fitch of Norwalk, for 36 s N.Y. money, to Issac Richards of Norwalk, sedge flats at Barren Marsh Creek in NORwalk West fields (half of an undivided piece, the other half belonging to said Richards). (Probably son of Theophilus as that John had a brother, JOseph).

Vol. 17, p. 378. March 24, 1794 .. John Fitch of Norwalk for £ 675, to Elias and Stephen Bouton of Norwalk and Nathan Bouton of Stamford, four pieces in Norwalk at upper Clabboard Hills, vizt., my homestead land and all the buildings standing thereon, 82 acres; another piece 2 acres, another 8 acres, another in Silvermine road 21 acres. Witnesses: Abijah Taylor, Eliphalet Lockwood.

*Eliphalet Lockwood Sr. died 1814
He married Susannah St. John
in 1766 prob. about John's age*

Theophilus

Vil. 17, p. 345. Oct. 20, 1794 .. Lydia Fitch quitclaims all right I have in lands of my son, John Fitch, and resigns all my right in land which he lately sold to Elias, Nathan and Stephen Bouton, which I hold as my thirds in my late husband's estate. Signed by mark. Witnesses: Eseck Fitch., Thaddeus Betts, J.P.

Vol. 9, p. 4 of index lists

Ruth, daughter of John Fitch, born March 29, 1768

Eseck, son of John Fitch, born Nov. 26, 1769.

*But John + Elizabeth (hockwood) were married 1766 so that is also a possibility
No, there were no Ruth or Esseck in the grandmother's will*

All deeds indexed under Elizabeth Fitch were studied and most of them related to Elizabeth wife of Samuel Fitch. All John Fitch grantor deeds were studied. Except for the early Nathaniel Fitch, the only Nathaniel Fitch deed is the sale by a Nathaniel of Norwalk, for \$592, to Andrew Powers on Nov. 9, 1799, of 5 rods with his dwelling house in parish of Canaan at Clabboard Hills. It is chiefly of interest as showing that the name Nathaniel may be found in the Theophilus or the Lindel branch which lived in New Canaan as well as the Nathaniel-John branch.

John Fitch, son of Theophilus, as indicated in the foregoing deeds, sold in 1794. The John Fitch we seek appears to have been in Pennsylvania by 1790 or earlier, so it is not likely John Fitch, son of Theophilus is our man.

(Extra notes I have written at the bottom of this page..

John, son of Theophilus, born about 1740

Ruth, 1768 .. if father, he would have been 28 at the time

Eseck, 1769 .. " " " " " " 29 " " "

(Thomas 1, Thomas 2, Thomas 3, Samuel 4, Samuel 5)

Elizabeth and Samuel Platt?? 1750 B.R.)

If John Fitch, Jr., who died in 1792 is the son of John who died in 1748 and Elizabeth, such identity has not been found in the sources studied.

It will be noted that a John Fitch, son of James and Abiel, born Nov. 18, 1745 was found in Salisbury, Conn. His marriage has not been found and he would have been in the right date for the John of Pennsylvania. Salisbury Probate Records are in Sharon, Conn., so a study of these might reveal something, too. If it could be proven that John Fitch, born Nov. 18, 1745 went to Pennsylvania, the family tradition that Nathaniel came down through James Fitch would be substantiated. No proof was found in the search made. (This James did descend from Rev. James Fitch) B.F.

Perhaps the next step would be a study of records in Wilkes-Barre and Falls Township and then a study of records in Salisbury and Sharon, Conn.

CORRECTION:

On re-reading the article on Falls Township in the "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming Co., Pa., page 510, I note it reads "He (referring to Matthew Sherwood) having bought 200 acres between the farms of John Fitch and David Morehouse, who had settled her the year before (the "year before" being 1788.) I believe "who" could refer only to David Morehouse and not to both of them as the certificate (see page of these notes) states.

John Fitch was an actual settler there before the Trenton Decree which was made Dec. 30, 1782, thus he must have settled there before that date. If this is true, then the Betsey Fitch, the daughter of John and Molly Fitch, who was baptized in 1784 in Stamford, Conn., must have been another family than the John we are seeking.

The 1880 census records of Wyoming Co., Pa., of the family of Asher Fitch, son of Giles, and grandson of Nathaniel Fitch, state the father of Giles Fitch was born in Connecticut. The Michael Shoemaker Book gives the birth of Nathaniel as Feb. 12, 1782, while the family record says 1781. The family may have moved to Pennsylvania soon after the birth of Nathaniel.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT:

In tracing the various John Fitches we found in the Probate Files at the Connecticut State Library, a John Fitch, Jr. year 1748, File 2223, Town of Norwalk, District of Fairfield and the will made January 26, 1747/8 mentions Elizabeth, oldest son Nathaniel, second son John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Susanna.

In the study of Norwalk Land Records, and on which a previous report has been made, it was found John 5 Fitch born about 1740, died _____, son of Theophilus 4, John 3, Thomas 1 John 2 (???????) sold his property in 1794 and drops from the records. However, the John Fitch we seek was in Pennsylvania by 1790 or earlier according to the published records and census records so that would eliminate the above John, son of Theophilus, as a possibility.

A study of the Weston Land Records revealed the following items of interest in the Fitch search:

Vol. 1, page 205, March 22, 1786 .. John Fitch of Norwalk for £ 11, 12 s, to Ebenezer Guyer of Fairfield, land "in the parish of Norfield in Halls Long Lot, so called two acres and three quarters bounded ... southerly on the second Cross Highway .. easterly on land sett off to the heirs of Elizabeth King .. northerly on Aspretick River so called ... westerly in part on the Widow Sarah Guyer in part and in part on Fanton Beers land. Also southerly a small Gog (?) of two rods in width on Fanton Beers land, in his homestead. Witnesses: David Coley, Samuel Ogden. Recorded August 26, 1789.

John's sister
↑

Fanton bro. to Eliz. ²Elis/Fitch
Ephraim Beers would be Eliz. King's
Grandfather - Father of Eliz. Beers
who m. John Fitch died 1748 + m. ³Henry Elis

Sarah is her sister
(Eliz. (Beers) Fitch
Jacobus p. 82 40 Ellis)

Beethus
&
Sister

Eliz. wife of David King (Deceased)
must have died before 1786 also
And Eliz. Elis too.

Vol. 1, page 204. March 22, 1786 .. David King of Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn. for 2L/, 16 s, to Ebenezer Guyer of Fairfield, land "in the Parish of Norfield in Halls Long Lot, so called, containing one acre of land bounded ... southerly on the Second Cross Highway and to extend northerly three rods in width up to Aspetick River, bounded northerly on said river. Easterly on the Widow Guyers land and westerly on said Guyers land that he lately purchased of John Fitch of Norwalk, it being the land that was set to my son, Nathaniel Fitch King, in the distribution of the widow, Elizabeth Eale's Estate late of Fairfield, deceased. Witnesses: David Coley, John Fitch. Recorded August 1789. (This says Eliz. Elis died by 1786)

The above deeds were given before Weston became a town, but related to Norfield, "Weston" land, were recorded three years later in Weston after it had become a town.

In 1794, Ebenezer Guyer, of Weston, bought from Jonathan Benedict and Huldah, his wife, of Danbury, one acre, but it was south of the Saugatuck River, formerly called the "overplush land". He also bought in 1795 from Eleazer Newcomb and Ann, his wife, of Geneva, Ontario County, New York, salt meadow in Greens Farm Parish in Fairfield. This land was in Fairfield, the section between that town and Norwalk, which is now Westport, and at that time would have been recorded in Fairfield. Why it was reported in Westport is not clear.

Other Fitch deeds in Weston were much later in date and none under the names of John or Nathaniel Fitch or any names that could have a bearing on this branch of the family.

The John Fitch who sold land in 1786 appears to be John Fitch 5, son of John 4, Nathaniel 3, John 2, Thomas 1.

Noting that John Fitch 5 sold to Ebenezer Guyer, the transfers under Guyer were studied and that search revealed the King Deed. This is helpful because it mentions the mother of John Fitch 5 under her second married name Elizabeth Eale. She married as her second husband, Henry Elis, or Eale. The name is Elizabeth Elis in Norwalk Land Records, Vol. 13, page 140, deed dated Jan. 21, 1768. It is evident that she left an estate as reference is made to a distribution, but there is no probate file at the State Library for an Elizabeth Eale, Eales, Elis, or Ells. If such could be found there might be mention of the Fitch grandchildren. Norwalk Probate District was constituted May session 1802 from Fairfield and Stamford, and it is possible the probate record volumes in Fairfield and Stamford would show something. At the State Library only such files as have been salvaged are available, but many documents now lost have been recorded in the record volumes at the Probate Record offices. At the Connecticut State Library there is a manuscript known as Mead's Abstracts of Stamford and Fairfield Probate Records and this was studied, but showed nothing for Elizabeth Eales or Elis.

The names of Nathaniel and Seymour appear in the family of John Fitch of Luzerne County Pennsylvania and those names appear in the ancestry of John Fitch 5, John 4, Nathaniel 3, John 2, and Thomas 1., he having a brother Nathaniel, a grandfather Nathaniel and a cousin Seymour.

We know John Fitch married in 1766, Elizabeth Lockwood and she was dead when her father's estate was probated in 1784.

We have found a John Fitch and wife, Molly, (a substitute for Mary) having a daughter Betsey, baptized May 30, 1784 (St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford) and this John was then called of "Norwalk".

It is possible that John Fitch, who married Elizabeth Lockwood, married for his second wife, Molly or Mary. We know that John and Elizabeth Lockwood Fitch had Ruth, born 1768 and Esek born 1769 and maybe others, and we know that John of Pennsylvania had a son living at home. *How do we know that??*

A search of Pennsylvania Land Records revealed John Fitch of Luzerne County, Pa., had a wife "Mary" and there was only one John Fitch in Luzerne County. (See abstract of deed dated August 29, 1803, of Mrs. Watts report and he must have been the father of Nathaniel (and Gideon). Proof that John Fitch married Elizabeth Lockwood and is the same John that is found in Pennsylvania has not been found, but circumstantial evidence indicates that he was. If this is so, the tentative set-up for the ancestry of Nathaniel may be as follows and would serve as a hypothesis to prove or disprove:

at this point we do not know which John Fitch m. Ely. Lockwood but seems most likely to be gr. son of above John as indicated.

Not likely to be Joseph's son John but as it is ruled out.

Ruth + Esek are the children of John Fitch, son of Joseph (2)

Thomas Fitch 1 married Anne STacey
1612-1704

Sergt. Thomas 2 married Ruth Clark John 2 married Rebbeca Lindel
-1681 1674 b. 1653-

John 3 married LydiaBushnell
1677-1760

Nathaniel 3 b. d. 1743
married 1
married 2 by 1729, Sarah Seeley
Frost

Matthew 4 Theophilus 4
Bushnell 4 Rebbeca 4 Lydia 4

married 3 Anna Mallory

John 4 married Elizabeth (^{prob. Beers} ~~Olmstead?~~) Lindel 4
1707-1748 she married 2 Seymour 5
(called Jr. because Henry Elis or Seymour 6
his uncle was living Eales
in 1748)

Nathaniel 5
1735-1766

Elizabeth 5
married David
King

John 5
1742/3

Susanna 5

perhaps married 1766
Elizabeth Lockwood 1
and 2 Molly

Children of John {
Son of Theophilus { Ruth 6 born 1768
Eseck 6 born 1769
Gideon 6 born 1771/2 ??
Nathaniel born 1781/2 ??
Betsy 6 bapt. 1784 ??

Thomas 1, John 2, Nathaniel 3, John 4, John 5, Nathaniel 6

Things I (B.F) found from census rolls at the Fort Wayne Library.

Falls Township, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Matthew Sherwood located two miles up the river from Buttermilk Falls in 1789 between the farms of John Fitch and David Morehouse who had settled a year before.

Falls Township School was taught by Fanny Keeler, whose vigorous discipline made a heavy graft on sprouts growing in the neighboring woods. Probably between 1800 and 1825.

Reuben Taylor lived on the McKeen Flats. Matthew Sherwood, John Fitch, and David Morehouse on the flat below. Paul Keeler and Zephaniel Townsend on the Townsend Flat.

From the 1798 Tax Records of Pennsylvania

Pelatiah Fitch owned property in Bedford, Salem, Hanover. Barn 30 X 50 and a grist mill and many acres of land.

Gideon Fitch owned a 10 X 20 dwelling and a stable 14 X 12 on 300 acres in Exeter.

John Fitch owned an 18 X 10 house and 2 large barns on 300 acres bounded by the Sherwood property and the Susquehanna River.

From the 1790 census, John Fitch had 3 boys over 16, 1 boy under 16, and 5 girls.

I have also made note that ..

Thomas's daughter
A Mary Fitch, John's sister (Thomas 1, John 2) married a Matthew Sherwood several generations earlier.

*Then Mary + Matthew had a daughter named Mary who married Daniel Fitch
son of Rev. James Fitch*

So there was a close tie between the families

Boundary Dispute with Connecticut .. page 156 ...

The claim of Connecticut to the northern third of Pennsylvania occasioned a serious controversy over the title to this region. And even led to petty civil wars between the rival claimants. The whole situation was complicated by the very numbers of Conn. invaders (would guess this man was writing from the perspective of Pennsylvania!!) who not only claimed this region but were determined to maintain possession of it by force of arms. Connecticut's claim was based on the royal charter of 1662, which defined the colony's western boundary as extending to the Pacific Ocean but excepting any territory "then possessed by other Christian prince or state." New York, thus being inhabited, kept it's boundary out of the dispute. West of the southeast corner of that colony, however, lay the trackless wilderness of northern Pennsylvania, and this territory Connecticut claimed by virtue of it's charter. The area embraced in Penn's charter overlapped Connecticut's western claim in Pennsylvania. Hence, both colonies claimed this region, and each with some show of right, but as the land was not needed at that time, the dispute over it was postponed for many years.

In 1750 an exploring party from Connecticut discovered the Wyoming Valley, which comprised much of the present county of Luzerne. The territory was thinly occupied by Indians and was many miles from any white settlement. When the fame and beauty and fertility of the valley began to spread, Connecticut, dusting off the ancient charter, remembered that it had a claim to this region and set about to assert it's rights. In the official returns regularly made to the Lords of Trade and Plantations up to this time, the Connecticut authorities had described the western boundary of the colony as terminating with the eastern limits of New York. But now that the Wyoming Valley was found to be so desirable, it was included within the vague boundaries laid down by the Connecticut charter.

In 1753 an association known as the Susquehanna Company was formed in Windham County, Connecticut, for the settlement of the Wyoming territory. Over 600 Connecticut people and 50 others from Rhode Island, Mass., New York, and Pennsylvania invested in the stock of the syndicate, though it was essentially a Connecticut enterprise. By 1755 the membership of the company had increased to about 850. This was a private undertaking in which the government of Connecticut took no part openly, though it secretly encouraged the enterprise.

The outbreak of the French and Indian War put an end for some years to any attempts at colonization in the valley. In 1762 about 200 settlers with their families migrated from Connecticut to this region. Some 20 of them were scalped by the Indians who swooped down upon them, and the remainder of the colonists returned

to New England and no further attempt at settlement was made for 6 years. Meanwhile another Connecticut syndicate called the Delaware Company had secretly purchased a large tract of land, from the Indians, between that of the Susquehanna Company and the Delaware River.

While these matters were maturing, the Penns were not idle, for they had no intention of allowing their province to be invaded by outsiders, in defiance of Authority and rights. They had themselves purchased this land from the Indians several times and attached no importance to the purchase made in 1754 by the Susquehanna Company. Exerting their influence at court, they succeeded in securing in 1763 an order directing the Connecticut government to stop the Immigration of the people from that colony to the Wyoming Valley. They also made a treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1768, whereby the sale of the Wyoming Valley to the Susquehanna Company was disavowed and the disputed land was again sold to the Penns, along with a vast stretch of territory extending to the southwestern border of the province. Although the Indian title of the Penns was now much stronger than that of the Connecticut people, this claim did not deter the New Englanders, who were determined to possess the Wyoming Valley.

Each party to the controversy secured from learned counsel in England an opinion favorable to it's claim, but this action settled nothing. At the time that Penn's charter had been granted, the patent had been issued with the consent of the King, the Lord Commissioners of Trade, and the responsible officers of the government, to all of whom it was known that the Connecticut charter of 1662 gave that colony indefinite western limits. The officials had never questioned the right of the King to grant to William Penn the land called for in this charter, nor had Connecticut at the time interposed any objection to this grant. Now, after 70 years had elapsed, Connecticut insisted upon taking a somersault over southern New York and northern New Jersey and landing well in Pennsylvania. But the Privy Council declined to substantiate the claim. Nevertheless, here in an isolated spot far from it's own domain this colony attempted to exercise it's jurisdiction, and by persistence forced upon Pennsylvania great inconvenience, strife, and even Civil war, only to find in the end that it had obtained nothing for it's pains. Connecticut's acquisitiveness exceeded it's judgment, and it appears that neither in law nor in common sense did the colony have a right to pursue this shadowy claim to such extremes. (Yes, this man definitely has view from the side of Pennsylvania!)

The Susquehanna Company proceeded to survey five townships, each five miles square, to be assigned in each case to forty settlers who would migrate to the Wyoming Valley and attempt to hold the land against any Pennsylvanians who might seek to dislodge them. **The first 40 of these settlers arrived in the valley in Feb. 1769** and, having built a blockhouse called Forty Fort, occupied their township. They were followed by additional settlers from Conn.,

who occupied the remaining four townships under similar circumstances. The Penns, however, anticipating such a movement, had forestalled the newcomers by leasing some land in the heart of the valley to a group of Pennsylvanians who, it was understood, were to defend it against all intruders. Hence the Connecticut invaders found Pennsylvanias already on the ground and determined to hold their own against all newcomers.

This situation led to the so-called Pennamite, or Yankee-Pennamite Wars, which began in 1769, and ended in 1775 without settling anything in regard to the main issue involved. The dispute was really one between Connecticut and the Penns, and neither the assembly nor the people of Pennsylvania were particularly concerned with it for some years. The Connecticut government remained in the background at first and fostered the fiction that the enterprise was merely the affair of the Susquehanna Company, a private undertaking in which the colony had no part, although it later erected the valley into a Connecticut county. The governments of Pennsylvania and Connecticut at no time declared war on each other. Had the Pennsylvanians actively entered the conflict, that colony would have made short work of the Connecticut settlers, but the forces engaged to uphold the interest of the Penns were raised through the efforts of the proprietaries themselves, without aid of the assembly.

The leader of the Pennsylvania settlers in the Wyoming Valley during the first Sennamite War, which began in 1769 and ended in 1771, was Capt. Amos Ogden, with whom was associated Sheriff John Jennings, of Northampton County, within whose jurisdiction the disputed area, the Wyoming Valley lay. The few Pennsylvanians who settled in the disputed area were soon outnumbered by the rapidly increasing Connecticut intruders. The war consisted of a series of attempts of the Connecticut people to establish themselves in the valley and of the efforts of the Pennsylvania claimants to dislodge them. And the advantage shifted first from one side to the other. Although dispelled from the valley five times by Captain Ogden, the New Englanders as often returned in increasing numbers and upon the conclusion of the First Pennamite War in 1771, remained in possession of the soil. In the course of the war the miniature forts erected by Captain Ogden in behalf of the Pennsylvanians and by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Captain John Durkee for the invaders changed hands with the varying fortunes of the war. The forces raised by the private efforts of the Penns were outnumbered by those from Connecticut and were unable to hold their ground against the intruders.

For the ensuing four years the Penns made no further attempt to retake their property. Then they protested to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, against the proceedings in the Wyoming Valley. He replied that his government had not taken any part in the war, which was merely a private affair of the Susquehanna Company. This position was hardly sincere inasmuch as it was well-known that many Connecticut officials were stockholders in the Susque-

hanna Company and were doing their utmost to push it's fortunes. Their attitude rather appears to have been a shrewd device to evade responsibility and to let matters take their course. Since the people of Pennsylvania showed little interest in the land squabble in a remote section of the colony and the Penns were unable to raise from their private means a force sufficient to drive out the Yankees, the latter remained in possession. Hence, all that the Connecticut government had to do was to stay in the background and let matter drift, and this action, it was shrewd enough to follow.

After the Penns had failed to hold the valley by force of arms, the Connecticut settlers flocked thither in considerable numbers. A census taken in 1774 gave their number as 1,922, and they continued to come. The Connecticut government now threw off it's disguise and took formal possession of the territory by making it a New England town under the name of Westmoreland and attached it to Litchfield County, Conn. As such the settlement proceeded to organize a regular legislature. This isolated colony led a life of it's own, drawing it's inspiration from Puritan New England and possessing no sympathy for the life and institutions of Pennsylvania.

By 1776 the settlers had increased to about 2,600 who in their expansive zeal overflowed the township limits and established a settlement at Numcy. This was the occasion leading to the Second Pennamite War, which began in 1775. Meanwhile the Penns sought to meet the situation by dividing the valley into two manors, Stoke and Sunbury, and by selling the land to Pennsylvanians in this region. During the controversies which followed, these settlers were known as Pennsylvania Claimants. In 1772 the Penns erected Northumberland County and included Wyoming Valley within it's limits. In 1775 a new attempt was made to dislodge the New Englanders. An expedition, under the command of Colonel William Plunkett, attacked and destroyed the settlement at Numcy in Sept. 1775. This initial victory aroused such enthusiasm in the province that Col. Plunkett soon found his force augmented to the number of 700 men and he now advanced confidently against the settlement of Wyoming. In the battle which followed, however, he was defeated by the Connecticut people under the command of Colonel Zebulon Butler, and retired to Sunbury. Thus ended the fighting between the rival claimants on the battlefield, and thereafter, the battle and fighting was fought out in the courts. In the three years of peace that followed Plunkett's attack the New Englanders prospered in the valley and increased in number to about 5000.

Since the Revolution had now begun, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution calling upon both parties to cease from further hostilities and to concentrate their energies upon fighting the common enemy. When the Revolution ended, Pennsylvania appealed to Congress to establish a court to settle the boundary

dispute with Connecticut. Accordingly, seven commissioners were appointed for this purpose in August 1782 and five of them organized a court of commissioners at Trenton, New Jersey, in November of that year. After hearing the evidence and argument in a trial lasting 41 days, the court rendered a unanimous decision on Dec. 30, 1782, in favor of Pennsylvania, a judgment acquiesced in by Connecticut and since known as the Trenton Decree.

Although the Trenton Decree brought to a close a long controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut over the boundary, it did not settle the question of the property rights of the Connecticut people who held lands in the Wyoming Valley under Connecticut title. The matter was further complicated by the fact that some of this same land was held by Pennsylvania claimants under Penn. title. The outcome of the situation was a period of strife and bloodshed which has been called the Third Pennamite War. In an effort to straighten out matters, the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Confirming Act of 1787, which established the Conn. settlers in possession of their lands, but this measure was declared unconstitutional. Three acts were passed, in 1799, 1802, and 1807, before this vexed question was finally disposed of.

The outcome of the whole matter gave the Connecticut settlers titles for the lands which they occupied, while the Pennsylvania claimants were paid in money for their claims. In 1786 the Penn. legislature erected Luzerne County, which comprised within it's limits practically all the lands occupied by Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley. The most significant result of the whole controversy was the introduction into Pennsylvania of a large number of New Englanders who settled both sides of the Susquehanna from Wilks-Barre to the New York line.

In 1754, the Susquehanna Company was formed with nearly seven hundred members, of whom six hundred and 38 were of Connecticut. Their agents made a treaty with the Five Nations, July 11, 1754, by which they secured for 2,000 pounds a tract of land, beginning at the forty-first degree of latitude, the southern boundary of Connecticut; thence running north, following the line of the Susquehanna to the present northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence one hundred and twenty miles west; thence south to the forty-first degree, and back to the point of the beginning. The General Assembly of Connecticut acquiesced, provided that the king approved, Pennsylvania objected, but the company sent out surveyors and plotted the tract. Settlement began on the Delaware River in 1757, and in the Susquehanna purchase in 1762. There were conflicts between the settlers and the Pennsylvania men. The number of Connecticut men increased to some 3,000. The Connecticut Assembly passed a resolution in 1771, maintaining the claim of its colony to its charter limits west of the Delaware. In 1774, it raised the Susquehanna district into a town under the name of Westmoreland, making it a part of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and its deputies took their places in the Connecticut legislature. In 1776, Westmoreland was made a distinct county. Connecticut laws were enforced and taxes enforced regularly; Conn. courts alone were in session there. The levies from the district formed the 24th Connecticut regiment in the Continental armies. In July, 1778, after the Continental Congress had refused to allow the men from Westmoreland in the army to return home, a band of Tories and Indians under John Butler and Joseph Brandt, fell upon the defenseless settlement. The old men and boys mustered, and fought until half their number was cut down. The women and children were spared for greater horrors of the overland retreat to Connecticut, and the new county disappeared. Detached parties returned from time to time, gathered slight crops, under danger from the Indians, but Westmoreland Co., was no more. When the Articles of Confederation (Confederation) went into force, a court was appointed to settle the Susquehanna or Wyoming dispute. Connecticut asked for time to get papers from England, but was overruled by Congress, which ordered the court to meet at Trenton. The unanimous decision was that Wyoming belonged to Pennsylvania. The Wyoming settlers had a hard time for years, being deserted by their own states, and left to the mercy of rival claimants. The old Susquehanna Company reorganized in 1785-86, but there were dissensions between the first settlers and the newcomers, and in 1799, Pennsylvania passed an act to allow actual settlers to retain their lands, thus there came to be a large infusion of Connecticut blood in Pennsylvania. Had it not been for the Revolution, Connecticut might have retained the Wyoming country. As it was, the dreams of Westmoreland faded, and the state is restricted to the present territory.

SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY IN THE REVOLUTION...

Among the meritorious officers from this section were : Generals John Armstrong, William Irvine, James Potter, Philip Benner, Ephriam Blaine, and James Ewing. The Colonels Thomas Hartley, James Chambers, Henry Antes, Samuel J. Atlee, and Zebulon Butler. Two of the most reknown soldiers of the border were Capt. Hawkins Boone and Capt. Sam Brady, whose deeds of daring were a terror to their foes and still remain a cherished tradition of the valley.

Through the Susquehanna Valley there were about forty forts which had been erected to protect the exposed frontier settlements against marauding bands of savages. Many of these had been built at the time of the French and Indian War, but others were added during the Revolution. Between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna were some fifteen forts, most of which date from this period. Many heroic deeds were performed in defending these frontier strongholds, and much historic lore gathers round them.

The inhabitants of the upper reaches of the Susquehanna River, along both the west and north branch, suffered more from the horrors of Indian war-fare than did those of any other section of the country. That portion of the west branch valley adjacent to the present city of Williamsport was the scene of a cruel massacre by invading savages on June 10, 1778. Having captured all of the forts in that region, the Indians devastated the whole countryside with merciless barbarity. Fort Numcy and Freeland's Fort, with all of the intervening territory, were hastily abandoned by the surviving inhabitants, whose panic-stricken flight is known in history as the "Big Runaway". In response to the entreaties of the people, Congress dispatched Col. Thomas Hartley to the relief of the distressed settlers, most of whom returned to their homes when comparative security was restored.

More terrible still was the fate of the settlement on the North branch of the Susquehanna, which constituted the picturesque and historic Wyoming Valley above and below Wilkes-Barre and which had been settled by immigrants from Connecticut. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution the inhabitants of this valley rallied with great unanimity to the cause of freedom and raised two companies, which joined the Continental Army at Boston in the summer of 1776. These troops, known as the independent companies of Westmoreland, although raised to defend the exposed frontier of Wyoming, had in the dire need of the national emergency joined Washington. Hence the Wyoming Settlement, deprived of practically all it's able-bodied men of military age, was left defenseless. Taking advantage of this situation, the British organized a force of about 1,200 men, composed mostly of Tories and Indians from New York, and invaded the valley.

To meet this danger, the settlers hastily gathered a force, "chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged", numbering about 300 men and led by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Dennison, and marched boldly out to meet the enemy on July 3, 1778. Overwhelmed by the superior strength of their foes, they suffered a crushing defeat, which was followed by a devastating massacre. With horrible thoroughness, the Indians went through the valley burning every house and scalping every survivor who had not fled after the battle. The prisoners were tortured and killed, and the settlement was practically annihilated.

There is nothing in the annals of Indian warfare more terrible than the Wyoming Massacre. It aroused indignation of the whole country and of Europe, weakened the Tory part in England, and gained sympathy for America. Provoked by this outrage, Washington and Congress were determined to revenge it by dealing a heavy blow against the Six Nations and their Tory allies who had perpetrated it. General Sullivan who was selected for this task, assembled an army at Wyoming in the summer of 1779, and, marching up the Susquehanna into the enemy's country, defeated them decisively at the Battle of Newtown. Following up his victory, he laid waste the territory of the Six Nations, burning forty of their villages and destroying forever their efficiency as a fighting force. The settlers returned gradually to their homes and, when peace was restored, developed a progressive community.

Another Wyoming Massacre story ..

"At the battle and massacre of Wyoming in 1778 seven men went out to fight from the farm of Mr. Weeks, five sons and sons-in-law and two inmates. Not one escaped, the whole seven fell, and the old man was left like the oak struck by lightning--withered, bare and blasted--all its boughs torn away. The battle was on Friday. On Sunday morning 20 Indians came to his house and ordered breakfast. They told Mr. Weeks he must go--he could not stay-- he must clear out. All my sons have fallen said the old man, and here I am left with 14 grandchildren, all young and helpless. After breakfast one of the Indian leaders stepped up to Mr. Weeks, took the hat from his head, and put it on. He then wheeled into the middle of the street a large rocking chair with a cushion on it, sat himself down and rocked himself. The tigers, gorged with food, blood, and plunder, for the moment paused, and rocked themselves into something like good nature. In sending the family into exile, they allowed them a pair of oxen and a wagon to carry the children, a bed and some food. They went up the Lackawanna to Orange County, New York." from Its an Old Pennsylvania Custom.

A note to this story that I am adding is that no doubt they went the same route as the others over the Pocono Mountains to Stroudsburg because Orange Co., New York, is just beyond that and the previous story about the massacre said they went that way. The women and children. Where Mr. Weeks lived we cannot be sure. The Lackawanna River seems to run north and south and down through Wilkes-Barre. And we have no way of knowing if any of his family every came back to claim any of the land or not. Without sons, they may not have.

The following story was dated "Westmoreland, 1779, April 26": (Westmoreland was the name given to that area by Pennsylvania and later the name was changed. I do not have the dates. There is also a Westmoreland further West in Pennsylvania.

"The Lady who is the subject of this story, is named Experience Bozarth. She lives on a creek called Dunkard Creek, in the southwest corner of the county. About the middle of March last, two or three families, who were afraid to stay at home, gathered at her house and there stayed -- looking on themselves to be safer than when scattered about at their own homes. On a certain day, some of the children thus collected came running in from play, in great haste, saying there were ugly redmen. One of the men in the house stepped to the door, where he received a ball in his breast, which caused him to fall back into the house. The Indian was immediately in over him, and engaged another man in the house. The man tossed the Indian on the bed and called for a knife to kill him. (observe, these were all the men that were in the house.) Now Mrs. Bozarth appears the only help, who not finding a knife at hand, took up an axe that lay by, and with one blow cut out the brains of the Indian. At that instant, a second Indian entered the door, and shot the man dead, who was engaged with the Indian on the bed. Mrs. Bozarth turned to this second Indian, and with her axe gave

him several large cuts, some of which let his entrails appear. He bawled out murder. On this sundry other Indians, who had hitherto been fully employed in killing some of the children outdoors) came rushing to his relief. The head of one of these Mrs. Bozarth clave in two with her axe, as he stuck it in at the door, which laid him flat upon the ground. Another snatched hold of the wounded, bellowing fellow and pulled him out of doors. And Mrs. Bozarth with the assistance of the man who was first shot in the door, and by this time a little recovered, shut the door after them and fastened it, where they kept garrison for several days, the dead white man and the dead Indians in the house with them and the Indians outside besieging them. At length they were relieved by a party sent for that purpose. This whole affair, to shutting the door, was not, perhaps, more than three minutes in acting."

"Westmoreland, April 26, 1779"

Connecticut's claims result in Yankee-Pennamite Wars ...

The third boundary dispute to be discussed was that with Connecticut. This was more than a dispute over the location of a dividing line. It was about ownership of the northern third of the present area of Pennsylvania. Like the other disputes, this one arose from conflicting charter grants. In 1662 Connecticut received a sea-to-sea grant from Charles II, between limits defined on the eastern coast. Nineteen years later the same king gave William Penn a charter containing a grant which clearly included some of the area shortly before given to Connecticut. Connecticut's sea-to-sea claim did not appear to be a very strong one, for lands later granted in New York and New Jersey cut thru the sea-to-sea claims of Connecticut.

Now, the special right which the English king had in granting land was exactly the opposite of a private person's right. If an individual sells a plot of land to Mr. A and then sells the same plot again to Mr. B, Mr. A's claim to the land is the legal one. However, if King Charles II granted land to Connecticut and then later granted the same to Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania's was the legal one.

Charles II constantly used this kingly right; in fact, he abused it. Someone has said that in so far as selling the same piece of land twice to different persons is concerned, Charles II was no better than an Indian.

In spite of the original Connecticut claim based on the charter of 1662, the people of Connecticut had for years forgotten all about this western claim. Finally in 1750, an exploring party happened to come into a beautiful, fertile valley on the upper north branch of the Susquehanna River. Soon the fame of the valley spread, and for a few years Connecticut people visited it in the summer season. Yet they made no attempt to settle there.

But in 1753 the Susquehanna Company was formed with about 650 members. One of the first things this company did was to send a group to meet the great council of the Iroquois at Albany, and purchase a large tract of land in the vicinity of the Wyoming Valley.

The purchase was made in 1754. No settlement was made under it until 1762 when about 200 farmers with their families entered the valley. The Indians in the locality were hostile but allowed this company to sow and reap their first crop. Then they suddenly fell upon the settlers, massacred some and drove the others away. For six years following this attack no settlement was attempted, and the valley was deserted. Even the Indians, fearing the revenge of the settlers had fled.

A fairly complete set of farming implements in those early days consisted of plows, harrows, carts, scythes, shovels, hoes, spades, axes, sickles, rakes, pitchforks, mattocks, and wheelbarrows. Plows were cumbersome affairs with wooden mold-boards the cutting edge which was gagged with a share of plain strip of metal. Though a few iron-toothed harrows were imported from Europe, wooden-toothed harrows were in more general use. Late in the colonial era a few cultivators or horse-hoes were introduced but they were by no means common. Rollers made of logs cut from large trees were generally used to crush clods and to compact soil. The agricultural revolution had not yet set in, and there was none of the improved farm machinery with which present-day farming is familiar. Little improvement in either tools or methods was effected during the colonial era, though toward it's close the cradle began to replace the sickle as a means of cutting grain.

Two methods of clearing land were employed by the colonists. One consisted of cutting a ring out of the bark in the lower part of the tree and thus causing the tree to die, and then cultivating the land without cutting the trees. The other method, which was better though more laborious, was to cut away the underbrush and burn it and then to cut down the trees, leaving only a stump, before cultivating the soil. The Germans ordinarily used the latter method and the Scottish/Irish farmer the former. Though neither method was used exclusively by either group. Both systems were used in the same localities, and sometimes on the same tracts.

FREE SCHOOLS OF THE WYOMING VALLEY ...

Different from either the church school or the neighborhood school, was the type of elementary education introduced by the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley toward the close of the colonial era. Here the customs of New England prevailed, and the schools established in this region were patterned after those in Connecticut and anticipated in design and management, the free schools of a later day. The principle on which free schools were based provided that the general education of all classes should be in schools supported by taxation and subject to local management and responsibility. This system originated in 1773 when the several townships in the Wyoming Valley held town meetings at which they voted to tax themselves to provide common school education. The inhabitants of the districts elected three of their number to act as a school committee, whose function was to hire teachers to exercise general supervision over the schools. The system thus inaugurated was that of an isolated group, however, and was apart from the general life of the province.

FROM HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA by Dunaway ..

Wishing to profit by it's investment, the Susquehanna Company in 1768 marked out five townships and sent forty settlers to develop one of these townships, **Kingston**. These men arrived in February 1769, having been given land and 200 pounds in Connecticut money with which to purchase tools, weapons and other necessities. They were given these things on the condition that they would stay in the valley and defend it against the claims of the Penns. The first work of this company was the building of a fort which was named **"Forty Fort"**. Their leader was Colonel Zebulon Butler.

The forty settlers were soon followed by others who quickly occupied the remaining four townships. However, they were not here without the knowledge of the Pennsylvania government. The Penns leased 100 acres of the valley for seven years to Charles Stuart, Amos Ogden and John Jennings on condition that they should establish an Indian trading house and defend it against all intruders.

By September 1769 Ogden had collected 200 men who marched into the valley to drive out the Connecticut Yankees. Their four-pound cannon proved too powerful a weapon for the Connecticut settlers, and all but seventeen were forced to leave the valley. After the greater number had gone, the followers of Ogden destroyed the property and drove off the cattle which had been left behind. The seventeen, finally being starved out, were forced to leave. But the Connecticut men would not quit and **came back to be expelled again and again, five times in all**. In 1771 they came back in such increased numbers that they held possession of the soil. The first Yankee-Pennamite war was over.

This conflict was not between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. It was between the Penns, as private owners of the land, and the Susquehanna Company, although the province of Conn., did create the five townships. If the province of Pennsylvania had been directly concerned, short work would have been made of the invaders.

During the four years which followed immediately after the end of the first war, the Penns made no effort to retake their property, and the Connecticut people settled in large numbers. In 1774 there were 1,922 residents in the valley. And still they came. Connecticut, then, took formal possession, made the area a New England town, Westmoreland, included it in a Connecticut county, and gave it the right to send two representatives to the Conn. Legislature. In the meantime, the Penns had begun to sell the land in the region, and in 1772 created the county of Northumberland which included the Wyoming Valley.

These actions brought on the second Yankee-Pennamite War. Col. William Plunkett led an expedition of Penns to attack and destroy **Numcy in Sept. 1775**. With 700 men Plunkett then moved his force against Wyoming, meeting defeat at the hands of the Conn. force under Colonel Butler. For some years these warlike actions were discontinued, and the matter was later settled in the courts. In the three years of peace and quiet that followed, the New Englanders prospered and their numbers increased to 5,000.

After the war for independence, Pennsylvania, concerned now at the threat to her property, appealed to the Continental Congress to settle the dispute. Nov. 12, 1782, before a special court of commissioners at Trenton, the matter came to trial. The decision was in favor of Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless, nothing was said about the rights of the Connecticut settlers to the land upon which they had settled. They held the land under Connecticut titles. This brought on the third Pennamite War. In 1784 Pennsylvania appointed commissioners to tell those who held land under Conn. title that they must leave at the end of the year. The Yankees refused, and hostilities began.

After much bloodshed, Pennsylvania tried to settle the matter by giving the Connecticut men titles for the land they occupied. The Pennsylvania people who claimed the same land were given money for their claims.

SUSQUEHANNA AFFAIR

- 1740 Begins Whitefield's religious "Awakening", New Lights opposing conservative "Old Lights" of which Thomas Fitch, gov. was one
- 1753 Susquehanna Company formed in Windam, CT under New Light leadership
Cost of a share was 2 Spanish milled dollars; then in 1754 up to 4 dollars
- 1754 There were 500 subscribers to the Susquehanna Co.
- 1756 French and Indian War; John Fitch would have been between 19 and 24 years old.
To 61 Did he serve in that war?? All males from 16 to 55 were required to be in the Military train band in each location. Each must have a musket, sword, bandolier
- 1762 Company voted to send settlers to Wyoming Valley. Started with a small group of armed men going to Mill Creek
- Oct. 1763 The first band was massacred by the Indians
- 1766 Thomas Fitch was defeated in his bid to remain governor
- 1768 First meeting in five years was held at Windham
- 1769 Sent 40 settlers to Wyoming territory; probably "Forty Fort" at Wilkes Barre was named for this first group to be sent. PA arrested some of the "intruders" who had been given orders not to resist or fight. Not good. Many who were arrested escaped and it seemed the PA authorities were not caring much about it; they promptly returned to the Wyoming territory.
- 1769 Wilkes Barre was newly established
- Nov. 1769 Yankees were sent home; Pa triumphed for a time.
- Jan. 1770 Severe spring weather swept the colony of CT. The wondered - bad omen?
The coast line was hit very hard.

Jebulon Butler and John Durkee captured in Wyoming after some returned.

PA took over again.
- Dec. 1770 In December CT attacked the fort and took over again
- Jan. 1771 Then they lost it in January
- June 1771 Susquehanna sent 540 settlers into the territory
They stayed in possession until 1778
- 1774 PA established Westmoreland
In July, Thomas Fitch dies, leaving the chance gone for the Old lights to Recapture the governorship.
- 1775 PA sends 500 men against Butler and the fort but they fail

- 1776 Rev. War. The Wyoming territory raised 2 companies of soldiers, but they were ordered away to fight the British elsewhere, leaving the fort vulnerable to attack.
- 1778 July the British and Indians attacked – “The Wyoming Massacre” 150 settlers killed; the rest sent away to walk home to CT through dense woods.
- 1779 Rev. War mostly over by this time
- 1781 Country signed the “Articles of Confederation”
- 1782, Nov. Trenton Decree – Territory was given to PA, territory but not the individual divisions of the soil. So they would no longer be in CT but in PA. However legal battles would determine if they could stay and keep their land.
- More harassment from the soldiers and people of PA against CT
- 1784, May More violence and fighting
- 1785 Half-share men of the Susquehanna Company were to come to PA by # 400 PA established a county they called Luzerne
- 1787 Passed the Confirming Act
The right to the land by actual settlers or those who acquired the land before The Trenton Decree of 1782
PA claimants to be paid in money or equivalent land in PA
John Jenkins was arrested. He was pushing for a whole state instead of Being part of PAmany complaints by both sides
- Sept. 1787 They suspended the Confirming Act
- Spring 1788 Seemed to be trying peaceful means to settle the dispute
- 1791 PA folks want to eject the CT settlers. Did the CT sheriff have to serve the papers on his own people? Suit between Van Horne and Dorrance. Was in court for 3 years before it was settled.
- 1795 Back and forth. Tried to pass the Intrusion Act. PA could not act against the CT settlers who had been there prior to the 1782 Trenton Decree.
- 1799 Compromise Act of 1799
The CT settlers were to pay for the land according to quantity and quality
The PA claimants would get interest bearing certificates
Claims were to be filed by January 1, 1801 or you would be ejected
- 1803 All surveys were done in the 17 townships. You had to file a claim.
We find that both John and son Gideon filed in 1801, John for 300 acres Gideon for 600 acres. Place of the claim is right in the claim.

No indication in this writing of the story that the place of the land given was changed. At least not from the time they settled in 1788. This was where John made claim, and this was where he lived on the land, and was passed down to his son, Nathaniel.

Probably the only way it could have been changed at all was if John had come much earlier. It appears that the settlers spent a lot of time at the Fort in the very early days. Perhaps a reading of some of the ones who were there very early by Shoemaker might help to settle that question. Am adding these dates to our John Fitch timeline to see if it helps us establish just where he was at what time. There seems to still be a time period before he was married that he could have been out traveling around. Need to continue adding dates to track his progress.

Perhaps he just owned a half-share. Or he had a whole share and split it with Gideon. At the time of this act of 1799, Nathaniel would not have been old enough to claim land yet. Born 1782 he would have been only 17. Then by this time his brother, John Jr. was already dead. Perhaps he was the one who was so upset with the way things were going, that it was he who went back to CT hoping to find his own life there, and than was hit with small pox.

But it appears from this that they had to pay for the land in one way or another after many years of fighting and legal wrangling. Actually the legal system at the time was so very unstable and no one really knew what to do, so they kept postponing the decision until the next session, and then the next one, and then comes along a war, and that was more delay. No one wanted to make the decision.....the King said it wasn't any of his business, the congress didn't want to make the decision, so it went on for many years.

FITCH , 1790 PENNSYLVANIA

John Fitch	Luzerne County	3 males over 16, 1 male under 16, 5 females
John Fitch	Philadelphia Co. Nor. Liberties TW	1 male over 16, <i>poss. Steamboat John</i>
Joseph Fitch	Allegheny Co.	1 male over 16, 2 females
Joseph Fitch	Philadelphia Co. Northern Liberties	
John Fitch	Allegheny Co.	1 male over 16
David Morehouse		1 male over 16, 1 male under 16, 2 females
Gideon Osterhout		2 males over 16, 2 males under 16, 1 female
Jeremiah Osterhout		3 males over 16, 2 males under 16, 4 females
Mathew Sherwood		1 male over 16, 2 males under 16, 4 females

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the

study of the properties of the function

defined on the interval $[0, 1]$ by the formula

where $f(x)$ is a function defined on the interval $[0, 1]$ by the formula

and α is a real number, $\alpha > 0$.

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that

FITCH, 1800 PENNSYLVANIA

Gideon Fitch 1771-1843	372	Luzerne County	20010-20100-00
John Fitch	371	Luzerne County	00101-21201-00
John Fitch	063	Allegheny County	00001-00000-00
Joseph Fitch	063	Allegheny County	00001-00101-00
John Fitch	890	Washington County	00010-30100-00
Samuel Fitch	890	Washington County	20010-30010-00
William Fitch	890	Washington County	00001-10001-00

FITCH, 1810 PENNSYLVANIA

Gideon Fitch	111	Luzerne County	Exeter Township
John Fitch	161	Luzerne County	Tunkhannock Township
Nathaniel Fitch	161	Luzerne County	Tunkhannock Township
Dodd Fitch	119	Philadelphia County	West Sou
Jacob Fitch	054	Green County	Cumberland Township
John Fitch	021	Beaver County	Shenango Township
Joseph Fitch	357	Allegheny County	Elizabeth Township
Samuel Fitch	054	Green County	Cumberland Township
William Fitch	021	Beaver County	Shenango Township

John Fitch 1800

1 male 16-26 - Nathaniel - 1776 - 1786

1 male over 45 - himself -

2 f. under 10 - 1790 - 1800

1 f. 10-16 - 1784 - 1790

2 f. 16-26 Betsey + Sally? Betsey m. 1803 Sally m. 1806 Susannah?

1 f. over 45 - wife

1776-1786

FITCH

1820 PENNSYLVANIA

Erastas Fitch	093	Bedford County	Pike Township
Isaac L. Fitch	127	Warren County	Conewang Township
Jems Fitch	175	Washington County	Mt. Pleasant Township
John Fitch	107	Beaver County	Green Township
Joseph Fitch	185	Allegheny County	Elizabeth Township
Joseph Fitch	126	Warren County	Conewang Township
Robert Fitch	284	Chester County	West Branch Township
Thomas Fitch	130	Philadelphia County	North Mu
William Fitch	108	Beaver County	Green Township

Table 1. Summary of the data collected for the study.			
Variable	Unit	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	Years	25.5	3.2
Gender	Male/Female	15/15	
Education Level	High School/University	10/10	
Marital Status	Single/Married	12/3	
Occupation	Student/Worker	10/5	
Income	Monthly Income (TL)	1500	200
Health Status	Good/Bad	18/2	
Smoking Status	Smoker/Non-smoker	5/13	
Alcohol Consumption	Yes/No	3/12	
Stress Level	Low/Medium/High	10/5/5	
Life Satisfaction	1-5	3.5	0.8
Depression Score	0-10	2.5	1.5
Loneliness Score	0-10	3.0	1.2
Self-esteem Score	0-10	7.0	1.0
Resilience Score	0-10	6.5	1.5
Optimism Score	0-10	7.5	1.0
Gratitude Score	0-10	8.0	1.0
Forgiveness Score	0-10	7.0	1.0
Empathy Score	0-10	8.5	1.0
Compassion Score	0-10	8.0	1.0
Kindness Score	0-10	8.5	1.0
Generosity Score	0-10	8.0	1.0
Patience Score	0-10	8.5	1.0
Humility Score	0-10	8.0	1.0
Modesty Score	0-10	8.5	1.0
Politeness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Respect Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Responsibility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Integrity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Honesty Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Trustworthiness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Reliability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Consistency Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Stability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Endurance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Perseverance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Determination Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Resolve Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Willpower Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Self-discipline Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Control Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Regulation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Management Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Organization Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Planning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Preparation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Provision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Arrangement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Order Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Neatness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Cleanliness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Hygiene Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Health Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Well-being Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Quality of Life Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Satisfaction Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Purpose Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Meaning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Value Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Goal Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Dream Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Vision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Mission Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Calling Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Passion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Interest Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Curiosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Wonder Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Amazement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Awe Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Admiration Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Appreciation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Gratitude Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Praise Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Thankfulness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Blessing Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Hope Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Faith Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Love Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Compassion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Kindness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Generosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Patience Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Humility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Modesty Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Politeness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Respect Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Responsibility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Integrity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Honesty Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Trustworthiness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Reliability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Consistency Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Stability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Endurance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Perseverance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Determination Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Resolve Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Willpower Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Self-discipline Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Control Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Regulation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Management Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Organization Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Planning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Preparation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Provision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Arrangement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Order Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Neatness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Cleanliness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Hygiene Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Health Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Well-being Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Quality of Life Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Satisfaction Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Purpose Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Meaning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Value Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Goal Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Dream Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Vision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Mission Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Calling Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Passion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Interest Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Curiosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Wonder Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Amazement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
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Life Kindness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Generosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Patience Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Humility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
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Life Determination Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Resolve Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Willpower Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Self-discipline Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Control Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Regulation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Management Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Organization Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Planning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Preparation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Provision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Arrangement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Order Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Neatness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Cleanliness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Hygiene Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Health Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Well-being Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Quality of Life Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Satisfaction Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Purpose Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Meaning Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Value Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Goal Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Dream Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Vision Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Mission Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Calling Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Passion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Interest Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Curiosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Wonder Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Amazement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Awe Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Admiration Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Appreciation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Gratitude Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Praise Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Thankfulness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Blessing Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Hope Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Faith Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Love Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Compassion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Kindness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Generosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Patience Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Humility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Modesty Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Politeness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Respect Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Responsibility Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Integrity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Honesty Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Trustworthiness Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Reliability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Consistency Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Stability Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Endurance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Perseverance Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Determination Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Resolve Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Willpower Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Self-discipline Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Control Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Regulation Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
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Life Mission Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Calling Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Passion Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Interest Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Curiosity Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Wonder Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Amazement Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Awe Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Admiration Score	0-10	9.0	1.0
Life Apprec			

FITCH, 1830 PENNSYLVANIA

Amison Fitch	034	Crawford County	Richmond Township
Erastus Fitch	092	Bradford County	Pike Township
George Fitch	210	Philadelphia County	East South
Gideon Fitch 1771 - 1843	410	Luzerne County	Northmoreland Township
John Fitch 1792 - 1831	410	Luzerne County son of Gideon	Northmoreland Township
John Fitch	266	Beaver County	Greene Township
John M. Fitch	283	Erie County	Greenfield Township
Joseph Fitch	410	Luzerne County son of Gideon	Northmoreland Township
LeRoy Fitch	004	Warren County	Conewang Township
Lewis Fitch	128	Bradford County	Troy Township
M.T.C. Fitch	026	Warren County	Columbus Township
Nelson Fitch	128	Bradford County	Troy Township
Robert Fitch	025	Chester County	East Bra.
Samuel Fitch	128	Bradford County	Troy Township
Samuel S. Fitch	370	Philadelphia County	Philadelphia
Thomas Fitch	419	Philadelphia County	Philadelphia
William Fitch	266	Beaver County	Green Township
William Fitch	044	Crawford County	Woodcock Township

410, Gideon, John and Joseph 266, John and William

128, Lewis, Nelson and Samuel

FITCH, 1840 PENNSYLVANIA

A.M. Fitch	334	Bradford County	Troy Township
Amasa Fitch	293	Crawford County	Richmond Township
C. T. Fitch	334	Bradford County	Troy Township
D. G. Fitch	285	Union County	Lewisburg Township
D.M.C. Fitch	235	Northhampton or Northumberland	Sunbury Township
E. R. Fitch	399	Crawford County	Randolph Township
Edward Fitch	289	Wayne County	Mt. Pleasant Township
Elijah Fitch	279	Bradford County	Canton Township
Erastus Fitch	332	Bradford County	Troy Township
Ezra Fitch	285	Wayne County	Mt. Pleasant Township
Frances Fitch	155	Schuylkill County	W. Brunswick Township
Frederic L. Fitch	137	Erie County	Harbor C.
George Fitch	159	Philadelphia County	Blakely Township
Gideon Fitch 1771-1843	207	Luzerne County son of John	Northmoreland Township
Gideon Fitch, Jr.	261	Bradford County son of Gideon	Asylum Township
Giles Fitch 1804-1890	240	Luzerne County son of Nathaniel	Falls Township
Henry Fitch	317	Mercer County	Mahoning Township
J. W. Fitch	194	Dauphine County	Harrisburg Township
James Fitch	018	Washington County	Creek Township
John Fitch	442	Crawford County	Mead Township
Jonathan Fitch	292	Crawford County	Richmond Township
Jonathan Fitch	008	Lyconing County	Plunkett Township
Joseph Fitch	208	Luzerne County son of Gideon	Northmoreland Township
Joshua Fitch	014	Philadelphia County	Moyamens Township
Lewis A. Fitch	336	Bradford County	Troy Township
Morgan Fitch 1809-1888	240	Luzerne County son of Nathaniel	Falls Township
N. Fitch	026	Erie County	Wayne Township
Nathan Fitch	263	Berks County	Long Swan Township
Peter Fitch	298	Crawford County	Dil Creek Township
Robert Fitch	071	Chester County	W. Bradford Township
Sameul Fitch	279	Bradford County	Canton Township
Seymour Fitch 1802-1855	241	Luzerne County son of Nathaniel	Falls Township
Spencer Fitch 1811-1895	239	Luzerne County son of Nathaniel	Falls Township

Stephen Fitch	279	Bradford County	Canton Township
Thomas Fitch	082	Philadelphia County	S. Mulberry
Thomas N. Fitch	339	Bradford County	Troy Township
William Fitch 1818 - 1864	208	Luzerne County son of Gideon	Northmoreland Township buried Roberts Cemetery
William Fitch	208	luzerne County prob. son of above Wm.	Northmoreland Township

The Fitches that are in Nathaniel's family are :

Gideon	207	- son of John
Gideon Jr.	261	- son of Gideon
Giles	240	} sons of Nathaniel
Morgan	240	
Seymour	241	
Spencer	239	
Joseph	208	- son of Gideon
William	208	- son of Gideon
William	208	- prob. son of Wm.

Other names under the same number are :

A. M. and C. T.	334
Erastus	332
Lewis A.	336
Thomas N.	339
Ezra and D.G.	285
Samuel and Stephen, and Elijah	279

By 1840 our John Fitch was dead and so was Nathaniel I. John's ^{son} brother Gideon was still alive in 1840 and died in 1843 so might be the Gideon Sr. above. Need family numbers of members to say for sure. The brothers of our Indiana Nathaniel are listed here as Giles, Morgan, Spencer, and Seymour and of course, our Nathaniel was in Indiana by this census, but not on the Indiana census. He and Sarah DeLong were married in May of 1840 and may have been missed in the census or listed living with other members of the family, the DeLongs or Surfaces.

To resort to arms: from "It's an old PA custom"

One of the most singular wars fought in Pennsylvania was a strictly Indian affair called the Grasshopper War which originated between two children over a grasshopper. One summer day when the women and children of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes were gathering fruit together, a feud arose between them over the title to a grasshopper caught by one child and claimed by another. A question of boundary and territorial rights was involved, and when the warriors who had been hunting together returned they sided with their respective squaws. A nasty clash followed in which many were killed. The Delawares defeated the Shawnees, who retired to the Ohio valley in the West.

The scene of this Insect War seems to have been near the Wyoming Valley, where Connecticut had an enclave over which the Yankee-Pennanite War was fought. Adventurous settlers from Connecticut moved into the valley beginning in 1762, claiming the land under royal charter, which granted all territory lying in the same latitude with Connecticut not previously settled by other Christian powers, as far west as the Pacific Ocean. The Conn. charter antedated Penn's charter by 20 years, but in 1768 the proprietary government of Pennsylvania obtained the land from the Indians by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The valley was laid out in manors, and Pennsylvanians were encouraged to settle there. There had been fighting before between the Conn. men and the Penn. claimants, and now it developed into a brisk little civil war. There were sieges, sorties, and surprises, as forts were built and attacked and settlements pillaged and burned. First one side and then the other got control of the valley. In December, 1775, while many of the men were away serving in the Continental Army, Colonel John Butler, with a party of Tory rangers and a large body of Indians, mostly Senecas, descended the Susquehanna and liquidated the Wyoming Valley settlements. A handful of elderly men and young boys, with a few soldiers home on furlough, marched out to meet the enemy but were overwhelmed by the superior strength of the invaders. Prisoners were put to death by the Indians. The women and children in the stockade, however, were permitted to escape and were spared. They were left to escape through the **Pocono Mountains to Stroudsburg**, sixty miles away, and thence to New England. Over 400 persons were killed in the Wyoming massacre.

A few years later the Conn. settlers returned. Meanwhile, the titles to these lands had been taken from the Penn family and vested in the state of Pennsylvania. Civil War raged again. The controversy was referred to Congress, which appointed commissioners who met at Trenton in the fall of 1782. After hearing both sides, the commissioners decided that Conn. has no right to the lands in controversy, and that the jurisdiction and preemption of all lands within the charter bounds of Pennsylvania, do of right belong to that state. To this the Connecticut settlers answered that while the state of Connecticut had no right to the land, yet the Susquehanna Company, under the auspices of which they had

settled in the Wyoming Valley, did have the right. Trouble broke out again and continued until , at length, in 1799 and 1801, the state provided compensation for the Pennsylvania Claimants by a grant of other lands or a cash settlement and confirmed the Conn. titles on the condition that the settlers pay the state a small price of from 86¢ to a dollar and twenty cents per acre. Thus ended the Yankee-Pennanite War. Neither side dreamed that the territory over which they fought would prove to be America's great anthracite coal region. (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania)

It would appear that by this history that the people of Pennsylvania received different lands and that the people of Connecticut kept the lands they had settled on and paid a cash settlement to Penn. for them. However, all these accounts should be set beside one another and see if we can understand just what did happen. The only lands we have listed for John Fitch are the ones that the family ended up with close to Falls. Some accounts say that the land they received was not as good as the previous land, and now this one says that they kept their previous lands. The accounts must be studied to see if we can discern just what the situation was.

Another error in this account is that the Wyoming Massacre was to have taken place in 1778 and not 1775. By any account, it was during the Revolutionary War.

NATHANIEL'S FAMILY ...

Nathaniel Fitch, born 1781, Canterbury, Conn. (Windham), died, Falls, Wyoming County, Pa., Sept 14, 1839 and buried in Fitch Cemetary on the old homestead.

Married Sarah Keeler, August 29, 1801, Falls Township and lived on the homestead all their lives.

12 Children:

1. Seymour 1803 to 1855 (52 years) Elizabeth 1815-1866
2. Giles 1804 to 1890 (86 years) Sally Goodale
3. Nathaniel 1806 to 1877 (71 years) Sarah DeLong
4. Morgan 1809 to 1888 (79 years) Mary Ann Williams
5. Spencer 1811 to 1895 (84 years) Elizabeth Sickler
6. Abigail 1814 to 1851 (37 years) Jacob Sickler
7. John 1816 to 1841 (25 years)
Later history says John and Seymour came to Indiana, caught colds and died here. However, this says Seymour died in 1855 and is buried in Pa.
8. Perry 1818 to 1838 (20 years)
9. Sarah 1821 to 1890 (69 years) married John Sickler
10. Nancy 1823 to 1875 (52 years) Eliza Jenkins, and second, Newman Miller
11. Allen 1826 to 1855 (29 years) married Lydia Beemer
12. Mary 1828 to married Linford Siglin, second Daubler

Reference: Old Family Bible and Gravestones, Cemetary, Falls Township, Wyoming County, Pa.

Note by M. Beers Ozanne. "I have heard my mother, Mary Jane Fitch Beers, tell of her cousin Jeff Sickler visiting them. His picture is in a group of her brothers."

Bill, do you have this photo?
Yes & we have it too.

?? Found where? — if son of John, desc. of Thomas, he was buried here at Poplar Plains, CT

deacons. Meetings were held at private houses and at the school-house at the mouth of Bowman's creek until 1850, when the present church was completed and occupied.

Rev. William Frear was the pastor until his death, in 1874, more than half a century. He was born in Pittston, Pa., November 12th, 1792. His parents were members of the first Baptist church in that place, his mother being the first person ever baptized in the Wyoming valley. In 1798 the family moved to Eaton and in 1804 to the farm now in possession of the family. When sixteen years old William carried the mail from Tunkhannock to Binghamton by way of Great Bend, often on foot over roads almost impassable, running through miles of unbroken forest infested with wild animals. In 1814 he went with Captain Camp's company to the defense of Baltimore. In 1818 he married Hannah Wheelock, of Tunkhannock. He educated himself. He joined the Abington church in 1820. In 1822 he was licensed to preach and ordained. His life was singularly pure and his influence widely and favorably felt. He attended the dedication of Keystone Academy, and while receiving the greetings of his friends he fell insensible into the arms of one of them, and in a few moments breathed his last. During his last years Revs. J. Kennedy, A. J. Furman, P. S. Everett and N. Whitney were associated with him in the pastorate. The next pastor of the church was Elder Grow, who was succeeded by Arthur O. Sterns, since the close of whose pastorate in 1877 there has been no stated pastor, though regular meetings have been maintained.

Jackson Smith was the clerk of the church from 1823 to 1856; Samuel Harding and J. M. Miller have since filled the office. The present deacons are George Rinker and A. Fratchey. The Sunday-school numbers forty-five scholars. The superintendent is D. W. Herman.

EXETER TOWNSHIP.

EXETER is one of the original townships. It was named from Exeter, R. I., and is known as Little Exeter, in contradistinction to the larger part of the original township just across the line in Luzerne county.

Among the pioneers were a Mr. Stule, who settled in the north end of the township, opposite Keeler's Ferry; Paul Keeler, after whom the ferry was named; the families of Smith, Hadley, Swartwout, Harding, Coolbaugh, Burgess, Montayne, Dymond and others.

A post-office was established in 1812 at Keeler's Ferry, and Asa Keeler was appointed postmaster. He moved up into North Moreland township, taking the office with him. He was postmaster till his death, in 1867, at Keelersburg.

The population of this township fell off from 211 to 151 between 1870 and 1880.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed from Tunkhannock, in 1824. John Osterhout, an early settler, wished to have it named in honor of Stephen Meredith, while Jacob Sickler urged the name "Buttermilk Falls." After discussion and due deliberation the court decided on "Falls." Matthew Sherwood was among the first settlers.

He came in the autumn of 1789, from Danbury, Conn., with his wife and seven children and all his earthly effects on a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and a span of horses. He located two miles up the river from Buttermilk Falls, having bought 200 acres between the farms of John Fitch and David Morehouse, who had settled here the year before. Among the other pioneers we find the names of Gideon and Jeremiah Osterhout, Ephraim Lockwood, Jesse Jones, Peleg Comstock, Ebenezer Williams and Thomas Joslin.

At that time there were no roads except the old Davis path from Old Forge to Wyalusing. This former Indian trail had been considerably improved by two distinguished land speculators living in Philadelphia, Davis and Nicholson, but was not wide enough for a wagon.

We regret that we cannot dwell on all the circumstances of pioneer life here, but such experiences have already been sketched, and cannot be repeated for each township. Deer and bears furnished most of the meat, and johnny cake was the prevailing bread. In 1795 some fur traders from Harrisburg came up the river in boats, and traded salt, ammunition and iron for furs and skins. The salt was a special God-send to the settlers. These traders came again in 1796, with a stock to barter for salt shad, furs, skins and venison, the chief articles of export. Powder and lead were among the most important imports. As long as their ammunition lasted the pioneers were secure against starvation, and when it was gone there was no place near where they could get a supply, unless they found a new comer who had some and would divide. The first clothing was made from the skins of animals, tanned with their brains and buffed with a ball of yellow clay rubbed over the surface of the leather, which added a beautiful lustre. Home spun linen and woolen, however, soon furnished the summer attire.

In 1792 the population had materially increased. David M. Delevan had come, Reuben Taylor had settled on the flats above the falls, and for a number of years that neighborhood was called Taylortown. David Daily settled at the foot of the narrows below Osterhout's, and Nathan Jones and an old negro named "Ding" came and lived with Jesse Jones. Levi Townsend settled near Benjamin Jones, on the flats below Buttermilk Falls. Peter Harris, the tory, also settled near Benjamin Jones.

During the winter of 1792-93 Zuriel Sherwood made the first pigeon net in this valley and the first seine used on the upper Susquehanna for catching shad; and the first haul of shad was made by Mr. Sherwood with his

new seine in May, 1793. Had the shad taken in that haul been sold for two cents each they would have paid for the net.

Jesse Jones settled on Buttermilk Falls creek, and built the first grist-mill in this township, near its mouth. This mill was built of logs and twelve feet square; the mill stones were of the size of a half-bushel measure, made from the conglomerate rock found along the Lackawanna river. The second grist-mill at the Falls was built by John Bury, about 1806. In 1807 Mr. Bury built the first saw-mill at Buttermilk Falls. In 1812 Jonathan Bulkley kept the first store, and in 1814 and 1815 he and one Arnt built the second saw-mill and third grist-mill. Jacob Sickler, sen., bought them out in a year or two. There were then three or four distilleries in the neighborhood of the Falls.

In 1800 a settlement was commenced on the flats two miles below Buttermilk Falls, where Benjamin Jones built the first tavern. This was the most thickly settled part of the township, and was for many years known along the river as "Jonestown." Just below lived the notorious old tory Peter Harris.

Chauncey Sherwood, Esq., tells us that the first school he attended (which was in Falls township) was taught by Hon. Henry Roberts, who is still living on the same old farm. The second term he attended was taught near Keeler's Ferry, by Fanny Keeler, whose vigorous discipline made a heavy draft on the sprouts growing in the neighboring woods. The text-books were Webster's speller and Daboll's arithmetic, and but very few could read or spell well or write legibly. In 1828, 1833 and 1834 the English reader and grammar were introduced. The district schools began to be organized and school-houses erected under the school laws, and educational interest in Falls township has since rapidly increased. In 1811 the first school known was built on Post hill, and a school was taught there the next winter by John Lott, of Mehoopany. Mary Post also taught here several terms. At that time there was no road along the river below the Falls. Chiefly by the exertions of Jacob Sickler the road along the river was built through in 1818. In 1820 the first store house was built by Phineas Sherwood, where Chauncey Case kept store two years. The first town meetings and elections were held at the house of Mr. Osterhout, a short distance back from the river; later ones at the house of Mr. Sickler. He was a man of large business experience and made many improvements about the Falls. He had mills, a distillery, and several shops. The business of carding wool was carried on by Dr. Lyman C. Kidder, a brother of the late Judge Kidder, of Wilkes-Barre. The third store was kept by Beach Tuttle, the fourth by Brace & Moore, and the fifth by Brace & Lanning, who built the second store building, continued in the business till 1835, and sold to Chauncey Sherwood, who conducted the business till 1841. Jacob Sickler built the fourth school-house at his own expense, and the fourth grist-mill. This and a fulling-mill were swept away by a flood. When the North Branch Canal was building through this township, in 1839-

40, there were seven stores and two taverns at the Falls. A small tannery was built by Olmsted & Parkeston, and there were only one store and one tavern from 1843 to 1863.

George Humphrey commenced a plaster-mill, which was finished by H. L. Ferguson, converted into a grist-mill, and used as such till superseded by the large flouring-mill built by Brown & Vantuyle. The Lehigh Valley Railroad was built through here in 1869, when business revived somewhat.

Hon. Henry Roberts was born on Teague's hill, now in Washington, in 1794, and his recollection extends back into the last century, when Jesse Jones still owned the little grist-mill at the Falls. According to his representations Reuben Taylor lived on the McKeene flats, Matthew Sherwood, sen., John Fitch and David Morehouse on the flat below, Paul Keeler and Zephaniah Townsend on the Townsend flat. His grandfather, at a very early day, used to go to Hollenback's mill with a canoe. Old settlers he says used to exchange possessions, and "boot" was always paid in cattle and other necessities. He never knew till about 1805 or 1806 farms being sold for cash. The settlers back from the river exchanged with those on the river one pound of maple sugar for a shad. About 1811 saw logs and produce were considered legal tender for goods, as no money could be obtained for wheat short of Easton.

The old Morehouse farm, now owned by Hon. Henry Roberts, is on the east bank of the Susquehanna, two miles above Buttermilk Falls creek. Some Indian names have been found in old title papers locating the Headley tract a mile above Falls, at Roberts point.

This township had 1,096 inhabitants in 1870 and gained 30 in the following decade.

VILLAGES.

The founder of Mill City, Chauncey Sherwood, is perhaps its most notable citizen. He is a versatile and intelligent writer, and has published many incidents of olden times, with which his studious habits and retentive memory have made him familiar.

The first postmaster at this place was Stephen O. Corwin, appointed about 1865. The others have been Chauncey Sherwood, Charles S. Fargo and E. C. Clark, the present official. The mails are received daily from Falls station.

There are also at this place two general stores, a drug store, a harness shop, a tin shop, a grist-mill, a foundry, a sash and blind factory, a feed-mill, a saw-mill, 7 blacksmith shops, 3 planing mills, 3 shingle and lath mills, 3 shoe shops, one church, Methodist Episcopal, 2 physicians (C. S. Carey and D. Kelly) and two clergymen, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist; population 500.

Falls village has among its institutions the hotel of Charles Kresky, the store of Henry Turn, the blacksmith shop of George Winard, the grist-mill of Aaron Brown, the saw-mill and powder keg factory of Thomas Fields, the wagon shops of Allen Weed and John Swartwood,

and a Methodist Episcopal church. A wire rope ferry was established in 1875 or 1876 by Aaron Brown, the present proprietor.

CHURCHES OF FALLS.

MILL CITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The establishment of a Baptist church in Mill City grew out of the labors of one William Stover, who came from Rhode Island in 1816, and settled in Bailey Hollow, now Dalton, Lackawanna county. In 1817 he commenced preaching on Post Hill in a log school-house, at private dwellings, in barns and wherever the doors were opened for him; and continued his labors until about 1838, when he retired and soon after returned to Rhode Island.

Post Hill derived its name from one Joseph Post, who came from Bolton, Conn., in the spring of 1793. In the 24th year of his age he married Miss Elizabeth Daily, on the 30th of December, 1793, and in 1800 settled on the farm now occupied by Amasa Freutishe. They had seven boys and two girls, named respectively Stephen, Hiram, Isaac, Daniel, David, Betsey, Hannah, John D. and William B. Post. Some of the children went west. Among those that lingered around the old homestead was the venerable Deacon Stephen Post, now in his 86th year, who was the first deacon of the Baptist church. In June, 1820, Rev. William Stover began preaching among the people regularly once a month. In the autumn following a revival occurred and Betsey, Joseph, Daniel, Elizabeth, Hiram and Hannah Post, Helen Wilsey and Olive Patrick were baptized and received into the Abington Six Principle Baptist church at Baily Hollow, then known as the Baily Hollow church. In the fall of 1821 Stephen Post, Jacob Wilsey and Clarisa Townsend were baptized and united with the church at Baily Hollow. In the winter following David, Betsey and Hannah Post, Amanda and Amy Holmes, Elizabeth, Betsey, Nelson and Elisha Armstrong, Patience Williams and Noah and Amanda Taylor were baptized and received into the Baily Hollow church. Revivals from time to time added to that church from this locality, until 1833, or thereabouts, when the members living in Falls and Overfield were set off as the Falls branch of the Baily Hollow church. Soon afterwards Rev. John Shaw, from Cortland county, N. Y., labored here successfully, baptizing Alvira, Lydia, Hannah and Samantha Post, Hannah Smith and Russel Armstrong. Following Elder Shaw, Rev. Nathan Baker preached a short time.

About 1844 Rev. James Brown, from Rhode Island, began preaching here, assisted from time to time by Revs. T. J. Cole, Benjamin Green and A. J. Harrington. Elder Brown baptized Mary Ann and Sarah Fitch, Martha Agnew, Solomon, Caroline and Mary Hunter, Charles M. and Mary Daily, John Post, Elizabeth Holmes, Andrew, Phebe, Lydia and John McMillen and John Leonard.

In 1857, while under the pastoral care of Elder Brown, the branch church was, by request, set off as the Falls

Six Principle Baptist Church, and received into the Pennsylvania Six Principle Baptist Association. At or about this time the Baily Hollow church began to be known by its present designation of Abington Six Principle Baptist Church.

In 1862 Elder Brown entered the army and died in hospital, much lamented by all who knew him.

The church was supplied by itinerants of different faiths from 1860 to 1867, at which time Rev. Henry Jacques began a successful pastorate, during which many were added to the church. But, like all who preceded him, his labors were divided between four or five churches; consequently times of service were wide apart and much of the labor was lost.

In 1876 the church extended a call to the Rev. W. G. Comstock, of Rhode Island, who in response came in June of that year, and commenced preaching regularly every Sabbath. Some have been added to the church by baptism, some by letter, and some have been reinstated during his service here. He early caused a record to be made of all the past as far as possible, and the keeping of a regular record from that time on.

At a regular church meeting of business, held January 17th, 1880, the church, by a unanimous vote, dissolved its connection with the Pennsylvania Six Principle Baptist Association; dropped the name Falls Six Principle Baptist Church, adopted the name Mill City Baptist Church, and voted to call a council of ministers and delegates of the Abington Baptist Association of regular Baptists to meet with them at Mill City on the 26th of February, 1880. This council unanimously received the Mill City church as a regular Baptist church, and extended to the pastor, Rev. W. G. Comstock, and through him to the church, the hand of fellowship. The following are the names of the present members:

Rev. W. G. Comstock, pastor; Stephen Post, Solomon Hunter, Riley Mott and Rev. Henry Jacques, deacons; Abram Agnew, Simon Armstrong, Wilbur Search, Morgan Fitch, Thomas R. Armstrong, William Dunlap, George Schofield, Jefferson Sturdevant, Lamont L. Hunter, Edward Hunt, Samantha A. Decker, Mary A. Fitch, Elizabeth Rosencrans, Martha Agnew, Margaret Fitch, Mary Search, Rachel Agnew, Mary J. Hallock, Jane Menger, Diana M. Hunter, Florence Kelley, Ermina S. Hunter, Altha S. Corey, Laura Kirkhuff, Rosette Hunt, Armina Shupp, Jemima Armstrong, Mary Mott, Betsey Dunlap, Pamela Comstock, Mary E. Freeman, Emeline Freeman, Charlotte E. Green, Emma May Brink, Ella K. Brink, Sarah Sturdevant and Isabella Dersheimer. Total, 42.

This church has for about sixty years maintained religious meetings, but not regularly every Sabbath until within four years. It holds its meetings in a hired hall at Mill City. It has a Sabbath-school of about 60 members, with an average attendance of 40. The Rev. W. G. Comstock is superintendent.

M. E. CHURCHES OF FALLS TOWNSHIP.

First Church.—Mr. Sherwood states that the first Methodist preachers hereabouts preached at Keeler's Ferry 70 years ago. Sixty-seven years ago the first camp-meeting was held on the farm of Abraham Holmes (now owned by A. T. Dewitt), where the first itinerants generally preached. Meetings were also held at John Osterhout's, John Weiss's and other private dwellings, and in

groves along the river. Among the pioneer Methodist preachers were Philo Barber, Horace Agard, George Peck, Charles W. Giddings, Mr. Copeland, Silas Comfort, S. Stocking, Ephraim Teney, Daniel Gorman, Benjamin Ellis, Vincent Coryell, William White, George Lane and Samuel Griffin. They went with Bible and hymn book through storms of rain, hail and snow, climbed rugged hills and mountains, waded swamps, swam swollen streams, broke through ice, lay out nights, often wet, cold, weary and hungry; slept often on earth floors in log cabins with little or no covering, and were poorly fed at the best.

On the 8th of April, 1867, a lot was bought of Daniel Dobra, and on the 27th of April, 1871, a charter was granted for the First M. E. Church of Falls Township, with Hon. Henry Roberts, Stephen Clark, Samuel G. Miller, William Compton, Henry Turn, A. M. De Witt and Thomas Brown as trustees. A church edifice was erected and finished soon after, at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated by Rev. George P. Porter on the 15th of July, 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. A. J. Van Cleft and E. Puffer, of Newton charge. The membership is 75.

The Sabbath-school was organized the same year, and is still flourishing, under the superintendency of Henry Turn, of Falls, who reports 100 scholars.

The pastors here have been, in order of succession, A. J. Van Cleft, E. Puffer, Isaac Austin, R. S. Rose, A. Brigham, A. J. Arnold, Isaac Austin and William Shelp.

Mill City M. E. Church was incorporated November 25th, 1870. The trustees were Chauncey Sherwood, Michael Walter, D. C. Post, John Patrick and Francis Hough. On the 24th of December, 1872, a lot was bought at Mill City one hundred feet by one hundred and twenty-five, of William H. Walter, and the erection of a church building was soon after commenced. It was finished December 20th, 1873, at a cost of \$2,500, and was dedicated by Rev. D. D. Lindsley January 1st, 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. A. Brigham. The membership July 1st, 1880, numbered 65.

The Sabbath-school, which was organized soon after, has been kept up, and is now under the superintendency of H. N. Sickler, and numbers 50 scholars and teachers.

The pastors of the society since its organization have been Revs. A. Brigham, A. J. Arnold, Isaac Austin and William Shelp, assisted by Rev. William Compton, local preacher.

There had been regular preaching in Mill City for thirty years before the church was incorporated. Michael Walter was chosen class leader, and many conversions were the result of occasional protracted efforts. During those years the following ministers were upon the charge: Revs. Charles Giddings, Mr. White, Mr. Reddy, John Mulkey, Samuel Griffin, Dayton Reed, C. E. Taylor, Mr. Wilcox, Benjamin Ellis, Mr. Owen, Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. Sterling, E. F. Roberts, John La Bar, John Wilbur, J. D. Safford, Miner Swallow, E. N. Pardee, G. W. Leach, Asa J. Van Cleft and E. Puffer, with salaries averaging \$200 per annum.

FORKSTON TOWNSHIP.

FORKSTON was taken from Windham township in 1844. It derived its name from the fork of the Mehoopany creek near the site of the village of Forkston. Its population in 1870 was 576, and 754 in 1880.

As early as 1795 Leonard Lott came in a canoe up the Susquehanna, and up Mehoopany creek to the fork, where he built a log house. In 1800 there were ten persons living in the township, and in 1803 fifty-four. Of the early settlers Walter Bowman and family lived on the farm now occupied by Jacob Bartoletti, N. Adams and family on the farm recently occupied by A. A. McKown, C. Robinson and family on the Ira Robinson farm.

Among the early marriages was that of John Spaulding to Polly Adams, on New Year's day, 1815. Thomas Miles and old Mr. Winslow were the first to die, probably about 1812 or 1814. The oldest graveyard is about a mile and a half south of Forkston village, and contains the graves of many of the old settlers of the township.

Farming was begun soon after a settlement was made, but the people occupied their time more in hunting and fishing than in tilling the soil. We hear, however, of Mr. J. Spaulding's taking a load of grain to Wilkes-Barre as early as 1817. The first orchard was set out by a man named Vose, in 1808, on the farm now owned by J. G. Spaulding.

The first framed house was built about 1815, and occupied by a Mr. Wilson. Isaac Thomas kept the pioneer store in 1836, near the bridge in Forkston village. Previous to that the people traded at Mehoopany. Pollas Finney also had a small stand about the same time.

Thomas P. Hitchcock kept the first licensed hotel in 1866. It is now kept by Henry Krewson. Previous to 1866 Peter McQueen kept a sort of "house of refreshments" where the Spaulding House now stands.

Among the early physicians Dr. Hayden is most prominently mentioned. Dr. Harshburger came from Bradford county in 1878, and has quite an extensive practice.

Domine Dinmick, a Baptist clergyman, preached here at an early day.

MANUFACTORIES.

In 1840 there was a small cloth factory owned and operated by a man named Waters. There was a small carding-mill in operation about 1820, but no traces are left of it. The first grist-mill was built and run by E. Fassett about 1810. It stood near the site of the bridge crossing the north branch of Mehoopany creek at Forkston village. About three-quarters of a mile further down the stream the first saw-mill was built, by J. Burgess, about 1810. These mills were both partially destroyed by the flood of 1850. In July of that year the Mehoopany creek, swollen by hard showers, carried trees and stumps for miles. Bridges were destroyed, mills, houses and in fact everything within its course were

GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL RECORD,

TUNKHANNOCK TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

MAJOR H. WEBSTER BARDWELL

was born June 2nd, 1845, at the old Bardwell homestead in Tunkhannock township, Pa., and in early life received the educational advantages incident to country life.

The breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 found him a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and though but sixteen his desire to enlist and take part in defending the old flag was so intense that, despite youth, a naturally weak constitution, the advice of friends, the refusal of officials and the opposition of parents, he continued his endeavors; and at last, conquering all obstacles by the force of a strong will, he was duly enrolled in the spring of 1863 in the 30th Pennsylvania infantry. Immediately thereafter the regiment was ordered to the front and commenced active service. But the unaccustomed trials and privations were too much for the boy. August of the same year found him upon the sick list. He did not recover sufficiently for duty during his term of enlistment and, being honorably discharged, returned again to Wyoming Seminary.

Leaving there in 1865 Major Bardwell was given charge of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company store at Irvington, Pa., the duties of which position he performed faithfully and honestly and to the entire satisfaction of his employers until the completion of the work, when he returned to Tunkhannock. On the 24th of December, 1866, he was married to Miss Gertie E. Jewett, daughter of Rodney Jewett, of Montrose, Pa., and the union has been blessed with a son and daughter. After marriage the major attempted to settle down upon land near the old homestead and become a farmer; but he abandoned this plan upon receiving an appointment as postmaster at Tunkhannock January 22nd, 1874, which position he still holds.

In 1870 Major Bardwell was extremely active in raising a company of National Guards, he holding a subordinate position therein. The company was attached to the 9th regiment National Guards, Major General E. S. Osborne commanding. Soon after the formation of the regiment Major Bardwell was appointed adjutant. This position (one far from a sinecure) his love of military life, his "push" and thorough participation in the *esprit de corps* enabled him to so fill as to attract the attention of the commanding officer; and during the riots in the coal regions in 1866 he was appointed major, holding the position until the reorganization of the National Guards, in 1878, when the division was mustered out of service. As an evidence of the estimation in which Major Bardwell was held by those having the best means of knowing his soldierly qualifications we quote the following para-

graph from a letter to him by Major General Osborne, conveying an honorable discharge:

"I desire in this connection to extend to you my heartfelt thanks for the energy and ability with which you have discharged your duties since you have been a member of my staff, and to assure you that I fully appreciate your patriotic devotion to duty under trying and disagreeable circumstances. I can only express the hope that the law-abiding citizens of the commonwealth will not soon forget your service to them at Scranton in 1871, Susquehanna Depot in 1874 and Hazleton in 1875."

We might quote other letters of a like tenor, but deem one such testimonial—in itself a host—sufficient.

In political life Major Bardwell is a worker, hopeful, enthusiastic and pronounced in opinion. To the very core he is Republican—could not in any state of affairs be otherwise; he is seen prominently at every public gathering; is a liberal giver to political efforts and does more work for the public for nothing than any other man in the community, and is always ready to shoulder the duties from which others shrink, and drive the matter in hand forward to success.

Touched with *bon vivantism*, Major Bardwell enjoys the good things the gods epicurean give as life passes.

As he personally enjoys, even so he wishes others to do. And this, we opine, is the chief fault of his mental organization. His heart is too large and his hand too open for his own wellbeing. Yet if the proverb is true that "it is more blessed to give than receive," he must be accumulating a vast store in the hereafter and his reward will be infinitely greater than that of those who filch from honest poverty and make merchandise of the blood and bones of their fellows.

HON. F. C. BUNNELL.

Hon. Frank C. Bunnell was born in Luzerne county, Pa., March 19th, 1842, on the Susquehanna river five miles above Tunkhannock; at a place called the Neck, or Horseshoe. His father, James Bunnell, was a farmer, and Frank was early taught the art of farming summers, going to school winters. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., where he remained until the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company B 52nd Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted quartermaster's sergeant of the regiment in 1862, and served in that capacity during the campaign on the peninsula, under General McClellan. Losing his health he was discharged April 2nd, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

In 1864 he engaged in the mercantile business at Russell Hill, Pa.; afterward at Tunkhannock. In 1870 he

organized the banking house of F. C. Bunnell & Co., to which business he still gives his personal attention. He is also engaged in numerous enterprises—farming among the rest, in which he takes especial interest. He has been annually elected president of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society since its organization in 1875. He is emphatically an improvement man, and has contributed largely toward the beautifying and improvement of the borough in which he resides, as well as aiding in the promotion of the agricultural interest and stock breeding in his county.

In politics he is a Republican. He was a delegate to the State convention that nominated General John W. Geary for governor; also when General John F. Hart-rant was nominated for governor. He was elected to the forty-second Congress to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1872, and was presented by Wyoming county as her choice for Congress in the years 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878; and was urged by his friends to accept the nomination in 1880, but his own personal interests and feelings compelled him to decline the honor.

CHARLES H. DANA, M. D.

Charles H. Dana, M. D., a native of Eaton, graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1851, practiced four years in Sullivan county, N. Y., then returned to Tunkhannock, where he has since practiced, interrupted only by two years of army service as assistant and acting surgeon. He has been United States examining surgeon for the past fourteen years.

D. D. DEWITT.

David D. Dewitt was born in Sussex county, N. J., December 11th, 1819. He was married December 16th, 1841, to Celestia Warren. Their children are William W., who was born March 30th, 1842, and died in infancy; Frank W., born March 14th, 1850, and Melissa, born August 21st, 1853. The subject of this sketch was one of the founders of the Wyoming National Bank, and its cashier at the time of his death, February 19th, 1880.

JONATHAN JENKINS.

Jonathan Jenkins is one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in the county, owning a farm of six hundred acres. He was born in 1822. Mrs. Jenkins was Miss Eliza Lowman, of New York. They were married in 1856.

HON. R. R. LITTLE.

Hon. R. R. Little was born in Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y., March 13th, 1820. He commenced the study of law at Montrose, Pa., was admitted to the bar in September, 1842, and came to Tunkhannock in the spring of 1843. He was elected to the Legislature for the sessions of 1848 and 1849. In April, 1857, he was appointed judge-advocate of the naval court of inquiry, at Washington. The business of this court was completed in a little less than a year, and he returned to Tunkhannock and followed the practice of his profession until 1874, when he was again elected a member of the Legislature. His wife was Harriet E. Avery, of Tunkhannock.

HON. ZIBA LOTT.

Hon. Ziba Lott, prothonotary and clerk of the courts, formerly a farmer and lumberman, was born in what is

now Mehoopany, July 10th, 1818. He married Savannah Garvey, of Windham. He is serving the third three-year term of his present office, and has been a member of the Legislature one year and justice of the peace five years. He came to Tunkhannock in 1860.

SARAH OSTERHOUT.

The history of Wyoming county would be strangely incomplete should it fail to make honorable mention of the aged and respected lady whose name stands at the head of this article and whose life, for nearly a century, has been so closely interwoven with its growth and development. David and Sarah Mitchell, the parents of Mrs. Osterhout, came to the Wyoming valley from Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., shortly after the massacre, and settled at Capoose, near Scranton. From thence they moved to Falling Spring, in the township of Pittston, Luzerne county, where, August 15th, 1787, Sarah was born, and where her father died. Subsequently the widow married Abraham Frear, and in 1797 the family moved to Tunkhannock, and resided for a number of years in a log house adjacent to the "Slocum Spring," where the tannery of Lapham & Co. now stands; thence to Eaton, and finally settled upon the Frear homestead, on the hill.

In 1807 Sarah was married to David Osterhout and in 1810 moved with her husband to La Grange (now in Wyoming county), where she has since resided. The fruits of the marriage were thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, twelve of whom arrived at the years of maturity. Of these Thomas, the eldest, has been sheriff of the county and a member of the Legislature; Peter M. postmaster of Tunkhannock, prothonotary and member of the Legislature and Senate, and otherwise enjoyed the respect and confidence of the public as described elsewhere in these pages; George has been associate judge; Jeremiah treasurer of the county and John P. judge of a district comprising several counties in Texas, and each and all have been men of mark, ability and property.

Necessarily in this connection occurs a brief history of the Osterhout family, who emigrated from Holland and settled in Connecticut, moving from thence to Dutchess county, N. Y., and then to the Wyoming valley, at a time when the country was still suffering from a bloody war of extermination waged by the Indians; when life and property were more than uncertain, and men of resolution, mind and muscle were demanded, and none other dared to risk the perils and attempt to carve out a home and a future upon the spot where the camp fire of the red man might be relighted, the midnight air thrill with his savage battle cry, and the green earth again become sodden with innocent blood. It was no light undertaking, and proved the nerve and bearing of the settlers, and among them Peter Osterhout played an important part. We find him as early as 1777 laying aside the implements of peaceful industry, taking up sword and musket, enrolled as a member of Captain Ransom's company (one of the two raised in Wyoming valley), and fighting bravely for the land of his adoption, his fireside, his loved ones and the old flag blazoned with its thirteen stars. He (Peter) was a brother of Jeremiah (the father of David), who came to Pennsylvania in 1778 in company with his brother Gideon, both settling upon the flat lands near the Susquehanna and now compassing the Jenkins and Osterhout farms at La Grange.

The family residence (an engraving of which is elsewhere presented) is believed to be the first frame house ever erected upon the Susquehanna between Pittston and Tioga Point, now Athens, and all available testimony

proves it so to be. It was built in 1797 by Jeremiah Osterhout, taking the place of the log structure. Subsequently it was enlarged by Isaac Osterhout, into whose possession the property came, and was a well known and favorite hostelry for many years. Isaac Osterhout was a man of broad, comprehensive views and enterprise; was largely engaged in lumbering and general merchandise, and drew around him trade until his establishment became the business center of a large surrounding country. His wife was Susanna Smith, the daughter of William Hooker Smith, a noted and skillful physician of the period throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, and a surgeon in the Revolutionary war; the United States, after his decease, granting his heirs the sum of \$2,000 in recognition of his valuable services as such. To him were born two children—Hon. Isaac Smith Osterhout, of Wilkes-Barre, a man of rare business and financial insight and capacity, at one time an associate judge of Luzerne county; and Mary Ann, who was educated at the famous female seminary of Mrs. Willard at Troy, N. Y., where she was for several years an assistant teacher, and later became the honored wife of Job Olin, a prominent lawyer and judge and a relative of the celebrated divine, traveler and historian of the Holy Land, Dr. Stephen Olin.

David Osterhout, the husband of Sarah, whose portrait is given in this work, died in 1833, leaving to her care and direction twelve children, and how well she accomplished her arduous task the history of their lives proves. He, the father, was a man universally held in esteem, strong and clear in mind, of more than ordinary physical powers, earnest in the establishment and support of schools and a pioneer in all the good and useful enterprises of the then sparsely settled neighborhood, as his father had been in subduing the wilderness and making for his wife and little ones a home safe from Indian attack and to be forever free from the galling yoke of foreign tyranny. At his death all of the cares of business and the rearing of a large family devolved upon his widow, and, with all of the comforts and conveniences of the present wanting, we can scarcely overestimate or understand the trials and the struggles she was forced to pass through. But in view of them, it is not to be wondered at that her children and her children's children arise and call her blessed, watch her declining years with solicitous tenderness, and, although the sheaf has long been fully ripened and the head is weary with its nearly fifty years of widowhood and almost a century of life, will sorrow long and deeply at her departure from earth, and rear above her ashes a monument fitting to commemorate her devotion to them and duties well and nobly accomplished. A remarkable woman is Mrs. Sarah Osterhout, especially when early privations, sorrows, trials, and the hard battles fought to feed and clothe so many little ones are taken into consideration. She yet retains her faculties in a surprising degree, is wonderfully sound in body and mind, bright of eye, firm of step, daily taking exercise out of doors; is cheerful in spirit, converses with clearness and precision, and in an animated and interesting manner, of the early days of the country, and shows but little the wear and strain of nearly a hundred years. She fully realizes that she is living upon "borrowed time;" that at any moment the silver cord, worn to extreme slenderness and brittleness, may be loosed—the golden bowl, weakened by years, be broken—and the most blessed of all words, "rest, good and faithful servant," be whispered into her willing ears. But truly "her ways are pleasantness and all her paths are peace;" and calmly and trustfully she watches the going down of the sun, firm in the belief that it will arise again upon a glorious and unending day, and

to one who so long and faithfully and meekly has borne the cross the crown of roses shall be given.

PETER MITCHELL OSTERHOUT

is descended from the liberty-loving Mayflower stock upon the one side, and the sturdy burghers of Holland upon the other, and was born in Eaton, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., May 21st, 1810. During the fall of the same year his parents moved to the place now known as La Grange station, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where he remained until his sixteenth year. Then he commenced his long, active and useful business life, as an employe of James Wright, at Tunkhannock. In 1828 he removed to Elmira, N. Y., and was a clerk in the establishment of John Arnot four years.

In December, 1833, he returned to Tunkhannock, and in connection with George M. Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, opened a large mercantile establishment for the times, and continued in trade there until 1845. In 1835 Mr. Osterhout was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Ritner, and he held the office to the satisfaction of the public until a change in the constitution made it elective. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster at Tunkhannock under the Harrison administration, but upon the ascendancy of John Tyler was deposed, charged with having assisted in the circulation of the New York *Tribune*, and a Democrat was appointed in his place. In 1845 he was the candidate of the Whig party for the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Wyoming county, and was elected by a majority of two votes. In 1848 he was re-elected to the same important positions by an increased majority of twelve, and faithfully and for the best interest of the public served out his term. While engaged in the arduous duties of his official life Mr. Osterhout commenced the study of law, under the instructions of Hon. R. R. Little, and in 1852 was admitted to practice in the several courts of Wyoming county.

Upon the dissolution of the old Whig party Mr. Osterhout became a staunch Republican and was chosen as a delegate to the national convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and took an energetic and important part in the canvass that resulted in his election. In 1864 Mr. Osterhout was elected a representative to the State Legislature, the district then being composed of Susquehanna and Wyoming counties, and his re-election the following year proved the estimation in which he was held and the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. During all the exciting phases of the late war Mr. Osterhout took a strong and decided stand in favor of the Union and bent all his energies in that direction. He was appointed enrolling officer by Governor Curtin for the county of Wyoming for the first draft ordered by the government, and successfully and with credit to himself fulfilled its trying and delicate duties.

In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties, and served upon the committees of judiciary and railroads. During his senatorship he was very active in carrying out necessary reforms in the law of evidence and gaining for parties accused the right to testify in their own behalf, the beneficial results of which will be a lasting tribute to his memory as a man, and his clear discrimination of right as a lawyer. Mr. Osterhout was a delegate to the national convention of 1872, and assisted in the nomination of U. S. Grant for re-election as President.

Mr. Osterhout has been twice married—first in 1835, to



E. H. S. 1850

ALVIN DAY was born in Susquehanna county, March 10th, 1830, and came to Tunkhannock in 1857, where for eleven years he has edited and published the *Wyoming Democrat*. He has been postmaster, councilman, treasurer and auditor. He married Miss Helen M. Jones, of Luzerne county.

MORTON A. DEWITT was born in 1853, and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching in the public schools. He was principal of Tunkhannock graded school one year. He is a teacher of wide experience and acknowledged activity. He is now a general agent in the employ of D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

HUGH DICKSON was born in 1803, and married in 1822 Jane Ann, daughter of George Sickler, of Ulster county, N. Y., who died in 1867. The present Mrs. Dickson was Matilda Loomis. Mr. Dickson is a son of Marshall Dickson, a Wyoming pioneer who served in the Revolution and in the war of 1812.

CHARLES DICKSON, farmer, was born in 1819. In 1838 he married Ruth, daughter of Joseph Earle. They have a family of nine children. Mr. Dickson spent twenty-two years in Illinois. Seven of his children remain in the west.

A. M. EASTMAN, boot and shoemaker and dealer, Bridge street, is a native of Bradford county and married a Miss Cooper, of Nicholson. He is the present fire warden of Tunkhannock, and is one of the justices of the peace in the borough.

JOHN FLUMMERFELT, farmer, was born in Warren county, N. J., in 1834, and came to Tunkhannock in 1850 and in 1866 married Minnie Jenkins. They have two children. He has filled various positions of trust and honor.

HON. C. D. GEARHART, son of Dr. Harrison Gearhart, was born in Columbia county, Pa., in 1828. He married in 1853 Eveline Kelley and has seven children. In 1861 he was census marshal of the county. In 1872 he was appointed associate judge to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of the term was elected for a five years' term, which expired in 1879.

ISAAC B. GRAHAM was born in Woodstock, N. Y., in 1816 and came when a child to Eaton. He was married in 1842 to Isabel, daughter of George Miller. He has had six children, one of whom fell at David's Island, June 28th, 1863, fighting for the Union.

GEORGE W. GRAY is a son of Z. Gray, a native of England, who resided most of his life in Luzerne and Wyoming counties and died at Tunkhannock.

HENRY HARDING, a son of Elisha Harding, jr., was born in Eaton township. He enlisted in the U. S. navy at the age of sixteen, and served in the North Atlantic squadron. In June, 1865, he became one of the crew of the "Colorado," under Admiral Goudsboro; served two years in Europe and the Mediterranean, and secured his discharge in 1868. November 6th, 1872, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Ace. They have one child, Stanley, born April 20th, 1874. Mr. Harding read law and was admitted in 1874, since which time he has been a member of the law firm of Sitzer & Harding, who are the town attorneys.

W. B. HARDING, a native of Eaton township, was born in 1823. Mrs. Cynthia Vosburgh, daughter of John

Ward, of Scranton, became his wife in January, 1861. They have one son. Mr. Harding is a lineal descendant of the pioneer family of that name.

S. S. HATFIELD, born in Lycoming county, Pa., has resided in Tunkhannock since 1868. He married Lena E. Stark, of that place. They have one child.

ALFRED HELMER was born in 1833, in Luzerne county. In 1853 he married Martha, daughter of Henry Seils. They have had four children. Mr. Helmer is a lumberman, and owns a large steam mill at La Grange.

F. B. HIGHT, a native of Tunkhannock, was born in 1831, and was married in 1860 to Harriet, daughter of Cornelius Van Schoy, of Centre Moreland. They have five sons.

F. LEE HOLLISTER, D. D. S., was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery in the class of March, 1879, being one of the four graduates who divided equally the Dean's prize for the best specimen of gold filling in the mouth. He married a daughter of Judge Baker, of Susquehanna county. His office is on Tioga street, over Hendrick's store. He established himself here in May, 1879.

HON. JOHN JACKSON, a son of Dr. Cyrus Jackson, was born in 1811. He was elected sheriff of Wyoming county in 1848, and representative in the Assembly in 1876. He is a farmer and resides on the old family homestead of six hundred acres.

ELISHA JENKINS, born in 1821, was married to Mary, daughter of John Ward, in 1862. They have four children living. Mr. Jenkins lives on the place settled by his father, one of the pioneers of the town, whose mother was taken captive by the Indians at the Wyoming massacre.

PALMER JENKINS was born in Tunkhannock, November 2nd, 1814, and married Jane, daughter of James Brown, of Eaton. They have an adopted daughter. Mr. Jenkins was for many years a farmer and lumberman, but in 1863 he retired from business and has since resided in the borough.

GEORGE L. KENNARD, sheriff of Wyoming county, was born at Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming county, June 11th, 1842, and married Mary F. La Barre, of Laceyville, Pa. He was formerly engaged in hotel keeping. He served in Company B 52nd Pennsylvania volunteers in the war for the Union.

J. W. KENTNER was born in Washington township, in 1857. In 1876 he married Rosanna, daughter of John Ace, of that township. They have one child.

C. M. KISHPAUGH was born in Tunkhannock. He served in the late war and was wounded at Farmersville. He has been borough constable and collector since 1875. He was married April 11th, 1876, to Miss Ruth A. Morse, of Montrose, Pa.

CHARLES M. LEE, elected county superintendent of common schools in 1875 and 1878, was born in South Eaton, January 29th, 1854, and came to Tunkhannock in 1875. His wife, formerly Eliza Smith, is the daughter of Dr. J. V. Smith, an early settler.

M. J. LULL, of Tunkhannock, is a Vermont man. He was born in 1850, and in 1872 married Emma Kishpaugh, of Tunkhannock. He has been in the employ of the

P. and N. Y. Railroad Company since 1869 and is now a conductor. He was a soldier in 1865 with Company H 2nd N. Y. mounted rifles.

JAMES R. MAHON, the present register and recorder of Wyoming county, was elected to that position in 1875. He was born in Overfield, November 28th, 1845, and was educated at the Mansfield State normal school and Meadville Theological Seminary. He followed teaching until his election to his present office. He has twelve brothers and sisters living, all grown up.

PERRY MARCY was born in Tunkhannock, in 1818, and was married in 1859 to Mary, daughter of Joseph Burgess, of North Branch. He had two children. His occupation was farming and railroading. He died June 12th, 1868.

PORTER MARCY was born in Tunkhannock, February 22nd, 1824, and in 1845 married Eliza, daughter of Abel Cassidy, of Susquehanna county, who survives him. His death occurred at his home May 31st, 1868.

MRS. S. A. METCALF was born in Eaton, February 13th, 1824, and in 1848 married H. Metcalf, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Metcalf went into the army as captain and was promoted to the rank of major. He died in 1864.

JAMES J. MICHAEL was born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., in 1849. He was married in 1873, and has three children. He is a farmer and school teacher, and is a class leader in the Prospect Hill M. E. Church.

DAVID MICHAEL was born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., in 1843. He was married in 1875 and has three children. He is a trustee and steward of the Free Methodist church.

PUNDERSON A. MILLER was born in Eaton, in 1822, and in 1850 married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Armstrong, who died May 7th, 1878, leaving one daughter. Mr. Miller married his present wife, Mahala B., daughter of Harry Harding, of Exeter, October 31st, 1879.

JAMES R. MILLER was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1817. In 1840 he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Cook. He has had eight children, but two of whom are now living. He has been justice of the peace five years and is a Good Templar and a trustee of East Lemon church.

NEWMAN MILLER, a native of Livingston county, N. Y., was born in 1809 and came here when a child. He married in 1840 Pearlina, daughter of Jabez Jenkins; she was the mother of nine children, and died November 19th, 1858. Mr. Miller married Mrs. Nancy Jenkins in 1861.

C. P. MILLER, president of the Wyoming National Bank, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1819. He was formerly a merchant. He married Celestia Karrick, of Candor, Tioga county, N. Y.

O. S. MILLS, dealer in hardware, was born in Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1838. He married Miss Helen Dana, of Eaton township.

JOHN M. MULHOLLAND, M. D., a native of Mercer county, graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1875, and came here as a partner of Dr. Woodward in 1877, before which date he practiced in Mechanicsville, Pa. He is the surgeon of the Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society.

DANIAL NEWMAN, who was born in Tunkhannock in 1804, married Maria, daughter of John Ferguson, of North Moreland, in 1828. She died October 8th, 1873, leaving eight children.

DAVID OSTERHOUT, deceased, was born in Connecticut, in 1783. He was married October 29th, 1807, to Sarah, daughter of David Mitchell, of Pittston, and raised a family of thirteen children. His widow has resided on the farm where she now lives since 1810. She was born in 1787.

HON. THOMAS OSTERHOUT, of the firm of Osterhout & Wheelock, merchants, was born in 1808; was elected the first sheriff of Wyoming county, in 1843; served as United States commissioner in 1861, and was elected representative to the Legislature from the county during that year. He married in 1835 Mary, daughter of Jabez Jenkins, by whom he had eleven children. In 1863 he married his present wife, Almira C. Forman, of Nichols, N. Y.

O. H. POLLNER and sister are the proprietors of a pleasant summer resort on the banks of Lake Cary, accommodating about thirty guests, having a fine outlook over a beautiful sheet of water, and within convenient distance of a railway station.

HON. WILLIAM M. PIATT, a native of Lycoming county, has resided in Wyoming county since 1843. He was elected State senator from this district in 1853, chosen speaker of the Senate in 1855, and re-elected to the Senate by his district. He has been for many years a prominent member of the bar, with which he is still identified as the senior member of the firm of Piatt & Sons, and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the county. He was chosen by Governor Packer a member of his staff, with the rank of major.

BENJAMIN H. SHOOK (tinsmith), elected a school director during the present year, was born in Northampton county, in 1849. At Tunkhannock, October 18th, 1870, he was married to Mary D., daughter of W. W. Brown, of Wilkes-Barre.

S. JUDSON STARK is a native and lifelong resident of Tunkhannock. He was born October 2nd, 1850, and married E. W. Kerney, of Braintrim township. Mr. Stark was formerly a member of the town council.

WILLIAM M. STARK was born in 1838, and married Emma J., daughter of Henry Harris, of Lemon, in 1868. They have six children. Mr. Stark has served as treasurer and clerk of the township.

J. S. SWISHER, junior member of an insurance firm with H. W. Bardwell and dealer in cigars and tobacco in the post-office building, was formerly agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Moosic, Pa. He married a daughter of Thomas D. Stoner, of Tunkhannock. They have one child.

ALBERT TOWNSEND, burgess of Tunkhannock, was born in Falls township, April 8th, 1827, and October 5th, 1857, married Katie Sampson, of Tunkhannock, where he has lived since 1872. Mr. Townsend was employed nine years as contractor for railroads building in South America. He has also been engaged in mercantile business.

SEAMAN VOSBURGH, deceased, was born September 13th, 1811, and died in 1858. December 12th, 1838, he married Mahala, daughter of John Comstock, of Falls,

HISTORY OF WYOMING COUNTY

Prepared by: Elsie Shaughnessy

In the year 1662 King Charles II gave to the colony of Connecticut the territory between the 41st parallel and 42 parallel of latitude and in 1681 the same monarch granted a portion of the same territory to William Penn. In 1762 settlers from New England took possession of lands in this territory and settled in Wyoming Valley, but in the Autumn of 1763 they were driven out by the Indians. They returned in 1769 and about the same time parties under the Pennsylvania grant took possession of a portion of the same territory. An attempt was made by the Connecticut settlers to drive out these and thus started a series of conflicts. These were suspended during the Revolutionary War but were renewed after and were not settled until 1800. These were known as the Pennamite Wars.

The early settlers of Wyoming County mostly claimed titles to their lands under the Conn. grant. Under the Conn. jurisdiction 17 towns were organized, surveyed, and established. Three of the towns were within the bounds of Wyoming County. They were Putnam, Braintrim, and Northmoreland. Putnam was where Tunkhannock is now and was named for General Israel Putnam of Connecticut of Revolutionary fame. In 1786 the name was changed to the Indian name, Tunkhannock. The other two have retained their original name.

The first settlers in what is now Wyoming County were Eliphalet and Ebenezer Stephens who built log cabins along the Tunkhannock Creek in 1760. Closely following were John Steele, Christopher Felton from Philadelphia and the Stark family. In West Nicholson the Oakleys, Squires, Shaws, and the McCrackens settled. The pine forests and fertile valleys along the Tunkhannock Creek were a popular field for Philadelphia real-estate speculators at the close of the Revolutionary War and by means of soldier grants these men - Meredith, Clymer, Cadwallador, and Nicholson secured much of this valuable land.

The first thing these new settlements did was to build a saw mill, grist mill, and tavern and to start a school and church.

The early settlers in Nicholson Township devoted their attention largely to lumbering the pines being sawed at mills, rafted and run down the Tunkhannock Creek to the Susquehanna River and on until a market was found often going to Baltimore. The Stevens' built a sawmill on the creek in 1793.

In the early years of this community a number of families including Hiram Osterhout, Erastus Brown, Jacob Shibley, and Abram Miller joined a colony of Mormons from Susquehanna County, built an ark and by way of the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers sought the "promised land."

Approximately eleven years after this first settlement, in 1771, Zebulon Marcey, Philip Buck, and Adam Wortman settled at the point which is now Tunkhannock, while John Secor built a cabin two miles above. In 1775 the Osterhout family settled and Increase Billings and Solomon Avery were prominent early settlers.

In the spring of 1778 the settlers were forced to leave their homes and go to the forts in Wyoming Valley. After the Massacre all who had families went to safer localities. After Sullivan's expedition the Marceys and Billings returned and were active in reorganizing the township.

In 1778 George Miller and John McCord from near Harrisburg, "poled their first stock of goods up the river in canoes and became Tunkhannock's first merchants. They established a shad fishery and opened a barter trade in these fish, which were plentiful and cheap, a bushel of salt being a fair equivalent for 100 of them." McCord married Zebulon Marcey's daughter Sarah, who was born at the fort, nine days before the Massacre. He owned a large part of the land on which Tunkhannock is now built.

The first school in Tunkhannock Township was built at LaGrange in 1814 and taught by Hiram Lusk. Another school was built at "Limerick" (the eastern part of Tunkhannock) in 1816 and used for school and church. This was where the Catholic Church now stands. Here the first teacher was Sally Kellogg. The first hotel was built by McCord in 1811 and one of the most popular hotels was built by Major Slocum in 1814. This building stands on Tioga St. and is now the Presbyterian Manse. A postoffice was established in 1801 at Tunkhannock and Isaac Slocum was appointed first postmaster. The first regular mail route was by lumber wagon driven from Kingston, Pa., to Painted Post, New York, making one trip per week. In 1823 Merrit Slocum, a Presbyterian layman, moved here from Wilkes-Barre and organized a Sunday School and prayer meeting. A church was built in 1834.

A few years after Tunkhannock was first settled, much of the surrounding territory was settled -- Meshoppen, Meshoppen, Eaton, and Braintrim. Amos York in 1775 built a log cabin opposite the mouth of the Meshoppen Creek and enclosed a large tract of land. Later he moved to Wyalusing and Elizah Phelps moved into his log house. York was killed during the invasion of 1778. The first wagon maker, Tellinghast Carpenter, came in 1816 and the following year built a lumber wagon and an ox cart for William Carney who had settled here before 1800 and had built the first framed house in 1805. These wagons were the first built in the township and had to be taken to Meshoppen to be ironed. The wagon industry continued in the village of Meshoppen approximately a century.

Meshoppen is an Indian name meaning "Place of Beads." Here Thomas Wigton claimed a tract of 600 acres on the creek in 1775 and Amaziah Cleveland built a sawmill on the creek the same year. Benjamin and Paul Overfield located two miles up the river and Peter Osterhout located near him soon after. Mason Alden built the first grist mill before 1800 and James Downer built a sawmill about the same time. An iron foundry on the south side of Meshoppen Creek was built in 1824 by Ebenezer Potter and he made the first metal plows for this part of the country. A tannery was also erected between 1825 and 1830. The first school was taught by Parmelia Ellsworth in 1812 in a barn. A Dr. Beeman had started practicing at the upper end of the township by 1800. He was succeeded by Dr. Grant who after a few years went abroad as a missionary. Dr. E. B. West located at Black Walnut in 1825 and moved to Tunkhannock in 1841.

A mail route was established along the valley in the early 1800's and about 1820 a postoffice was organized at Meshoppen Creek under the name of Sterlingville. This was changed to Meshoppen in 1854 but from 1861-66 was again called Sterlingville.

The first building erected for public worship was in 1835 by the Methodists. It was a large brick building. The Presbyterians had regular meetings as early as 1815 and Catholic services were held in private homes from 1835.

Braintrim Township, one of the first three to be organized within Wyoming County limits formally embraced Meshoppen and part of Washington Township. It was named for Braintrim, Conn., from which many of its earliest settlers came. Most of the early inhabitants were migratory hunters and trappers. Occasionally patches of the rich bottom land along the river were cleared and cultivated by the Indians and white men, but only two settlements are known to have been made before the Revolutionary War. John DePew located at the mouth of the Tuscorora Creek before 1776 under the Pennsylvania title. He was a Pennamite and a Tory and for sometime was a prisoner of the "yankee" settlers in Wyoming Valley. Frederick Vanderlip also settled under the Penna. title at Black Walnut and opened a tavern. General Sullivan's army encamped here on Aug. 5, 1779.

No other settlements were attempted until 1786 when a number of immigrants from Connecticut settled along the river. Among these were Thomas Keenoy, Isaac Lacey, Samuel Sturdevant, Henry Champion, and General Pradley Wakoman.

Starting in 1803, the mail was carried on foot once in two weeks between Wilkes-Barre and Tioga by way of Black Walnut and after 1810 was carried in coaches once a week for many years.

Joseph Gamble opened a day school in 1813 at Laceyville. A Baptist Church was organized at the home of Samuel Sturdevant in 1794, he was ordained and was the pastor for 35 years.

Eaton Township was originally a part of Tunkhannock Twp. and therefore claims the same settlers. After the war, Obadiah, Aaron, and John Taylor and Abraham Frear settled on Frear Hill. These were closely followed by the Hardings, Mitchells, Swetlands and Danas. The first school was a log building where the Baptist Church now stands and greased paper was used for window glass.

John Carney and family made the first settlement in Washington Township below the mouth of the Mehoopany Creek in 1787. In 1799 Isaac Doll and family came and in 1800 Alban Russell claimed a large tract part of which he cleared and planted apple seeds, which he brought from Connecticut. The village of Russell Hill is named for him.

Keyserville, for many years known as "Witch Hazel", was settled by Adam Wilson in 1824. Large quantities of witchazel brush grew along the banks of the creek.

The first settlers of Windham Twp. were principally from Connecticut. Many of them left their families in Wyoming Valley while they selected their lands and then brought them up the river by boat. Job Whitcomb, with a large family of grown sons, settled at Hemlock Bottom, later called Scottsville, in 1878. David Lake and Jonathan Stevens located near by 5 years later. Stevens sold to Josiah Fassett in 1795. Simon Stevens, a blacksmith, made most of the nails used for building in that vicinity Windham, being covered with dense forests of pine and hemlock, lumbering was one of the principle occupations and a sawmill was built in 1804 by Jonathan Whitney.

In 1795 Leonart Lott came in a canoe up the Susquehanna River and Mehoopany Creek to the fork where he built a log cabin. Five years later there were 10 persons living in the township and in 8 years there were 54. Among these families were the Bowmans, Spauldings, Adamses, Miles, and Winslows. Farming was begun and as soon as the settlement was made and an orchard was set out in 1808 by a man named Vose. A load of grain was hauled to Wilkes-Barre in 1817. A gristmill was built in 1810 by Elihu Fassett, and the same year a sawmill was built by J. Burgess. In 1820 a small carding mill was in operation.

Lemon Twp., named in honor of Associate Judge Lemon, was settled before 1800 by pioneers from Orange County, N. Y., who followed Tunkhannock Creek down to the mouth of Oxbow Creek. Here also by 1810 an orchard was set out by Amzi Dixon. Before the school was built in 1821 school was held in the summer months in the most convenient barns.

About the same time Robert Reynolds came to Clinton Twp. from Rhode Island and made his home where now is Factoryville. The following year, 1801, Stephen Capwell settled here and in 1808 Benjamin Carpenter and David Arnold. In 1869 the small village of Factoryville founded one of the best educational institutions in this part of the state.

Near what is now Lovelton, in North Branch Twp. Winslow, Vose and Lovelton came from Connecticut and settled in 1800. This township was taken from Forkston.

Northmoreland Twp. formerly embraced Monroe and part of Eaton Townships and therefore was among the first settled. However the first settlement in the present township was in 1800 when John Dymond settled at Keelersburg. Dr. Ruben Montross settled on Sickler Hill seven years later and at the same time Centermoreland became the home of the Fuller, Rogers, Strong, and Whitlock families. Asa Keeler came to this section from Connecticut in 1795 and worked at different places along the river as harness maker. In 1807 he married Betsy Newman at Great Bend and 2 years later came down the river with "all his effects" in a canoe and settled Keelersburg. During the year 1817 the turnpike was built on the bank of the river after which Mr. Keeler built a tavern, the first in this township. "Whiskey was then one of the staple articles of trade at the regulation price of 2 straight fence rails per glass."

CHAPTER XI.

THE WYOMING MONUMENT.

I beg no pity for this mould'ring clay:
For if you give it burial, there it takes
Possession of your earth:
If burnt and scatter'd in the air, the winds
That strew my dust, diffuse my royalty,
And spread me o'er your clime.

—Dryden, *Don Sebastian King of Portugal*, Act I.

Near the spot where occurred the fated battle of July 3d, 1778, has been erected a monument commemorative of the event. Away down the Valley, resting upon its very bosom, as seen from the heights surrounding, guarded by foliage as soft and graceful as can be found in any spot in the temperate zone, there shoots up a modest shaft, which is visited annually by thousands who are drawn to it by the romance which has ever hung around Wyoming.

It will be remembered that the battle commenced below Wintermoot's, or what is now known as Pittston, and the course of flight was down the valley toward Wilkes-Barre, so that the spot where the monument now stands witnessed the heaviest of the engagement. The flight was so sudden, and the panic so general, that the bodies of the slain were abandoned without burial. It was not until the 21st of October of the same year, over three months from the occurrence of the fight, that the bodies found sepulture. Colonel Butler, on his return to the valley, detailed a force who were sent to collect the remains of the slain.

General William Ross, who witnessed the burial in October, said of it, that "owing to the intense heat of the weather, and probably the dryness of the air, the bodies were shriveled, dried, and inoffensive, but, with a single exception, their features could not be recognized."

The bodies were collected and placed in a com-

mon grave, only to be disturbed when an admiring posterity claimed the relics of patriotism for a nobler ceremonial. The ploughshare had turned the sod for years, over the resting place of the heroes, and for a long time the identical spot was lost to the knowledge of later settlers.

Hon. Charles Miner, the venerable historian of the Valley, was the first to call public attention to the matter of erecting a monument to the memory of the fallen brave. In several newspaper articles, as early as 1809, his efforts were put forth for the consummation of the project, but nothing definite or tangible was reached until the 16th day of June, 1832, when "a meeting of a number of the early settlers of Wyoming Valley, who had relatives and acquaintances in the Wyoming massacre, and other citizens of Luzerne county, convened at the house of Major O. Helme, in Kingston, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of those who fell in that disastrous conflict. General William Ross was appointed chairman, and Charles D. Shoemaker secretary." A committee to draft resolutions was appointed, composed of John Carey, Col. Benjamin Dorrance, Rev. Benjamin Bidlack, Colonel George P. Ransom, Calvin Wadhams, John Gore, Sen., Joseph Wright, and Benjamin Reynolds.

Another committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of "half an acre of ground, including the burial place of those who fell in the

battle of Wyoming," consisting of Benjamin Dorrance, Calvin Wadhams, Anderson Dana, David Scott, and George M. Hollenback.

A public meeting was secured at which Rev. Dr. May, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the orator, assisted by Rev. Dr. Murray, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Charles Nash of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following extract is taken from the address of Dr. May :

"When upward of fifty years have gone, we are in quiet possession of this valley. The sun in his daily journey looks upon few spots on which the Creator has combined more of the materials necessary for earthly happiness. No object of price in general can be gained without painstaking and sacrifice. The independence of our common country was not secured without a long and toilsome struggle. This valley, so rich in soil, so lovely in scenery, could not be possessed securely till the sacrifice was made, and that, too, of blood. The hands that more than half a century ago first struck the axe into the forests that had for ages shadowed these plains, lie mingled with the dust. The troubles of those times, when the Indians descended upon this valley, were borne by heads that are pillowed beneath the soil. See, fellow citizens, the sacrifice which was made by the first civilized tenants of this valley. The grave containing their bones is uncovered before you. You see for yourselves the marks of the tomahawk and scalping-knife on the heads which are here uncovered, after having rested for more than fifty years. Peace be in this grave—sacred be the memory of them that sleep here.

"A few who were themselves sharers in the toils and difficulties of those times yet survive, and are here this day to bear witness for us. Venerable citizens, we respect you for your years; we honor you for the part you bore in the doings and sufferings of those days; we love and cherish the principles of liberty which animated you; we owe you a debt of gratitude for the happy inheritance which you did your part to preserve unimpaired for your children. You have passed within the lines of the second half century since you opened a grave here for your brothers whom the Indians slaughtered on these plains. This

valley, which you saw as it was when but a frontier, you survive to see in the midst of a population of many hundreds of thousands overspreading the country beyond you. But on this day, and where you now are, you cannot but think of what you once saw in this place. We would stand aside while you look into this grave, and see the bones of your brothers, which fifty years ago you assisted in sadly laying here. We would not intrude while, as you stand beside these bones, you think how you stood beside your friends when they lived. For your sakes we are glad that this day has come. We rejoice to think that you may see yet a stone raised here, on which the names of those you laid in this spot shall be engraven."

Dr. Murray added in the course of his address :

"You see these bleached heads and bending forms around me. These worthies have come down to us from the last century, and are the companions of the heroes to whose manly frames these mouldering bones belonged. Could the breath of life be breathed into these bones—could they rise in the possession of living energy, they would find, even among this small remnant, a few brothers and sons. As the gentleman on my right was narrating the incidents of the horrible massacre, I saw the tear stealing down the furrowed cheeks of those fathers of our community. That tear told me that they felt—that they deeply felt; and methinks that there is not a heart in this vast concourse that does not sympathize with them. They desire that a monument should be erected over the common grave of their fathers, and brothers, and companions. And do you not sympathize with them? I know you do. I feel persuaded that you are anxious to place a liberal subscription on this paper before you retire from this place. You court the honor of contributing to the Wyoming Monument. My great fear is that we shall not all have the privilege of giving. I would therefore caution the rich not to indulge their patriotic feelings too freely, lest the poor should be debarred. We all want to have our stone in the Wyoming Monument."

The Legislature of Connecticut was appealed to for aid in constructing the monument, and in 1839 a committee from the valley was sent to

Hartford for that purpose. The claims of Wyoming's early settlers were strongly urged, and a report was presented which proposed a grant of three thousand dollars, but it was allowed to pass unheeded.

In 1841 the attempt was repeated, but to no purpose.

The ladies of Wyoming at last took the matter in charge, which resulted in the formation of what was known as the "Luzerne Monumental Association," under the auspices of which the monument was finally reared.

On one slab is the following inscription :

"Near this spot was fought, on the afternoon of the 3d of July, 1778, the Battle of Wyoming, in which a small band of patriotic Americans, chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful, and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic, led by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Denison, with a courage that deserved success, boldly met and bravely fought a combined British, Tory, and Indian force of thrice their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and widespread havoc, desolation, and ruin marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the Valley.

This monument, commemorative of these events, and in memory of the actors in them, has been erected over the bones of the slain by their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciate the services and sacrifices of their patriotic ancestors."

On the other slabs the following :

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Slain in the battle :

FIELD-OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. George Dorrance,
Major John Carret.

CAPTAINS.

James Bidlack, Jun.,
Aboliah Buck,
Robert Durkee,
Rezin Geer,
Joseph Whittlesey,
Dethic Hewit,
William M'Karaghen,
Samuel Ransom,
Lazarus Stewart,
James Wigton.

LIEUTENANTS.

A. Atherton,
Stoddard Bowen,
Aaron Gaylord,
Timothy Pierce,
Perrin Ross,
Elijah Shoemaker,
Lazarus Stewart, Jun.,

Asa Stevens,
Flavius Waterman,
James Wells.

ENSIGNS.

Jeremiah Bigford,
Asa Gore,
Silas Gore,
Titus Hinman,
John Ous,
William White.

PRIVATES.

Jabez Atherton,
Christopher Avery,
Acke,
A. Benedict,
Jabez Beers,
Samuel Bigford,
Elias Bixby,
David Bixby,
John Boyd,
John Brown,
Thomas Brown,
William Buck,
James Budd,
Amos Bullock,
Henry Buck,
John Caldwell,
Isaac Campbell,
Josiah Cameron,
Joseph Carey,
Joel Church,
James Coffin,
William Coffin,
Samuel Cole,
Robert Comstock,
[three] Cook Brothers,
Christopher Cortright,
John Cortright,
Anson Coray,
Rufus Coray,
Jenks Coray,
Samuel Crocker,
Joseph Crocker,
Jabez Darling,
D. Denton,
Conrad Devenport,
Anderson Dana,
James Divine,
George Downing,
Levi Dunn,
William Dunn,
Dacher,
Benjamin Finch,
John Finch,
Daniel Finch,
Elisha Fitch,
Cornelius Fitchett,
Eliphalet Follett,
Thomas Faxen,
John Franklin,
Thomas Fuller,
Stephen Fuller,
Gardner,
George Gore,
Green,
Samuel Hutchinson,
William Hammon-
Silas Harvey,

Benjamin Hatch,
 Cyprian Hebard,
 Levi Hicks,
 James Hopkins,
 Nathaniel Howard,
 John Hutchins,
 Israel Inman,
 Elijah Inman,
 Joseph Jennings,
 Samuel Jackson,
 Robert Jameson,
 Henry Johnson,
 ——— Lester,
 Joshua Laudon,
 Daniel Lawrence,
 William Lawrence,
 Francis Ledyard,
 James Lock,
 Conrad Lowe,
 Jacob Lowe,
 Nicholas Manvill,
 Job Marshall,
 New Matthewson,
 C. M'Cartee,
 A. Meeleman,
 Robert M'Intire,
 Andrew Millard,
 John Murphy,
 Joseph Ogden,
 John Pierce,
 Abel Palmer,
 Silas Parke,
 William Packer,
 Henry Pencil,
 Noah Pettibone, Jun.,
 Jeremiah Ross,
 ——— Reynolds,
 Elisha Richards,
 Elias Roberts,
 Enos Rockway,
 Timothy Ross,
 James Shaw,

Philip Weeks,
 Constant Searle,
 Abel Seeley,
 Joseph Shaw,
 Abraham Shaw,
 Darius Spafford,
 Levi Spencer,
 Josiah Spencer,
 Eleazer Sprague,
 Aaron Stark,
 Daniel Stark,
 Joseph Staples,
 Rufus Stevens,
 James Stevenson,
 Naler Sweed,
 Ichabod Tuttle,
 John Van Wee,
 Abraham Vangorder,
 Elisha Waters,
 Bartholomew Weeks,
 Jonathan Weeks,
 Peter Wheeler,
 Stephen Whiting,
 Esen Wilcox,
 John Williams,
 Elihu Williams, Jun.,
 Rufus Williams,
 Azibah Williams,
 John Ward,
 John Wilson,
 Parker Wilson,
 ——— Wade,
 William Woodringer,
 Ozias Yale.

The construction is of granite, sixty-two and a half feet in height, and neatly and artistically designed. The photographic illustration which is given is pronounced a fine piece of workmanship, and reflects credit upon the artist.

149-150

Fitch Family -

One of most ancient & honorable in America"

1. Rev. James Fitch - 1622-1702 - married Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason of Aquod Wapfene -
2. Major James Fitch (1649-1727) - Alice Bradford daughter of Major William Bradford & granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford
3. John Fitch -
4. John Fitch II
5. John Fitch III. - came from Conn. with his family about 1779 and settled on what is known as Kingston Flats, across the Sagadahoc River from what is now the city of Wilkes-Barre & what is now the Borough of Kingston
6. Nathaniel Fitch - married Sarah Keeler Aug. 29, 1803 - She was born in Ridgefield, Conn. - 6-26-1785 - daughter of Paul Keeler Jr. & Sarah Burt Cornwell who were married 2-7-1775 in Ridgefield, Conn. - Nathaniel & Sarah had 12 children

Giles
Beymour
Nathaniel
Morgan
Spencer
John
Berroy

Aller
Abigail
Sarah
Nancy
Polly

7. Giles Fitch - Emily Goodale about 1832.
1. Asher 3. Giles 5. James
2. Hannah 4. Melissa



MILAN DAVIS
and
VERA FITCH DAVIS

50th Anniversary
5-2-90

VERA Fitch, a descendant
of Spencer Fitch,
1811-1895

OUR
Nathaniel's brother

We met on our trip East
at Falls, PA.

TORIES, INDIANS ONCE ROAMED SPOT OF NATURAL BEAUTY

Aura of Past Is Contained in Roar Of Cascades From Buttermilk Falls

There's an aura of the past in the roar of the water as it pours over Buttermilk Falls.

The virgin timber standing in the glen never knew silence. The tumbling water drowns out the children's screams as they play in the deep pools at the foot of the falls. Centuries ago the laughter of Indian children was also lost in the sound of falling water.

In the days of the Revolution, Tories, faithful to the Crown, and Indians huddled in a cave under the rushing water, hiding from the Colonials.

Several decades ago, the distant roar was a background for band concerts played in the glen.

Buttermilk Falls is a spot of natural beauty. Three cascades, dropping about 30 feet, form the falls as Falls Creek runs to meet the Susquehanna River.

The village of Falls lies at the side of the cascades along Route 92 in Wyoming County, west of Scranton.

Falls Park, the glen of virgin timber at the side of the cascades, is owned by the Falls Methodist Church. It is a public park and picnic ground run by volunteer members of the church.

A. K. DeWitt, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Plymouth, left the park to the church about 18 years ago with the understanding it would be maintained in its original state.

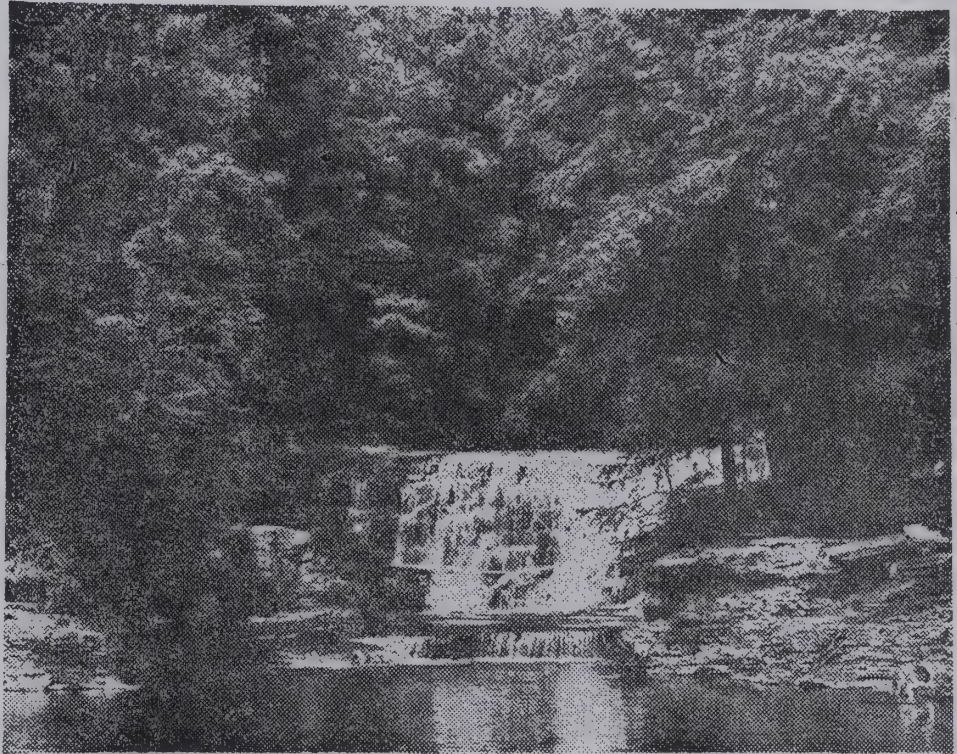
Basil Nichols, a trustee of the church and lifelong resident of the community, recalled days at the park when he was a child, and tales of the roaring falls told by lips long since silenced:

The falling waters turned water wheels late in the last century, providing power for Falls' two industries, a grist mill and a sawmill.

The humming, screaming saws cut staves; the staves were shaped into kegs which carried black powder into the mills for blasting. Iron pegs to which wooden dams were once anchored still project from the rocks.

The water wheels also turned millstones which ground flour and feed for cattle and horses. The sawmill flume, cut through the rocks, can still be seen.

The fact that Indians gathered in a cave under the falls was established by William Sickler. He found arrow heads a half-century ago when he explored 50 to 75 feet into the cave — until a shortage of oxygen would snuff out his lantern.



WAS HAUNT OF RED MAN, TORIES—Beautiful Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming County, stands today as it has for time immemorial, but the people and things that have made use of its cascading waters have changed. It was once a place of hiding for Indians and British Loyalists. Today it is a swimming place for area children.

The cave, also reputed as a hiding place for Tories and Indians during the Revolutionary War, is below the first cascade, under the old Wagon Road Bridge.

The mouth of the cave was blocked several decades ago by blasting to improve the grist mill flume.

A 12-car Lehigh Valley excursion train puffed into Falls, bringing crowds to the glen more than 50 years ago for a band concert and balloon ascension. Bands from Forty Fort, Mill City, Tunkhannock and Falls would play in the glen, then called Rand Park.

The falls and the glen have remained unspoiled through the years. And there is a timelessness to the unceasing roar of water which has bound together the sounds of centuries.

This is where I went swimming as a child

And no doubt so did Nathaniel!

(From "Its an Old Pennsylvania Custom" by Edwin Mitchell
P. 112)

Adventurous settlers from Connecticut moved into the Wyoming Valley as early as 1762, claiming the land under their Royal Charter.

In 1768 Penn. Charter (granted 20 years after the Connecticut Charter) - their proprietary purchased the same land from the Indians. Fighting broke out between the Connecticut settlers and the Penna. Claimants, ending in a battle in 1775 in which the Connecticut settlers defeated the Pennsylvanians leaving the Connecticut settlers in possession. The Revolution ended the 1st phase of the Yankee - Pennamite War.

Early in July 1778, while many of the men were away serving in the Continental Army, Col. ^{John} Butler with a party of Tory rangers and large body of Indians descended the Susquehanna and liquidated the Wyoming Valley Settlements. Over 400 persons were killed in the Wyom. Massacres.

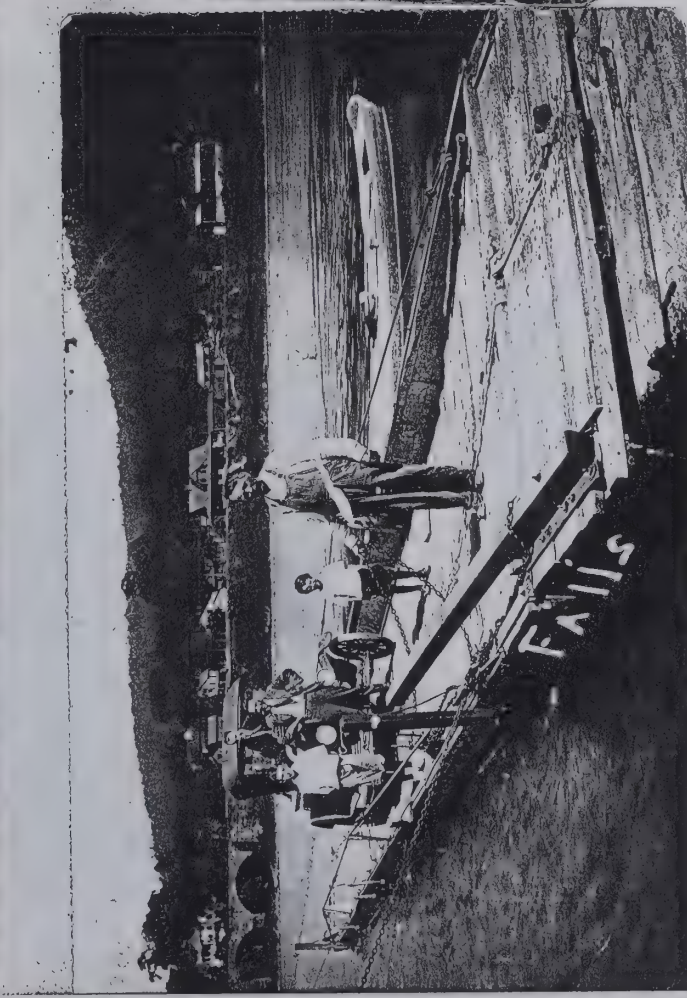
A few years later the Connecticut Settlers returned. Meanwhile, the title to these lands had been taken from the Penn Family and vested in the State of Penna. Civil war raged again. The controversy was referred to Congress, which appointed Commissioners who met in Trenton in the fall of 1782. Here it was decided that the disputed land belonged to Penna. Trouble broke out again, and until 1799 and 1801 the State provided compensation for the Pennsylvania Claimants by a grant of other land ~~and~~ or a Cash settlement and confirmed the Conn. title on condition that the Settlers pay the State a small price of from 86 cents to 1.00 an acre. Thus ended the Yankee - Pennamite war.



Home of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Fitch
 Located opposite to entrance to Pond.
 Destroyed by fire. Frances Fitch
 and her mother in yard

1915, Home of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Fitch
 Middle Sister Swartwood - Mrs. Fitch - Fred Diehl - Pearl
 Lower front - Frances Fitch - Maxwell Swartwood





Frank Cozzani, the ferry man.
The children are some of Arthur Walker

1918
Ferry Built in 1895



1911 - Home of Selar Odell's on Road from Bridge to 7th Park



Captain James Turner







Falls Station, Falls, Pa. 1907





Upper Falls and bridge



Water Falls in Rand Park
Falls Pa.

The Wm. Sickler home on left - the bridge - the old mill.



The Old Mill at Falls, Pa. Clarence Brown, owner in 1900



The Lower Falls (below the bridge)



The Townsend - Odell Store - before and after 1900



The L.V.R.P. Station was near by.

Jan 31, 2000

Dear Betty,

I just got back from Rheinbeck, N.Y. and when I went thru my mail I had a letter from you. I am trying to get some information for you which I will send later. I know Genevieve Stearns very well and just came back from talking to her. She couldn't help me. I have another person looking for a picture of the old cemetery before it was moved. If he can find it, I will send you a copy. I don't know how to get you a map of the area. I tried to sketch the ^{cemetery} area for you.

When I was a little girl we lived in the John Fitch House for a couple of years. The old Fitch Cemetery was about 1/4 mi. from the house. It was approx. a mile from the Roberts Cemetery. I was working in the office for the East Falls Sand & Gravel Co. when they wanted

to move the old Fitch cemetery
and I signed a paper giving them
permission to move the cemetery.
No one could get or ever went to
the cemetery. It was overgrown
with big weeds and the sand
co. had dug all around it leaving
no road to get there.

I think the house I sent you a
picture of was the house where
my grandfather, Joseph Fitch, lived.
That house was not on the Fitch
farm, but in the Fall area.

I never got my parents photo
album which would have had some
old pictures in it. I don't know who
got it after they passed away.

Mydan passed away Oct 18th. It
was very sudden. He hadn't been
feeling well for a few weeks before.
we had company all day long and
didn't go to bed before midnight.
About fifteen min. after we
retired he began to make funny

noises and I asked him if he was
 ok. He didn't answer me, but began
 to shake. Luckily, his sister and
 husband were here and called 911.
 We got him to the hospital and they
 did a lot of tests and said he had
 the flu. I didn't believe them but
 we had to take him home. We were
 up all night because he couldn't
 breathe when lying down. In the
 morning at office time I called
 our dr. and told her what happened.
 She wanted him back in the
 hospital in I.C.U. We spent all
 that day with him until late
 afternoon. I called at 7:00 P.M. and
 they said he was resting comfortably.
 At 10:00 P.M. the Dr. called me and
 said Wilson had just passed away.
 I knew his heart was getting
 weaker but didn't think it was
 that bad.

I have been away most of the winter. I spend every holiday with one of my daughters. This is when children are a great help. I am adjusting to being alone. Spring will look good to me as I can work outdoors in my flowers.

I have from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2' of snow. we just got about 8" of snow last night. I have an excellent neighbor who keeps my driveway cleared when I am away.

If I can get any further information I will send it to you.

Fondly,
Berne

Mar 3, 2000

Hello, Betty

In cleaning out my desk, I ran across these papers and thought you might like them. There were two copies and I am keeping one set for myself. I also have a very valuable document. It is the original patent granted to Sideon and Nathaniel Fitch for 241A 40" of land (in Eugene County) called "Union" in Northmoreland Twp. - This tract of land having been first granted to John Fitch, a Connecticut claimant. It is dated 21 day of Dec. 1808. I would try to make a copy of it for you but it is very fragile.

My friend has not found the pictures of the old "Fitch Cemetery" yet.

I am getting a computer this month and will give you my E-mail address when I get it.

Fondly,
Vera



Night - about 3" very wet snow. we
need some snow for Christmas.

We always enjoy hearing from
you and hope we can continue to
keep in touch.

Did you ever write to Charles
Fitch in Fla.?

Hope you have a Happy, Healthy
New Year, and we can keep in touch.

Fondly,
Gene & Milou



Harren and Betty,

Wishing you
the brightest, happiest,
and merriest kind of Christmas!

Edie is a very busy time of
the year for us. We travel from
New York, CT, Virginia to Nashville
during the holidays. Sure hope
the weather cooperates.

We put lights up outside, but
little decorating inside because we
are not home very much.
We got our first snowfall last



100B 14338-5

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Vera F. Davis, formerly of Falls, died Monday in Community Hospice Care in Dunmore. After moving from Falls, she was a resident at the Greenbriar Assisted Living Facility in Dallas and briefly at Tiffany Court in Kingston before being moved to the Hospice Unit of Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre. She was preceded in death by her husband, G. Milan Davis in 1999.

She was born April 10, 1920, in Falls, daughter of the late Harold and Irene Dershmire Fitch. She was a 1938 graduate of Falls Overfield High School and a graduate of the Scranton Lackawanna Business School. For more than 20 years, she was employed as a secretary for Falls Sand and Gravel Co. She was a member of the Falls Methodist Church, helping at many bake sales baking cookies to help defray church operating expenses. She was a member of the Falls Kitchen Band. She will be missed by all who dearly loved her.

Surviving are four daughters, Judy and husband, Gorge Grimes, Marietta, N.Y.; Linda and husband, Richard Levene, Essex, Conn.; Diane Ferguson, Troutville, Va.; and Shirley Stone, Rhinebeck, N.Y.; eight grandchildren; 12 great-grandchildren; and two great-great-grandchildren; and many nieces and nephews. She was also preceded in death by two brothers, Glenn and Carl Fitch.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 11 a.m. from the Sheldon-Kukuchka Funeral Home, 73 W. Tioga St., Tunkhannock, with the Rev. Joan Dodson of the Falls United Methodist Church. Interment will be in Roberts Cemetery, Falls. The family will receive friends at the funeral home from 10 until the time of service. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the Alzheimer's Foundation of America, 322 8th Ave., 7th floor, New York, NY 10001; or Hospice Community Care, 601 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, PA 18704. Online condolences may be sent to the family at www.sheldonkukuchkafuneralhome.com.

Published in Scranton Times on August 16, 2011

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL AND SARAH KEELER FITCH

NAME	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
1. SEYMOUR	SEPT. 3, 1802	JULY 19, 1835	Eliz. Johnson
2. GILES	JULY 9, 1804	OCT. 14, 1890	EMILY Goodale
3. NATHANIEL	JULY 9, 1806	JAN. 1, 1877	SARAH ELIZABETH DELONG
4. MORGAN	MAR. 8, 1809	DEC. 14, 1888	MARY ANN WILLIAMS
5. SPENCER	JULY 21, 1811	OCT. 4, 1895	ELIZABETH SICKLER
6. ABIGAIL	MAR. 2, 1814	MAR. 18, 1851	JACOB SICKLER
7. JOHN	APR. 16, 1816	NOV. 26, 1841	
8. PERRY	JULY 7, 1818	JULY 23, 1838	
9. SARAH	APR. 6, 1821	JAN. 8, 1890	JOHN SICKLER
10. NANCY	AUG. 4, 1823	JULY 15, 1875	ELIJA JENKINS (1.) NEWMAN MILLER (2.)
11. ALLEN	FEB. 28, 1826	SEPT. 28, 1855	LYDIA BEEMER
12. MARY (POLLY)	JUNE 26, 1828		SANFORD SIGLAW (1.) CHRISTIAN DEUBLER (2.)

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL AND SARAH ELIZABETH DELONG FITCH

1. PERRY	JAN. 6, 1842	APR. 14, 1900	SARAH ELIZABETH GLOYD
2. MATHIAS	JAN. 16, 1843	DEC. 10, 1923	FRANCIS VANDOLAH
3. MARY JANE	OCT. 15, 1844	MAR. 17, 1925	LEVI BEERS
4. CHARLES	MAR. 29, 1846	AUG. 21, 1925	LOUANN CLUB
5. NANCY	MAR. 16, 1848	SEPT. 1, 1848	
6. AMOS	JUNE 11, 1849	NOV. 9, 1935	NANCY ELIZABETH HUNTER
7. FITELIA &	APR. 10, 1851	JAN. 8, 1935	JEROME DORSEY GLOYD
8. FRANCELIA	APR. 10, 1851	DEC. 29, 1937	CHRISTIAN NORMAN FAIR
9. HARVEY	JULY 15, 1853	SEPT. 13, 1948	PERMELIA ETTA PARKER
10. SARAH ELIZABETH	MAR. 29, 1855	AUG. 4, 1958	IRVIN FRANKLIN STRATTON
11. ALLEN	FEB. 21, 1857	DEC. 19, 1952	EMMA LEWILLIAN GREEN
12. IDA ALICE	OCT. 25, 1858	DEC. 14, 1945	MELVILLE ARTHUR MASON
13. EMELINE	FEB. 1, 1861	AUG. 28, 1949	ALLEN MONROE HARTZELL
14. JOHN EDWARD	FEB. 14, 1864	MAY 19, 1870	
15. DAVID NATHANIEL	FEB. 13, 1865	APRIL 4, 1950	EMMA BELLE STIRLEN

Not all true

The Fitch Family

Sir Thomas Fitch of Eltham Kent Co., England was created a baronet by the King of England by Patent No. 905.

Sir Thomas was a Judge of much distinction and was so mentioned by Sir William Blackstone. William Fitch, a descendant of Baron Fitch, was for a long time a member of Parliament. He was living in Fitch castle in the parish of Weddington, in the north-western part of Essex in 1294 A.D.

In the church register of Bocking adjoining Braintree in Essex is recorded the marriage of Thomas Fitch to Anna Pew, Aug. 6, 1611. Thomas Fitch died in England.

His widow and several sons came to this country between the years 1634 and 1638.

The sons were John Fitch, James Fitch, Richard Fitch, Joseph Fitch, Samuel Fitch, Zechary, and Thomas Fitch.

2

Joseph Fitch and Thomas Fitch² settled in Norwalk, Conn. and their brother John appears to have lived there for a time, also.

James Fitch settled in Norwich Conn. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church and preached there for 36 years. The reverend James Fitch was born Dec. 24, 1622, died in 1702.

In 1648, he married Abigail daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield of Guilford, Conn. Their children were, — James born Aug. 2, 1649 and Samuel, born March 1655. Abigail Fitch died in Sept. 1659.

In Oct. 1664 the Rev. James Fitch married Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason of Pequod War fame, and his wife Anne Peck.

The children of Rev. James Fitch and his second wife, Priscilla Mason, were, —
Daniel, born Aug. 1665;
John, born Jan. 1667;
Jeremiah, born Sept. 1670;
Jabez, born April 1672;

Anna, born April - 1675;
 Nathaniel, born Oct. 1679;
 Joseph, born Nov. 1681;
 Eleazar, born May 14, 1683;
 Eliza, born ? married on Sept. 5, 1674
 Rev. Edward Taylor of Westfield.
 She died in 1689.
 Hannah, born ? married Thomas
 Richards.

Rev. James Fitch had nine
 sons and five daughters. He
 died Nov. 18, 1702. His oldest son,
 Major James Fitch, was a man
 of importance. He was assistant
 governor of Connecticut Colony for
 26 years. Major James Fitch
 was born in 1649 and died in 1727.

In 1676 he married Elizabeth
 Mason, who was born in 1654.
 She died in 1681.

In 1687, Major James Fitch
 married Alice Bradford Adams,
 widow of Rev. William Adams,
 and daughter of Deputy Governor
 Wm Bradford and his wife,
 Alice Richards Bradford.

Alice Bradford Adams Fitch
 was born in 1661 died in 1745.

Their children were, -

Abigail, born 1687

Ebenezer, born 1689

Daniel, born 1692

John, born 1695
 Bridget, born 1697
 Jerusha, born 1699
 William, born 1701
 Jabez, born 1702
 Lucy,
 Theophilus, died 1751
 Alice,

These records were obtained from the Historical Library at Wilkes Barre and have been accepted as correct by the Mayflower Society.

They do not agree in every detail with the biographical records of Wyoming and Lacka, counties which state that Major James Fitch's oldest son was John Fitch.

Samuel, the second son of Rev. James Fitch and his first wife, Abigail Whitfield, married Mary Brewster, a great granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, a man famous in colonial history.

A Dr. Fitch of Savannah Ga. some time ago gathered the following information which may relate to John Fitch, the brother of Rev. James Fitch.

It is as follows, —

5

John Fitch with a brother ⁵
came from England to this
country about 1639. John married
Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Henry
and Rosamond Lindall.

John (2) was born Sept. 29, 1677

Rebecca, born Jan. 15, 1679

Nathaniel, " Nov. 6, 1682

Mary, " Dec. 13, 1684

John (2) married Lydia, daughter
of Francis and Hannah (Seymour)
Bushnell - Their children, -

Matthew, born 1708

Theophilus, " 1709

Bushnell " 1711

Rebecca " 1713

Lydia " 1717

John (3) " 1720

John (3) married a Miss Hanford
of Norwalk, Conn. in 1747. They
had John (4) who came to Pa.
about 1788 to 1794.

This may have been our
John Fitch, as this is about
the time that he and his
half-brother, Gideon Fitch,
located at what is now Kingston
Flats. A little later John Fitch
went to Falls Township.

He died May 19, 1832 while on a visit to Conn. and was buried there. Some have confused him with the John Fitch who invented the steamboat. That John Fitch was born in East Windsor, Conn. Jan. 21, 1743 and died in Bardstown, Ky. July 2, 1798.

Gideon Fitch was made executor of the estate of his half-brother, our John Fitch.

Nathaniel Fitch was the oldest son of John Fitch. He was born Feb. 12, 1781 died Sept. 14, 1839.

Aug. 29, 1801 he married Sarah Keeler, the sixteen year old daughter of Paul Keeler Jr. and his wife, Sarah Burt Cornwell. Sarah Keeler Fitch was born in Ridgefield, Conn. June 26, 1785.

She died Feb. 6, 1856 and is buried by the side of her husband in Fitch Cemetery, Falls Township.

They had twelve children.

1. Seymour, born Sept. 3, 1802 died July 19, 1855
Married Elizabeth Johnson daughter of Charles Johnson and Sarah Dixon Johnson
2. Giles, born June 9, 1804 died Oct. 14, 1890
Married Emily Goodale.
3. Nathaniel, born July 9, 1806 died Jan. 1, 1877
Married Sara Elizabeth Delong.

4. Morgan Fitch, born Mar. 8, 1809 died Dec. 4, 1888
 married Mary Ann Williams

5. Spencer, born July 21, 1811 died Oct. 4, 1895
 married Elizabeth Sickler

6. Abigail, born March 2, 1814 died Mar. 18, 1857
 married Jacob Sickler

7. John, born April 26, 1816 died Mar. 26, 1841

8. Perry, born July 7, 1818 died July 23, 1838

9. Sarah, born Apr. 6, 1821 died Jan. 8, 1890
 married John Sickler

10. Nancy, born Aug. 4, 1823 died July 15, 1875
 married (1) Elijah Jenkins (2) Newman Miller

11. Allen, born Feb. 28, 1826 died Sept. 28, 1855
 married Lydia Beemer

12. Mary (known as Polly) born July 26, 1828
 died April 1905 married (1) ^{Linford} Siglin (2) ^{Christian} ~~Bliss~~ ^{deubler}

5th Seymour Fitch and his wife
 Elizabeth Johnson Fitch had twelve
 children;

1. Sarah E. born March 3, 1831
 married Fuller Sickler

2. Esther C. born June 19, 1832 died
 married Peter Vanocken

3. Harriet E. born Dec. 3, 1835 died
 married J. S. Brink. She was his third wife.

4. Seymour born Oct. 26, 1836 died Jan. 11, 1837

5. Mary J. born Dec. 15, 1837 died March 1879
 married Abel M. Bond

6. John, born May 25, 1839 died June 27, 1839

7. Orlando, born Sept. 9, 1841 died Dec. 10, 1917
 married Frances Brink

8. Louisa M. born Apr. 8, 1844 married Jap Brooks
 Died in childbirth about 1862

9. Rosanna, born Oct 29, 1846 died Nov. 5, 1853

- 8
10. Octavia E. born May 4, 1849 died
married Peter Corsselius
 11. Emogene, born Apr. 8, 1852 died Sept. 11, 1852
 12. Charles U. born May 12, 1853 died Sept. 18, 1853

Giles Fitch and his wife Emily
Goodale had five children, —

1. Asher, born in 1833 died July 13, 1892
married Rachel Miller in 1859

2. Hannah

3. Giles

4. Melissa

5. James

married Jennie M. Kune
Asher Fitch and his wife Rachel Miller
had seven children.

1. Emily, born died July 13, 1892

2. married J. M. Sickler in 1882.

1. Newman M. born July 7, 1863

married Grace Stark Sept. 6, 1894

3. Jenny,

married Charles Walter in 1889

4. Albert,

married Sarah Turner, March 1894

5. Nelly died in 1873, aged 5 years

6. Stephen G. born May 28, 1871 died

married Ella Kipp Jan. 8, 1896

7. Martha, born April 13, 1874

Allen Fitch and his wife Lydia Beemer
had three children.

One daughter died in infancy.

2. Jane, married ^{Conrad} Minger

3. A. B. Fitch M.D. born died
married Addie Manchester.

They had two children, -

1. Vivian who married J. R. Chase

2. Allen Fitch.

Mrs. Chase has two children, -

1. Pauline

2. Lawrence

Of the children of Nancy Fitch Jenkins
tenth child of Nathaniel and Sarah
Keeler Fitch, Frances married
Daniel J. Bardwell and became
the mother of Dr. Judson Bardwell
and of Robert Bardwell & others

Robert Bardwell married Stella
Tranger. Their daughter Vivian
is the wife of Merle Osman.
They live at La Plume. Have one son.

Sarah Jenkins married Stanley
R. Brunges. She was the mother
of Jenkins Brunges and of Percy
Brunges.

Research done by Pearle Fitch Diehl

The Fitch Family

Sir Thomas Fitch of Eltham, Kent County, England was created a baronet by the King of England by Patent No. 905.

Sir Thomas was a Judge of much distinction and was so mentioned by Sir William Blackstone. William Fitch, a descendant of Baron Fitch, was for a long time a member of Parliament. He was living in Fitch Castle in the parish of Widdington in the northwestern part of Essex in 1294 AD.

For a better old genealogy read J.F.'s book on the Fitch family in England.

In the church register of Bocking adjoining Braintree in Essex is recorded the marriage of Thomas Fitch to Anna Pew (this was probably Reeve or Reve) August 6, 1611. Thomas Fitch died in England. His widow and several sons came to this country between the years of 1634 and 1638. (Actually James came in 1638 and the others did not arrive here until 1648, 49, or 50. That is the first record of them in this country)

Fitching is not of this family

The sons were John Fitch (this is very doubtful because the son John died in England) James Fitch (who became the Rev. James Fitch) in Connecticut, Richard Fitch (there is no record of a Richard Fitch to Thomas and Anna), Joseph Fitch (he did come to America and is probably the great grandfather of the Steamboat John Fitch), Zechary (there was no Zechary but there was a Jeremy who died in England) and Thomas Fitch (who did come and he was the great grandfather of the Connecticut governor). (There was also a Nathaniel who died in England and it may be that the family except for James, who was already here, came after the death of Nathaniel)

Joseph Fitch and Thomas Fitch settled in Norwalk, Conn., and their brother John appears to have lived there for a time, also. (No evidence of that) *John was Thomas's son not brother.*

James Fitch settled in Norwich, Conn. He was a pastor of the First Congregational Church and preached there for 36 years. The Rev. James Fitch was born December 24, 1622 (in England) and died in 1702 (in Lebanon, Conn.). (Actually his first pastorate was in Saybrook, Conn., and after his wife, Abigail Whitfield died, he took his family and a big portion of his church and moved to Norwich to found a new church there.)

Their

In 1648 he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield of Guilford, Conn. ~~There~~ children were James born August 2, 1649 and Samuel, born March 1655. (They also had Abigail, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Dorothy) Abigail Fitch died in Sept. 1659.

In October 1664 the Rev. James Fitch married Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason of Pequot War Fame, and his wife Anne Peck. The children of Rev. James Fitch and his second wife were:

Daniel, born August 1665
 John, born Jan. 1667
 Jeremiah, born Sept. 1670
 Jabex, born April 1672
 Anne, born April 1675
 Nathaniel, born Oct. 1679
 Joseph, born Nov. 1681
 Eleazar, born May 14, 1683
 Elizabeth, born (Jan. 2, 1651) and married Sept. 5, 1674, Rev.
 Edward Taylor of Westfield. She died in 1689.
 Hannah born (Sept. 17, 1653) and married Thomas Richards (it
 was Thomas Mix or Meeks)

Rev. James Fitch had 9 sons and 5 daughters. He died Nov. 18,
 1702. His oldest son, Major James Fitch was a man of importance.
 He was assistant governor of Connecticut Colony for 26 years.
 Major James was born in 1649 and died in 1727.

In 1676 he married Elizabeth Mason, who was born in 1654. She
 died in 1681.

In 1687 Major James Fitch married Alice Bradford Adams, widow
 of Rev. William Adams and daughter of Deputy Governor William
 Bradford and his wife, Alice Richards Bradford. Alice Bradford
 Adams Fitch was born in 1661, died in 1745. Their children were:

✓Abigail, born 1687
 ✓Ebenezer, born 1689
 ✓Daniel, born 1692
 ✓John, born 1695-Ts in CT
 Bridget, born 1697
 ✓Jerusha, born 1699
 William, born 1701
 ✓Jabez, born 1702
 ✓Lucy,
 ✓Theophilus, died 1751
 Alice,

Corrected list according to a
 recent published book by John T.
 Fitch, a descendant of Rev. James
 James, died age 1 week
 James, born June 7 1679
 Jedediah, born 1681
 Samuel, born 1683
 (These were children by 1st wife)
 Abigail, born 1687
 Ebenezer, born 1689
 Daniel, born 1692
 Jerusha
 Lucy
 Theophilus
 Capt. Jabez, born 1702
 (children of 2nd wife)

These records were obtained from the Historical Library at Wilkes-
 Barre and have been accepted as correct by the Mayflower Society.

They do not agree in every detail with the biographical records
 of Wyoming and Lackawanna counties which state that Major James
 Fitch's oldest son was John Fitch. (If there was a John, he
 must have died early) (although there is a John Fitch tombstone at
 Canterbury that could fit into Major James family. p. 13 "J.T.F.'s 5 gen.")

Samuel, the 2nd son of Rev. James Fitch and his first wife, Abigail Whitfield, married Mary Brewster, a great grand-daughter of Elder William Brewster, a man famous in colonial history.

A Dr. Fitch of Savannah, GA., some time ago gathered the following information which may relate to John Fitch, the brother of Rev. James Fitch. It is as follows:

John Fitch, with a brother, came to this country about 1639. John married Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Henry and Rosamond Lindall. (Actually the John that married Rebecca, was the son of Thomas Fitch, who was the brother of Rev. James, and John was born in England as were most of Thomas's other children and he brought them all to America. So John is not a brother, but a son of Thomas and Anne Stacie)

John II was born Sept. 29, 1677
Rebecca, born Jan. 15, 1679
Nathaniel, born Nov. 6, 1682
Mary, born Dec. 13, 1684

John II married Lydia, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Seymour) Bushnell. Their children were:

Matthew, born 1708
Theophilus, born 1709
Bushnell, born 1711
Rebecca, born 1713
Lydia, born 1717
John III, born 1720

Evidence of this John is hard to find.

We have never found this
John III married a Miss Hanford of Norwalk, Conn. in 1747. They had John IV who came to Pennsylvania about 1788 to 1794.

This may have been our John Fitch, as this is about the time that he and his half-brother, Gideon Fitch, located at what is now Kingston Flats. (Here is another error that I am very sure about and that is that Gideon and John were father and son and not brothers. Gideon was the son of John, and Gideon had a half-brother, but his half-brother was Nathaniel, and not John. This is easily proven by the land records of the Falls area showing that John was the father to Gideon and Nathaniel. There may have been a brother by the name of John, but nothing is mentioned about him in the land records and when John Fitch gave his land to his sons, it was Gideon and Nathaniel that received the land.)

A little later John Fitch went to Falls Township. He died May 19, 1832 while on a visit to Connecticut and was buried there. (This is interesting and would like to know where the information on his death came from as I have not seen that before. What I heard was that went back to Conn. after giving the land to his sons because he was so disgusted with the way they had been treated during the controversy with Pennsylvania.)

It was Gideon's son John who died in 1832, before Gideon did John Fitch, the settler was reported in the Luzerne Newspaper to have died in Tunkhannock 1815 in the first half of the year. He was 78 when he died - making birth 1737

John Jr. is probably the one who went back to CT & died there in 1792. Gideon's brother

ANOTHER HISTORY OF THE FITCH FAMILY BY MRS. FRED DIEHL

This may be the one she sent to Mathias or John for the 1915 family reunion.

The Fitch Coat of Arms, motto "Prompt and Certain". Leopard Heads with sword in the mouth. In the study of heraldry, leopards stand at the top.

Genealogy of the Fitch family

From the authentic records, obtained from reliable sources, it is found that the Fitch family are descended from one of the oldest Anglo-Saxon families of England, which came over from Germany, it is currently supposed at the time the country was subdued by Hengst & Horsa and their followers when the ancient Britons were driven to the mountains of Wales and Cornwall and the Saxon Heptarchy was formed.

In the Herald's Office in London, the genealogy of the Fitch is quite full, much more so than common. From the records found in Essex County, England, the principal seat of the Fitch family, their pedigree has been traced back step by step to William, son of John Fitch, who was living in Fitch Castle in the Northwest of Essex County, in the 22nd year of the reign of Edward I, in the year 1294, 200 years before Columbus discovered America. Few families can date back so far as this. The Fitch name was anciently written, Fytche, Ffytyche, Ffytych, Ffitch, and Ffitch. Some branches in England still retain one or another of these forms.

Sir THOMAS FITCH of Eltham, Kent County, England, was created a Baronet by the King of England by Patent #905. He was a judge of much distinction and was mentioned as such by Sir William Blackstone. WILLIAM FITCH was descended from Baron Fitch and was for a long time a member of Parliament.

THOMAS FITCH, a lineal descendant of Baron Fitch, married Annie Pew, August 6, 1611. He died in Braintree, Essex County, England. Leaving a widow and several sons who came to this country between the years of 1634 and 1638. Having sold the family estate which was situated in the town of Birch in Essex County, they arrived in this country as follows:

JEREMIAH FITCH, JOHN FITCH, AND JAMES FITCH in the ship "Defiance" and landed in Boston in the year 1634.

RICHARD FITCH, SAMUEL FITCH, AND THOMAS FITCH in 1635.

JOSEPH FITCH arrived in 1639.

John died in England
James came in 1638
Never heard of Richard
Thomas came after the Civil War, after 1648

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function, i.e.

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

and its properties are well known. In the present paper we shall study the function $f(x)$ for $x > 0$ and shall prove that it is a strictly increasing function. We shall also prove that the function $f(x)$ is concave down for $x > 0$. These properties will be proved by using the first and second derivatives of the function.

Let us first prove that $f(x)$ is a strictly increasing function. For this we shall compute the first derivative of $f(x)$.

By the definition of the derivative we have

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

and by the definition of $f(x)$ we have

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \int_0^{x+h} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_x^{x+h} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

Therefore

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

By the mean value theorem for integrals there exists a number ξ between x and $x+h$ such that

$$\int_x^{x+h} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = h \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}$$

Therefore

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Since $f'(x) > 0$ for all x , the function $f(x)$ is strictly increasing.

Next we shall prove that $f(x)$ is concave down for $x > 0$. For this we shall compute the second derivative of $f(x)$. We have

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

Since $f''(x) < 0$ for $x > 0$, the function $f(x)$ is concave down for $x > 0$.

Thus we have proved that the function $f(x) = \arctan x$ is strictly increasing and concave down for $x > 0$.

Q. E. D.

Sarah Keeler Fitch was the daughter of Paul Keeler, Jr., born April 9, 1756, and Sarah Burt Cornwall who were married in Ridgefield, Connecticut, Feb. 7, 1775. Paul Keeler, Jr. was a trumpeter in the Revolution Army in Sheldon's Light Horse from the state of Connecticut. His father, Paul Keeler, Sr. was born in 1720 and was the son of James Keeler born in 1683, grandson of Samuel Keeler, born in 1656 and great-grandson of Ralph Keeler, who was born in England in 1613, came to Hartford, Conn., in 1640. His will is on file at Fairfield, Conn., dated August 20, 1672.

This account has in it what appears to be many errors. At least we thought so for quite some time. Now it appears that Major James Fitch may well have had a son named John Fitch, as there is a stray John Fitch, buried at Canterbury. His birthdate would be about 1695 and he died 1782. There is no other information about him except that he fought in the campaign of 1757, French and Indian War. Assuming he had a son, John, could be born from about 1715 to 1735, and his son could be born about 1735 to 1755 which would be about right for the John who had Gideon and Nathaniel 1771 and 1781/2. As John T. Fitch says, he does not fit into any other local family and Canterbury is the home of Major James.

But there is no evidence of any family he might have had.

Would be unusual to lose 2 whole generations especially

living in CT. Rev. James descendants there are well documented.

The REV. JAMES FITCH settled in Saybrook, Conn., afterward removing to Norwich, Conn., and was the ancestor of the Windham and Lebanon Fitches.

THOMAS FITCH and his brother JOSEPH FITCH settled in Norwalk, Conn., were planters and with their neighbors purchased a tract of land from Ruckinheage and other Indian chiefs by deed dated Feb. 15, 1651. In 1665 Thomas Fitch was the wealthiest citizen of Norwalk. From him in a line of three generations descended Thomas Fitch who held many positions of trust, was a judge, Chief Justice, Lt. Governor, and Governor 46 years, being governor of the colony from 1754 to 1766. Was a graduate of Yale College in 1721, was an eloquent speaker, accomplished scholar and able jurist and a Christian gentleman.

(The above was furnished to me by a Mrs. Fitch from Binghamton, New York)

The following could have been written to Mathias Fitch or by him..

The Fitch family is one of the most acient and honorable in America. The line is traced back to Rev. James Fitch (1622-1702) and his son, Major James Fitch (1649 - 1727) both of whom were conspicuous figures in the early colonial history of Connecticut. The former was the chaplain of the Connecticut forces in the Great Swamp Fight in King Phillip's War, and the latter was a most noted Indian fighter and also Assistant Governor of Connecticut Colony for 26 years.

REV. JAMES FITCH married Priscilla, daughter of Major JOhn Mason of Pequod War fame, while the wife of Major James Fitch was Alice, daughter of Major William Bradford, and granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, who came over on the Mayflower, and was second governor of Plymouth Colony, an office which he held for 16 years.

MAJOR JAMES FITCH'S oldest son was John Fitch whose first son bore his name. John Fitch II also named his oldest son, John. John III came from Connecticut with his family about 1779, immediately after the Wyoming Massacre in 1778, and settled on what is known as Kingston Flats across the river, Susquehanna River, from what is now the city of Wilkes-Barre and what is now the Borough of Kingston. His oldest son was NATHANIEL FITCH, who was born Feb. 12, 1781 and died in Falls Township Sept. 14, 1839, aged 57 years, 7 mo, 2 days and was buried in Fitch's Cemetery in Falls Township. On August 29, 1801, in Falls Township, he married Sarah Keeler, who was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, June 26, 1785 and died in Falls Township, Wyoming County, PA., Feb. 6, 1856, aged 70 years 7 mo, 9 days and is buried by the side of her husband in Fitch's Cemetery. She was a member of the Baptist Church of Mill City, Pa.

10-4-19 7-27-80

Glen Lewis Fitch

5-18-19 7-12-63
Carl Densheimer Fitch

Vera Rose Fitch

G. Milan Davis

(My Father)

Harold Spencer Fitch

1894 - 1976

Joseph Harry Fitch

1860 - 1931

Elizabeth Christine Sives

Irene Densheimer Fitch

Lydia Fitch

1838 - 1861

Not married

1838 - 1923

Joseph Roberts

Spencer Fitch

1811 - 1895

Sickler

Elizabeth, 1817-1893

Judy Davis Grimes

Linda Davis Levene

Diane Davis Ferguson

Shirley Davis Stone

Vera Fitch Davis

G. Milan Davis

John Fitch #4

Elizabeth ?

Nathaniel Fitch

1781 - 1839

Sara Keefer

Spencer Fitch

Elizabeth Sickler

Did research and found this. Hope it is correct

United Methodist Church

FALLS - PENNSYLVANIA



FOUNDED JULY 15, 1872



THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
LAKE WINOLA - FALLS
MINISTERS: ALL MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH
PASTOR: WILLIAM K. LOCKER - Telephone 378-2535
MARCH 5, 1995 - FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT

LENTEN THEME - "Up To Jerusalem"

Warm Christian greetings to all who come to worship on this first Sunday of Lent. It is not by accident that our Lord has led us here to this moment. We pray with you for his guidance and encouragement as we strive to be his disciples and share the message of salvation with others. "Show me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths".

- THE CHURCH GATHERS -

The Organ Prelude

Time of Meditation and Reflection

Words of Welcome

*The Call to Worship "This Is The Day" #657

*Hymn of Praise "O For A Thousand Tongues to Sing" #57

*Act of Praise - Psalm 91 #810

*The Gloria Patri (Before you are seated--speak words of greeting and show signs of friendship to each other)

OPENING PRAYER

WE COME BEFORE YOU, O GOD, IN THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS, GRATEFUL FOR YOUR GREAT LOVE FOR US. AS YOU CAME TO US IN JESUS TO WIN OUR LOVE AND OBEDIENCE, REVEAL YOURSELF AMONG US STILL. GIVE US COURAGE TO FOLLOW JESUS OVER ROCKY HILLS WHERE WE CARRY OUR CROSSES AND GREEN VALLEYS WHERE YOU RESTORE OUR SOULS. FOR WE PRAY IN THE NAME OF THE SHEPHERD WHOSE LIFE WAS LAID DOWN FOR THE SHEEP. AMEN

THE WORD IS PROCLAIMED

A Time With The Children and Youth

Hymn of Preparation "Great Is Thy Faithfulness" #140

Scripture Lessons

II Kings 7:3-9
Acts 3:1-10

Friday, October 18, 1996

Dear Warren and Betty,

I am enclosing some material that I think will be useful to you. You can use what you want and discard the rest. You may not want all the pictures, but there were four on each page.

You got me interested in my family history, so I did more research on it and went to the cemetery several times to check dates. Milan and I went to the Historical Society in Tunkhannock and traced back to John #4. I was sure of the family line up to Spencer Fitch, but did not know who Spencer's father was. I am quite certain I have it right.

Lydia Fitch, Spencer's daughter, and Joseph Roberts had a son, Joseph Fitch. Joseph Roberts went to war and they never married. Lydia died at the age of 23 years. I do not know who raised Joseph Fitch. It could have been his grandfather, Spencer Fitch.

Joseph Fitch married Elizabeth Sives (Christine) and had five children: Pearle, Elizabeth (Bess), Harry, Harold (my father) and Frances.

Harold married Irene Dersheimer and had three children: Glen Lewis, Carl, and Vera Rose.

Vera married G. Milan Davis and had four daughters: Judy Ann, Linda Lee, Diane Lynn, and Shirley Mae.

Judy married James Capwell and had four children: Mark, Lori, Timothy, and Kelly. Judy divorced James Capwell and later married Jorge Grimes.

Mark is single.

Lori married John Kryscio and have two children: Shannon (girl) and Justin

Timothy is single.

Kelly married Craig Henniger and have two daughters: Corie and Sara Elizabeth

Linda married Richard Levene and have no children

Diane married Daniel Watkins and had three children: Dawn, Daniel Jr., and Denise. Diane divorced Daniel Watkins and later married Aron Ferguson.

Dawn married Michael Dimon and have two boys: Joshua and Jacob

Daniel Watkins, Jr. is not married.

Denise married Richard Leming and have two children: Chase and Taylor Rose.

Shirley married Richard Stone and have a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

I have a lot of family buried in the Roberts Cemetery. Milan and I have our marker there. Our parents are buried there. My grandfather, Joseph Fitch, my brother, Glen, and some distant relatives are buried there.

This brings my family history up to current date. I am sure Warren and I are distant relatives.

I hope the papers enclosed will answer some of your questions.

I am very glad you got me started on the family history so I can pass it on to my children. I did not know I had so much information until I started tracing my family line.

Fondly, Vera

VERA ROSE FITCH DAVIS family ...

Spencer Fitch and Elizabeth Sickler

Lydia Fitch and Joseph Roberts (never married)

Joseph Harry Fitch and Christine Sives

Harold Spencer Fitch and Irene Dersheimer

Vera Rose Fitch

Glen Lewis Fitch

Carl Dersheimer Fitch

Vera Fitch and G. Milan Davis

Judy, Linda, Diane, Shirley

Judy Capwell Grimes

Mark Capwell, unmarried

Lori Capwell and John Kryscio = Shannon and Justin

Timothy Capwell, unmarried

Kelly Capwell and Craig Henniger = Corie and Sara Elizabeth

Linda and Richard Lavene, no children

Diane and Daniel Watkins

Dawn and Michael Dimon = Joshua and Jacob

Daniel, Jr., not married

Denise and Edward Leming = Chase and Taylor Rose

Shirley and Richard Stone = Elizabeth Ann

R.D.2, Box 854
Tunkhannock, Pa. 18657
April 16, 1997

Dear Betty and Warren,

I hope you are enjoying the spring weather, It has finally warmed up and my asparagus has started to grow. I always look forward to our first taste of asparagus.

While looking for another book, I ran across a notebook with more Fitch information. I did not know I had this book. I only wish I had it when you were here last year. All of the information I have has been given to me after my Aunt Pearle passed away.

I was so surprised to see a letter in it written by Warren Fitch to her. I just had to make a copy and send to you.

I thought the article on the steamboat was very interesting and am enclosing that also. You probably have the family tree I'm sending. You can check it with yours..

Hope you are both well and always enjoy hearing from you..

Fondly,

Tera

*sent Tera Indiana
Reunion Family Newsletter
4-23-97*



They have not had a Fitch
Reunion in several years. There
are only ^{live} nieces and nephews left
and they too far apart.

We will have to keep in
touch.

I certainly did enjoy your
newsletter.

Love,
Vera and Wilson

Apr 28, 1997

Dear Betty & Warren,

We just arrived home yesterday after spending a week in New York with our daughter. It was our granddaughter's 3rd birthday.

What a difference in toys today to what they were when our children were her age. It takes a lot of money to raise a family today.

I received your package and read it then that evening. It was so interesting. I do appreciate your sending it to me.

There are so many Fitches with the same name that it makes it hard to know which Fitch is in our line.

Rosa centifolia bullata
Rosier à feuilles de laitue
(*Cabbage Rose*)

Pierre-Joseph Redouté
(1759-1840)



NATIONAL OSTEOPOROSIS FOUNDATION

1150 17th Street, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036 202-223-2226

VERA FITCH DAVIS of Tunkhannock, PA

John Fitch

Nathaniel Fitch Sarah Keeler

Spencer Fitch Elizabeth Sickler

Lydia Fitch Joseph Roberts (never married)

Joseph Harry Fitch Christine Sives

Harold Spencer Fitch Irene Dersheimer

Vera Rose Fitch Milan Davis

of sixteen thousand acres, a survey by an appointed officer was made of the township, a patent, or grant issued and recorded, the share being received and cancelled. For several years John Jenkins was surveyor general; and Joseph Biles his deputy ran more lines than any other surveyor in the purchase.

As the colony could not well subsist, with its greatly increasing population, and diversified interests, without a code of laws to govern them, and it did not yet accord with the cautious policy of Connecticut to avouch their proceedings, and extend her jurisdiction beyond the Delaware: a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held at Hartford, June 2, 1773, adopted for the government of the settlers the following articles, in every aspect important: honourable to the pen that drew, and the people who accepted them.

"1. *Whereas*, we the subscribers inhabitants of Connecticut New England, in America, already settled, and about to settle certain lands on the river Susquehanna in said Connecticut, by and our associates sometime since purchased of the original natives, and with the consent of the said Colony of Connecticut.

And *whereas*, the same lands are claimed to be within the jurisdiction of the Province of Pennsylvania; and the Colony of Connecticut choosing to proceed with caution and deliberation, has applied to counsel learned in the law, in Great Britain, for their advice, which at present the colony have not received, by reason whereof we have as yet no established civil authority residing among us in said settlement, in consequence of which deficiency, disorders may arise tending to disturb the peace and happiness of the settlers as well as the peace of our Sovereign Lord—the king, which to remedy, we have this day come into the following heads, or articles of agreement, with each other.

1st. We do solemnly profess and declare true and sincere allegiance to his Majesty, King George the Third, and that no prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have jurisdiction, power, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the realm of England.

2d. We do solemnly promise and engage, that we will, so far as lieth in our power, behave ourselves peaceably, soberly and orderly towards each other, in particular, and the world in general, fully observing and obeying the laws of this colony, as binding of force with us equally in all respects, as though we actually resided within any of the counties of this colony.

For the due enforcing such laws, as well as such other orders and regulations as shall, from time to time, be found necessary to be put into by said settlers and Company, we will immediately within each town, already settled, and immediately after the settlement of those that may be hereafter settled, choose three able and judicious men among such settlers, to take upon them, under the general direction of the Company, the direction of the settlement of each town, and the well ordering and governing the same, to support in vice of every kind, preserve the peace of God and the King, to whom each inhabitant shall pay such, and the same subscription as is paid to the civil authority in the several towns in this colony; such inhabitants shall also choose, in each of their respective towns, one person of trust to be their officer, who shall be vested with the same power and authority, as a constable, by the laws of this colony is, for preserving the peace and apprehending offenders of a criminal or civil nature.

The Directors in each town shall, on the first Monday of each month, and oftener, if need be, with such their peace officers, meet together, as well to consult for the good regulating thereof, as to hear and decide any differences that may arise, and to inflict proper fine and other punishment on offenders, according to the general laws and customs of this colony, so far as the peculiar situation and circumstances of such town and plantation will admit of; and as the regulation of offenders is the principal object in view, always preserving serious admonition and advice to them, and their making public satisfaction, by public acknowledgment of their fault, and doing public service to the plantation, as the Directors shall judge to lines in money, or corporal punishment, which, however, in these cases, such Directors shall inflict, as said laws direct.

The Directors of each individual town or plantation, shall, every quarter, or three months, meet together to confer with each other on the state of each particular town in said settlement, and come into such resolutions concerning them as they shall find to be best good, as also to hear the complaints of any that shall themselves be aggrieved by the decision of their Directors in their towns, who shall have right to appeal to such quarterly meeting.

No one convicted of sudden and violent breach of the peace, or of any crime, such as drunkenness, stealing, gaming, fraud, idleness, and the like, shall be allowed to remain in the particular town in which he lives, but shall be at liberty of appeal to such quarterly meeting, from the sen-

It is but just to observe, that amidst this zeal, there prevailed the most amiable spirit of toleration. Finding that a number of the inhabitants were Baptists, and attended the ministrations of Mr. Gregg, Kingstons, the vote was rescinded which demanded a tax from them, and a different, but satisfactory arrangement made with the minister.

At a subsequent period, during the temporary absence of Mr. Johnson, the Rev. Elkanah Holmes officiated, preaching in Plymouth Kingstons and Wilkesbarre.

A vote was also passed, "To raise three pence on the pound, for the district list, to keep a free school in the several school districts in the said Wilkesbarre." A subsequent meeting specially warranted adopted measures for the keeping open free schools, one in the upper district, one in the lower, and a third on the town plot.

These votes, thus early in the settlement, passed in the midst of poverty and danger, may be referred to by the descendants of the pilgrim fathers, with honest pride. They will remain to all enduring time, monuments of religious zeal, and their earnest desire to advance the intellectual and moral condition of their children.

Military organization was not neglected. Following the example then existing in New England, discipline was enforced as indispensable to the existence of the settlement. In each township a company was enrolled, and led to the choice of officers; and in Wilkesbarre, from its being divided by natural boundaries into two sections, and its more rapid increase of inhabitants, at an early date two companies were formed. If the splendid uniform, the glittering bayonet, the evolution, rapid and precise, with the impressive band of many instruments of music, did not grace their training, there was yet upon the ground the strong-banded old French musketeer, the long duck shooting piece, and more efficient than either, the drawing rifle, little known in New England, but becoming famous among the settlers on the Susquehanna. At a moment when it had become popular to deride the militia, I deem it proper to say, in defence of a thorough, and never relaxing organization and discipline, that in my opinion America owes her Independence to innate energy and remote causes connected with the militia system, the education and training existing in the colonies; and that Pennsylvania cannot too sedulously encourage and preserve that right arm of power, never forgetting, or encroaching upon, what should be deemed the sacred rights of persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms.

Among the earliest resolutions adopted by the settlers, was one which has been, I think unjustly, censured as severe.

Any person selling liquor to an Indian was to forfeit his goods, and be expelled the colony. In justification of this seemingly harsh sentiment, it may be observed:—That the massacre of 1763 had been ascribed to the Indians being intoxicated; and fears existed that individual murders would be committed—retaliation followed, and the settlement be brought into hostile collision with the Nations, whose subjects the scattered Indians in the valley were. Penalties too severe, if effectual, could not be imposed, to avert so great a mischief.

Shares—shares—and half shares, being frequently mentioned in the ancient proceedings of the Susquehanna and Delaware purchases, or companies, it seems proper that they should be explained fully. Those purchases of a degree of latitude, and two in latitude would give nearly five millions of acres.—The shares issued by the Susquehanna Company, increased from eight hundred fifty to twelve hundred and forty, several, perhaps an hundred, were granted for services rendered. A considerable number of half shares were given out, as many poor persons wished an interest in the purchase, whom, of course it was politic to oblige, and who did not feel able to buy a whole right. As dictated by prudence, only one thousand acres were allowed to be surveyed on a whole share, and one thousand on a half share, the balance being deferred until the shares should have a chance of location.

Shares of whole shares varied from fifty to one hundred dollars, and were from Palmer Avery, dated March 7, 1767, the consideration is set down as thirty pounds. Another deed of subsequent date contains a consideration of twenty pounds. The last sales by the company, previous to the Trenton decree, were at fifteen pounds apiece. Like other stocks, the price varied with the varying prospects of the company.

Townships of six miles square, generally, were surveyed in the early purchases, extending from the Delaware to within ten miles of the Susquehanna. The Susquehanna purchase was laid out generally, in townships of five miles square.

To preserve order, and prevent interfering claims, a wise system was early adopted, and rigidly enforced. A land office was established—rights, full, or half shares, being produced to the amount

whom time and war had spared, as the kindest friends of our early manhood.

A more brave, hardy, and enterprising set of men never encountered danger in the field; or gave their stalwart arms to the settlement of a wilderness. Though perhaps an hundred others were concerned, from time to time, in the warlike scenes we have detailed, those, here recounted, it is believed, bore the chief brunt of the contest. At no time, until 1772, were there more than one hundred and thirty men on the ground at once, some being on the way out, and others returning home. As there was no mode of enforcing discipline the association being voluntary, each man acted as prompted by his own sense of interest and propriety.

☞ Those names having a star [*] affixed to them, were of the Forty, or first settlers in Kingston.

David Whittlesey,	Joseph Hillman,
Job Green,	Abel Pierce,
Philip Goss,	Jabez Roberts,
Joshua Whitney,	Jonathan Carrington,
Abraham Savage,	John Dorrance,
Ebenezer Stearns,	Noah Allen,
Sylvester Chesebrough,	Robert Jackson,
Zephaniah Thayer,	Zebulon Hawksey,
Eliphalet Jewel,	James Dunkin,
Daniel Gore,	Caleb Tennant,
Ozias Yale,	Zerobable Wightman,
Henry Wall,*	Gurdon Hopson,
Rowland Barton,	Asa Lee.
Gideon Lawrence,	Thomas Wallworth,
Asa Lawrence,	Robert Hunter,
Nathaniel Watson,	John Baker,
Philip Weeks,	Jonathan Orms,
Thomas Weeks,	Daniel Angell,
Asher Harrot,	Elias Roberts,
Ebenezer Hebbard,	Nicholas Manvil,
Morgan Carvan,	Thomas Gray,
Samuel Marvin,	Joseph Gaylord,
Silas Gore,	Wm. Churchell,
Ebenezer Northrop,	Henry Strong,
Joshua Lampher,	Zebulon Frisbee,

Herekiah Knap,	John Jolley,
John Kenyon,	Ebenezer Norton,
Preserved Taylor,	Enos Yale,
Isaac Bennett,	John Wiley,
Uriah Marvin,	Timothy Vorce,
Abisha Bingham,	Cyrus Kenne,
Moses Hebbard, Jr.	John Shaw,
Jabez Fish,	James Forsythe,
Paris Briggs,	Peter Harris,*
Aaron Walter,	Abel Smith,
James May,	Elias Parks,
Samuel Badger,	Joshua Maxfield,
Jabez Cooke,	John Murphy,
Samuel Dorrance,	Thomas Bennet,*
John Comstock,*	Christopher Avery,
Samuel Hotchkiss,	Elisha Babcock,
Wm. Leonard,	John Perkins,
Jesse Leonard,	Joseph Slocum,
Elisha Avery,	Robert Hopkins,
Ezra Buel,	Benjamin Shoemaker, Jr.,
Gershom Hewit,	Jabez Sill,
Nathaniel Goss,	Parshall Terry,
Benjamin Hewit,	John Delong,
Benj. Hewit, Jr.,	Theophilus Westover,*
Elias Thomas,	John Sterling,
Abijah Mock,	Joseph Morse,
Ephraim Fellows,	Stephen Fuller,
Joseph Arnold,	Andrew Durkee,
Ephraim Arnold,	Andrew Medcalf,
Benjamin Ashley,	Daniel Brown,
Wm. White,	Jonathan Buck,
Stephen Hull,	David Mead,
Diah Hull,	Thomas Ferlin,
Joseph Lee,	Wm. Wallsworth,
Samuel Wybrant,	Thomas Draper,
Reuben Hurlbut,	James Smith,
Jenks Corah,	James Atherton, Jr.,*
Obadiah Gore, Jr.,	Oliver Smith,*
Caleb White,	James Evans,
Samuel Sweet,	Eleazer Carey,
Thomas Knight,	Cyprian Lothrop,*

James Nesbitt,	Simeon Draper,*
Joseph Webster,	John Wallsworth,
Samuel Millington,	Ebenezer Stone,
Benjamin Budd,	Thomas Olcott,
John Lee,	Stephen Hinsdale,
Josiah Dean,	Benjamin Dorchester,
Zophar Teed,	Elijah Witter,
Moses Hebbard,	Oliver Post,
Dan Murock,	Daniel Cass,
Noah Lee,	Isaac Tracy,
Stephen Lee,	Samuel Story,
Daniel Haynes,	John Mithel,
Lemuel Smith,	Samuel Orton,
Silas Park,	Christopher Gardner,
Stephen Ilungerford,	Duty Gerold,
Zerobable Jeorun,*	Peter Bradford,
Comfort Goss,	Samuel Morgan,
Wm. Draper,	John Clark,
Thomas McClure,	Elijah Lewis,
Peter Ayers,	Timothy Hopkins,
Solomon Johnson,	Edward Johnson,
Phineas Stevens,	Jacob Dingman,
Abraham Colt,	Capt. Prince Alden,
Elijah Buck,*	Benedict Sautterlee,*
Noah Read,	Nainad Coleman,
Nathan Beach,	Peter Comstock,
Job Green, Jr.,	John Franklin,
Fred. Wise,	Benjamin Matthews,
Stephen Jenkins,	Jno. Durkee,
Daniel Marvin,	Wm. Gallop,
Zachariah Squier,	Stephen Hurlbut,
Henry Wall,	Stephen Miles.

Very few of the settlers had yet brought out their families; and in May, 1772, there were only five white women in Wilkesbarre: Mrs. McClure, wife of James McClure; Mrs. Bennett, grandmother of Rufus Bennett, (who was in the Indian battle); Mrs. Sill, wife of Jabez Sill; another Mrs. Bennett, wife of Thomas Bennett, mother of Mrs. Myers, now living in Kingston, (to whose clear mind and retentive memory, we are indebted for most valuable information) and Mrs. Hickman, with her husband; Mrs. Dr. Sprague, and her

daughter, afterwards Mrs. Young. The second white child born in Wilkesbarre was a daughter of Mrs. McClure.

With increasing numbers, and prudent apprehensions of danger, were extensive stockades were thought necessary for protection, and an admirable position at Mill Creek, the ruins of Fort Ogden, was chosen, placed in the best condition, and made head-quarters of the best men on the east side of the river.

Huts were built all around the inside, against the wall, of upright timbers. They were one story high; several were divided into a number of small, but neat and comfortable rooms. The huts of Capt. Butler and Nathan Denison, adjoined each other. Next in the row was the store of Matthias Hollenback. He had brought up from Lancaster county a variety of indispensable articles. Denison and Hollenback, then young men, after twenty, the former twenty-three! Having seen, near forty years afterwards, their venerable forms wrapped in their cloaks, one to the right and the other on the left, as Associate Judges of Pennsylvania, his Hon. Judge Rush, presiding, we could not repress an exclamation to the contrast.—The next in order, the largest building in the stockade, was a boarding house kept by Dr. Joseph Sprague. Beside a chair nor table, nor bedstead, except the rude construction of an tuger and axe, was yet in the settlement. A sump mortar, and a large stump, hollowed eight or ten inches by burning, the whole worked by a spring pole, pounded corn, wheat, and rye, for food; and this was their only mill. "Venison and shad," said the Mrs. Young, "were plenty; but salt was a treasure."—Dr. Sprague would load his horse with wheat, and go out by the bridge, for as yet there was no road, to the Delaware at Coshutunk, to his grist ground, get a few spices, and a runlet of Antigua rum. Cakes baked from the flour, and the liquor, were kept as dainties for some special occasion, or when emigrants of note came in from Connecticut.

The venerable and esteemed John Carey, who has given his name to Carey town is the only survivor of this interesting collection of early settlers. [He died, 1844.]

After the massacre of 1763, the Indians generally left the valley, and a number had returned, not as a tribe, but the scattered remnants of tribes, chiefly of those who had been partially christianized by the Moravians; though from subsequent events it is not doubted that many of the Six Nations were kept among them, and reported from time to time the condition of the settlement, to the Council at

Ononago.—A small number, friendly, and good neighbors, lived the flats half a mile above Mill creek, and frequently visited the stockade. Among them were Capt. Job Gillaway, Black Henry and John Lysrum. The wife of Capt. Gillaway seemed pious as well disposed. From the Moravians she had derived the name of Comfort, and the knowledge to knit and to sew. The men were excellent hunters and supplied the fort with game.

The first marriage in Wyoming was that of Mr. Nathan, afterwards Col. Denison, and Miss Sill. The Rev. Jacob Johnson was the officiating minister, and the place where the knot was tied, at the nuptials celebrated, was a house on the spot now occupied by the mansion of the late Col. Welles, at the lower corner, on River street, of the Wilkesbarre town plot.

From the stockade the people, breakfasting early, taking with them a luncheon, went forth armed to their daily labour. The work here presented, with slight variations, was exhibited in four or five different places in the valley. Stockades, or block-houses were built in Hanover, and Plymouth. The celebrated Forty Fort in Kingston was occupied. Many returned to the east for their families, as new settlers came in. It was a season rather of activity than of idleness; moving and removing, surveying, drawing lots for land rights, preparing for building; hastily clearing up patches to sow with winter grain; the sad consequence of which was, the harvest of autumn were not sufficient for the considerably augmented number of inhabitants. Until the conclusion of 1772 very little of the force of law, or the regulations of civil government had been introduced or required. Town Committees exercised the power of deciding contested land rights.

Thus:—"Doings of the Committee May 22, 1772.

"That Rosewell Franklin have that right in Wilkesbarre, drawn by Thomas Stevens.

"That James Bidlack have that right in Plymouth, drawn by Nathaniel Drake.

"That Mr. McDowell be voted into the Forty town, (Kingston) agreed that his son, Thomas Dyer, shall have a right in the Forty town, he has a man on it by the first day of August next.

"That the rights that are sold in the six mile township, or town, shall be sold at sixty dollars each, and bonds taken;" etc. It may be regarded as a transition year, full of undefined pleasures flowing from the newness and freshness of the scene—a comparison

of security—the exultation from having come off victorious—the influx of old neighbours from Connecticut, who must listen to adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the narrator, an older man by eighteen months than his hearer. Then the beautiful valley want be shown to the new come inquisitive wives and daughters, who had been told so much of its surpassing loveliness. The year passed without justice or lawyer—judge or sheriff—dun or con-
science—civil suit or crime; and from the representations of the old people, may be considered as a season of wild, joyous, almost un-
imagined happiness.

The month of February, 1773, had so nearly exhausted the prospect of the Wilkesbarre settlement, that five persons were selected to go to the Delaware, near Stroudsburg, for supplies. Mr. John Carey, (an excellent soldier, a most worthy citizen, whom we again have pleasure to mention,) then a lad of sixteen, volunteered as one of the party. The distance was fifty miles through wilderness; numerous streams, including the deep and rapid Lehigh were to be crossed. Had these been frozen over so as to be passable, their toils would have been sensibly mitigated, but the ice had formed on each side, many feet from the shore, leaving in the middle a deep rushing flood. Stripping naked, tying their clothes in sacks on their heads and shoulders, cutting a way through the ice from the shore to the stream, and from the stream to the opposite shore, they waded through, dressed themselves, and found warmth searching rapidly. Arrived at the good old Scotchman's, and resting in to make known their errand, Mr. McDowell came out, taking his hands in great glee, bade them welcome, but in his Scotch dialect, broad as his benevolence, told them he had a house engaged with company, on the occasion of his daughter's wedding. Among the guests were magistrates and others, whose enmity was to be dreaded, if they knew a party of Yankees were within reach; but in directions that they should warm themselves noisily at the bar-house, then take shelter in the barn, where comfortable fires were spread on the mow, a most royal supper sent them, with spirits and wine; their sacks were filled with flour, and their pockets with provisions. The four men took each an hundred pounds, leaving Carey seventy-five, and welcome was their return to their famished friends at Wilkesbarre. Never was an opening Spring, the coming of the shad, looked for with more anxiety, or hailed with more cordial delight. The fishing season of course, dissipated the fears, and the dim eye was soon exchanged for the glance of joy

tence of such particular Directors, without first procuring good security, to the satisfaction of such Directors, for his orderly and sober behaviour until such meeting, and for his submitting to accede to the sentence of such meeting.—No one, in matters relating to private property, shall have liberty of appeal from such particular Directors, to such quarterly general meeting of Directors, where controversy is not more than twenty shillings.

7th. Such quarterly meeting of Directors, shall appoint an officer to attend them as their clerk, who shall carefully register their proceedings, also an officer in the character of general peace officer, or Sheriff, who also shall attend them, and to whom the inhabitants of the whole settlement submit in the same manner as the inhabitants of any county within this colony, by law are obliged to submit to their respective High Sheriff.

8th. All persons within such settlement accused of the high crimes of adultery, burglary, and the like, shall be arraigned before such quarterly meeting, and if convicted, shall be sentenced to banishment from such settlement, and a confiscation of all their personal effects therein, to the use of the town, where such offence is committed, and should there still be the more heinous crimes of murder committed, which God forbid, the offender shall be instantly arrested, and delivered into the hands of the nearest civil authority in Connecticut, and should any person or persons be accused of counterfeiting the bills or coins of any province on this continent, and be thereof convicted before such quarterly meeting, the offender and his personal effects confiscated as aforesaid, and all persons convicted of any heinous crime, in any province on this continent, and shall fly from justice, the inhabitants shall, as well as the peace officers, as others, aid and assist their pursuers in apprehending them, that they may be duly punished in the settlement where they have offended.

9th. No appeal shall be from the doings of such quarterly meeting or their decrees, to the Susquehanna Company, in general, where the property of land is disputed, in which case the appellant shall first secure the appellee for his costs, if he make not his appeal good before the Company.

10th. The inhabitants of each town, to wit:—All the male inhabitants twenty-one years and upwards, and a proprietor in one of the towns shall annually meet, on the first Monday in December

such Directors for such town, with their peace officers, and other persons that shall be found necessary for the ensuing year, and the Directors, etc., that now may be chosen, shall have authority until they are chosen, and no longer.

11th. The Directors of each town shall make out and exhibit to the first quarterly meeting, a list in the rateable estate and polls of the inhabitants of each town, and such quarterly meeting shall have power to assess the inhabitants for defraying public expenses, as also to enforce the assessment made in each particular town, if need be.

12th. The law regulating the militia of this colony, shall be partially attended to by the Directors of the respective towns, and the general regulation thereof, as the particular circumstances of the colony require, shall be in the power of such general quarterly meeting.

Also, we do solemnly declare these and such other regulations as we shall hereafter come into, by and with the advice and consent of the Susquehanna Company, in full meeting assembled, to be of force and binding on us, and on each of us, our heirs and assigns, until the meeting of Connecticut shall annex us to some one of the counties of the colony, or make us a distinct county, or we obtain from the said colony, or from his Gracious Majesty, King George the Third, such true and loyal subjects we are, powers of Government in some permanent method.

And lastly, it is further agreed and voted, that the Directors in each of the several towns now settled, and that shall be settled, shall with procure a copy of the foregoing agreements, which shall be entered at large in a book for that purpose, and all the male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years, shall, personally, subscribe the same with their own proper names, or mark, and strictly abide by and fulfil the same; and such inhabitants or settlers as are already entered into, to settle, or shall hereafter appear to come in as settlers, shall neglect, or refuse to subscribe to and abide by the foregoing agreements shall not continue there, nor be admitted as settlers on the lands.

Witnessed, that the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed Directors in the several towns hereafter mentioned, until the first Monday in December next, with the powers and authority relating to the foregoing agreement.

To wit:—For the town of Wilkesbarre,—Maj. John Durkee, Capt. John Butler, and Obadiah Gore, Jr.

For the town of Plymouth,—Phineas Nash, Capt. David Marvin, and I. Gaylord.

and the sparkle of pleasure, and the dry, sunken cheek of woe assumed the plump appearance of health and plenty.

The Spring too was attended with sickness. Several deaths took place. Captain Butler buried a son named Zebulon; and soon after his wife followed her boy to the grave. Both were interred on the hill, near where the upper street of the borough is cut through the rocks, as it passes from the main street to the canal basin. The picture of the early settlement, simple in its details, we could not doubt would be agreeable to numbers now living, and not less so to readers in future years, when the valley shall become, as it is destined to be, rich and populous, not surpassed, if equalled in the Union.

Among the first objects of general interest was the erection of a grist-mill. This was undertaken by Nathan Chapman, to whom a grant was made of the site, where Hollenback's old mill now stands near the stone bridge, on the road from Wilkesbarre to Pittsburg. Forty acres of land were part of the donation. Mr. Hollenback brought the mill-irons in his boat from Wright's ferry, and the voyage was rendered memorable by the loss of Lazarus Young, a valuable young man, who was drowned on the way up.

Immediately afterwards, the town voted: "To give unto Captain Stephen Fuller, Obadiah Gore, jr., and Mr. Seth Marvin, all the privileges of the stream called Mill Creek, below Mr. Chapman's mill, to be their own property, with full liberty of building mills, and flowing a pond, but so as not to obstruct or hinder Chapman's mills: Provided, they will have a saw-mill, ready to go by the 1st day of November, 1773, which gift shall be to them, their heirs and assigns, forever." And this was the first saw-mill erected on the upper waters of the Susquehanna.

The township of Wilkesbarre had been surveyed in 1770, by David Meade, and received its name from John Wilkes and Colonel Barre, members of Parliament, and distinguished advocates of liberty, and the rights of the Colonies. "Wilkes and Liberty North Britain—45," was then heard from every tongue. A first division was now made of the back lots among the proprietors. The town plot, now the borough, was laid out by a liberal foreman, on a very handsome scale. On a high flat, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, above all fear of inundation, the position was chosen. Two hundred acres were divided into eight squares of twenty acres each, and these into six lots each, containing, after the streets were taken off, about three and three quarters of an acre. A space

central square was allotted for public buildings. The main avenue, perfectly straight for two miles, passing through the town plot from north-east to south-west, was cut at right angles by five streets. On the bank of the river a wide space was left, still beautiful, though much diminished by the ice and floods of the stream.

Two ferries were kept, one opposite Northampton street, the other at Mill Creek; and from these a revenue of some moment in those early times, was derived. From twenty-five dollars a year, the rent of the lower ferry soon rose to sixty dollars; that at Mill Creek yielding half that sum, until discontinued on the erection of mills in the neighborhood.

Mills and ferries having been provided, with true Pilgrim zeal, attention was immediately turned to the subject of a gospel ministry, and the establishment of schools.

At a town meeting, December 11, 1772, Captain Stephen Fuller was appointed moderator. Voted, to give and grant, unto the Rev. Jacob Johnson, and his heirs and assigns forever, in case he settle in this town, as a gospel minister, fifty acres of land, &c."

In August following, feeling themselves more able, or more liberal at the time it was munificent provision was made.

At a town meeting held at Wilkesbarre, August 23, 1773, Mr. Jacob Sill, chosen moderator, Joseph Sluman, clerk.

Voted, That a call or invitation, shall be given to the Rev. Jacob Johnson, late of Groton, in the colony of Connecticut, who for some time past has been preaching in this place, to continue a settler with us as our gospel minister.

That Mr. Johnson shall be paid sixty pounds the year ensuing, on the present list, and his salary shall rise annually, as our list rises, so it amounts to one hundred pounds, etc." (Connecticut currency, at valuations to the dollar, or \$333 1-3.)

In laying out the town originally, two lots containing about four hundred acres of back lands, had been set off for the first settled minister, and for schools. One of those lots, and the fifty acres above mentioned, together with a town lot of four acres, will show the liberal provision made for gospel purposes.

Mr. Johnson, a Presbyterian clergyman, was a graduate of Yale College, and was the grandfather of Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., the present (1842) Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Some highly interesting additional particulars of this eminent man, ("that wicked son of Canojoharie") will be found in another page.

1780. Dec. 6.

Benjamin Harvey, Elisha Harvey, Joseph Cady, George Palmer, George Ransom, of Shawney.

1781. Sept.

Jonathan Smith.
Rosewell Franklin, Jr., Arnold Franklin, Mrs. Franklin; and the Spring four others, children of Rosewell Franklin.

1782. Sept. 12.

Daniel McDowal, Shawney.

Our list embraces only forty-two. The number, I am persuaded, did not amount to less than sixty—probably more.

RETROSPECT.

Members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut Assembly.

It would seem that in April, 1774, four Representatives to the Assembly, were chosen or appointed. Among the votes recorded on this:—"That Zebulon Butler, Esq., Capt. Timothy Smith, Christopher Avery, and John Jenkins, be appointed Agents from the County of Westmoreland, to lay our circumstances before the General Assembly, in May next. Sept. 30, 1774."

Capt. Butler and Mr. Joseph Sluman, Agents from New Haven, April 1775.

Sept. 19. 1775. Capt. Zebulon Butler, and Major Ezekiel Packer, We find no appointment to the May Session, 1776.

- Oct. 1776. Col. Zebulon Butler, Col. Nathan Denison,
- May 1777. Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Isaac Tripp,
- May 1778. Nathan Denison, Anderson Dana.
- Oct. 1778. Col. Nathan Denison, Lieutenant Asahel Buck,
- May 1779. Col. Nathan Denison, Deacon John Hurlbut,
- May 1780. Mr. John Hurlbut, Mr. Jonathan Fitch,
- Oct. 1780. Capt. Nathan Denison, Mr. John Hurlbut,
- May 1781. John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch, Esq.
- Oct. 1781. Mr. Obadiah Gore, Capt. John Franklin,
- May 1782. Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch,
- Oct. 1782. Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch.

EXPLANATION OF MAP No. 1.

Massachusetts and Connecticut, with a general view of their Charter Claims, west.

The Connecticut County and Town of Westmoreland, from the Delaware west to the Fort Stanwix line; which sent Representatives to the Assembly at Hartford and New Haven from 1774 to 1783.

The north and south line, one hundred and twenty miles west of the line ten miles east of the Susquehanna, indicates the western limits of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company's Indian purchase at Albany, in 1754. Nearly to this line ranges of Towns five miles square were granted and surveyed; the five most western in McKean county, named Lorton, Conde, Turrenne, Newtown and Addison, are designated.

The Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, in Ohio, being one hundred and twenty miles in length, the width of the Connecticut Charter claim, confirmed to that State on the final adjustment of Western Land Claims; the United States having accepted the cession from Connecticut of the territory west to the Mississippi. Five hundred thousand acres of this reservation, called "Five Lands," were granted to New London, Fairfield, Norwalk, and other towns burnt by the enemy. The remainder being sold, is the source of the noble School Fund of that State.

About seven millions of acres of the beautiful Genesee country, being, with slight reservations, all the territory in New York west from a line beginning at the eighty-second mile stone from the Delaware, on the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, running north to the British possessions—confirmed by compromise between New York and Massachusetts in 1786, to the latter State—together with 230,400 acres east of that line.

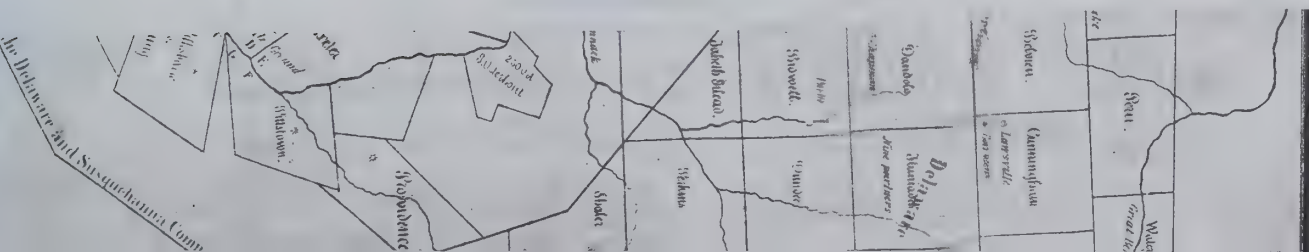


PLATE 4
THE THREE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS
AS SURVEYED BY CONNECTICUT

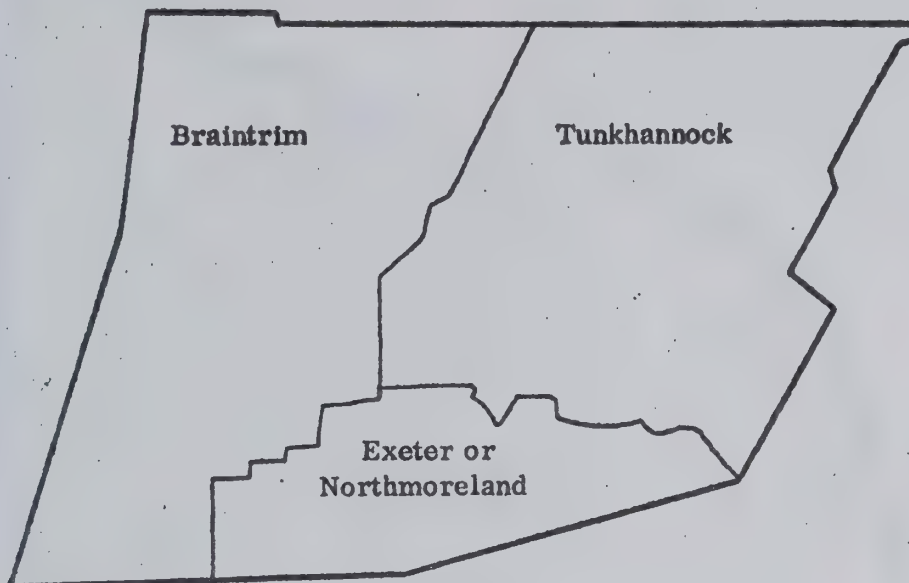
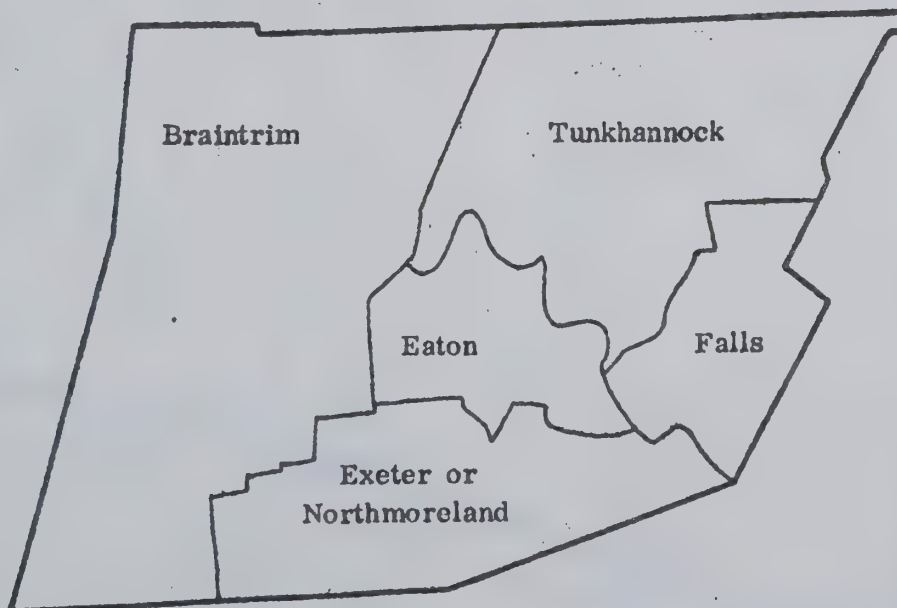


PLATE 5
1818 Eaton Twp.
1824 Falls Twp.



COUNTY

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

BRADFORD

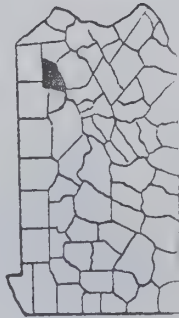
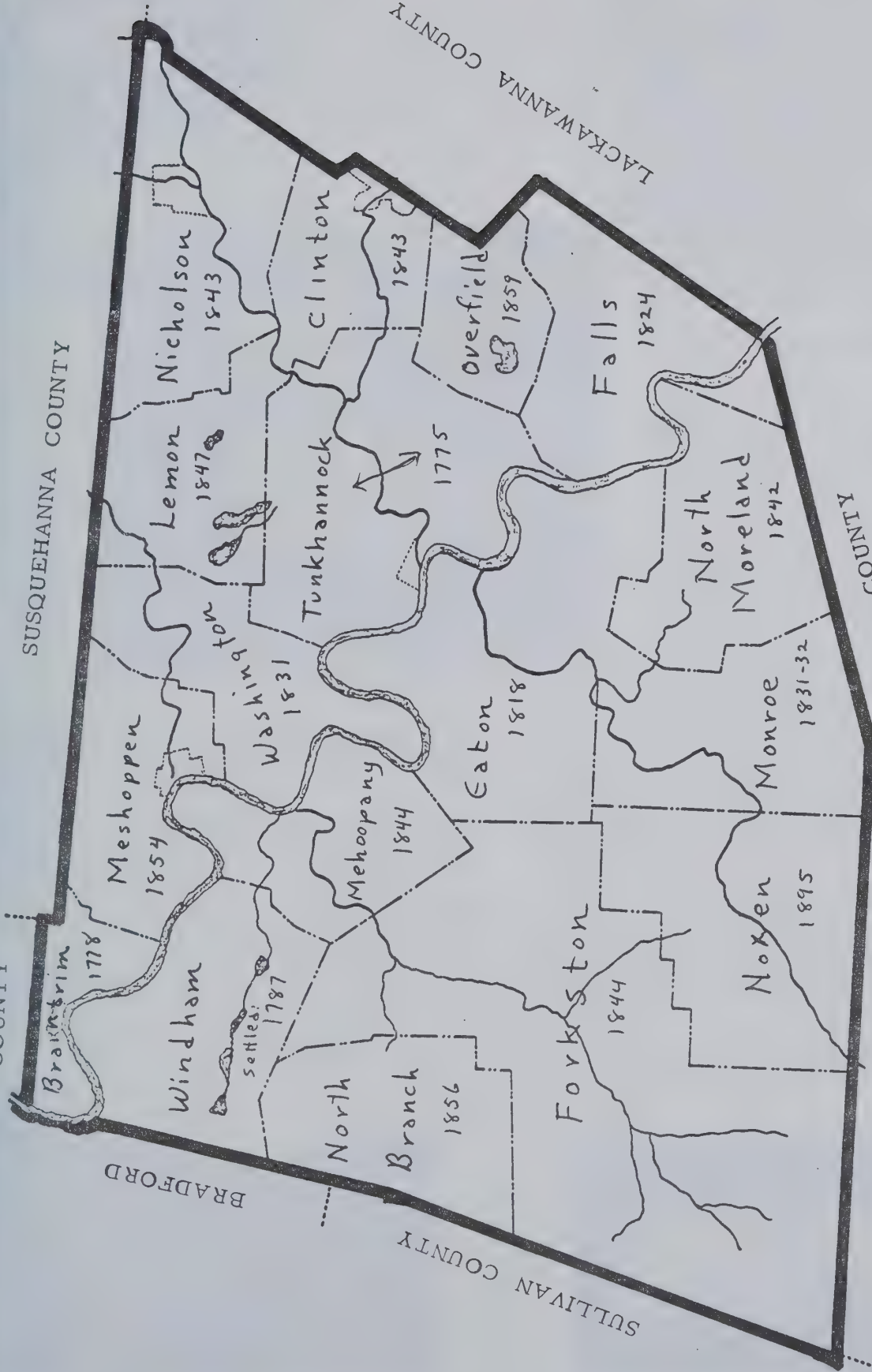
SULLIVAN COUNTY

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

COUNTY

LUZERNE

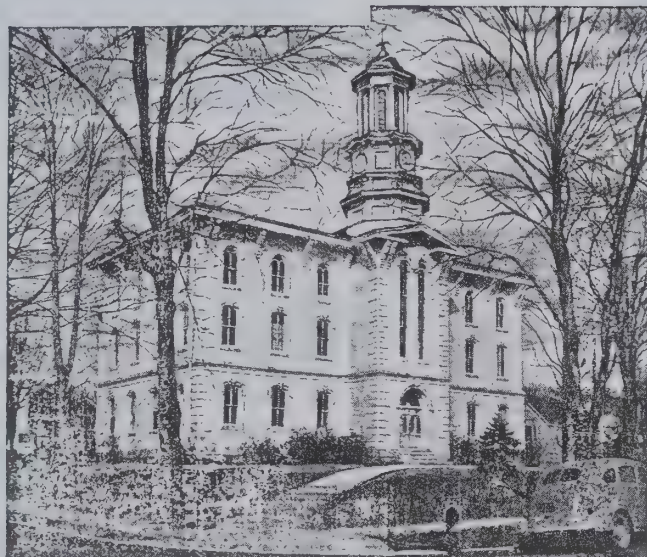
WYOMING COUNTY TOWNSHIPS



WYOMING COUNTY



Named for the Wyoming Valley
 Land area: 396 square miles
 Population: 16,702
 Roads: 270 miles of improved State highways
 Railways: Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
 Value of all products \$4,330,400 (1944)
 Value added by manufacture: \$1,129,900 (1944)
 Value of mine and quarry products: \$62,700 (1944)
 Value of field and fruit crops: \$1,583,090
 Value of milk and eggs produced: \$2,838,370
 Industrial wages and salaries: \$642,500 (1944)
 Industrial employees: 338 (1944)
 Industrial establishments: 15
 Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: \$5,658,000 (1939)
 Stores and service shops: 368 (1940)
 Principal agricultural products: dairying, apples, poultry.
 Principal industrial products: sole leather, grist mill products, sand and gravel.
 Points of historical interest: Sullivan Expedition camp sites.
 Recreation: Wyoming is a part of the "lakeland" area of northeastern Pennsylvania and offers many recreations.



The County Court House crowns Court House Square in Tunkhannock.

WYOMING COUNTY'S leading occupations are dairying and agriculture due to the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

Lumber and its remanufacture and the production of leather and rubber goods are the leading industries. Flagstone is shipped throughout the United States. The floor of the chapel at Duke University is Wyoming county flagstone.

Small lakes scattered over the county's high plateau land and beautiful scenery have made the county a popular region for summer homes and vacationists. One of the largest lakes is Lake Carey. Another is Lake Winola.

The county seat Tunkhannock, at the juncture of the

Susquehanna river and Tunkhannock creek, is the county's largest community.

Nicholson, next in size, is a center of wood-working and dairying. A two-track concrete viaduct of the D. L. & W. Railroad, 240 feet high and 2,375 feet long, crosses Tunkhannock creek here. When the bridge was built in 1915 it was the highest concrete railroad bridge in the world.

Wyoming county was separated from Luzerne county in 1842 and given the name associated in Pennsylvania history with a lower section of the Susquehanna, the Pittston. Forty Fort region, where in the summer of 1778 the Wyoming Valley Massacre occurred.

The summer following the Wyoming Valley Massacre the Iroquois to the north in the Genesee Valley planned another war party. General Sullivan and an army were sent up from Easton to scatter their strength. His army crossed Wyoming county, making camp at Tunkhannock. He was successful in destroying the Indian villages and breaking the strength of the Iroquois nation.

Between 1769 and 1787 spasmodic war was waged for control of the Wyoming Valley territory by settlers from Connecticut, known as the Yankees, and settlers from Pennsylvania, known as the Pennamites. During the Revolution they joined arms against the Tories and the Indians.

The Pennsylvania legislature in 1787 established the claims

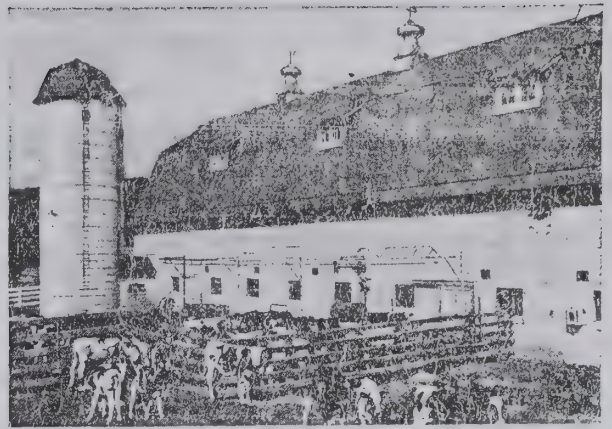
General Sullivan led his soldiers through these hills to conquer hostile Indians.



Lake Carey, three miles long and one mile wide, is one of many lakes in the county. Boating... sailing... fishing... and swimming can be enjoyed.



Still naturally beautiful after 167 years—the site on the Susquehanna river.



The county is noted for its modern dairies and fine dairy herds. Milk production is an important industry.

of the Connecticut settlers and paid the Pennsylvania settlers for their claims. This warfare centered in the Wilkes-Barre section where Fort Wyoming, Fort Durkee, and Forty Fort were built but there were disputed claims in the upper territory of the North Branch which is now Wyoming county. The result of the struggle was the establishment of many New England families between Wilkes-Barre and the New York line.

Wyoming county has many interesting communities and points of interest. Meshoppen was an Indian settlement and the name is freely translated as meaning "place of beads." It was settled about 1742 and until the coming of the railroads was an important stagecoach town because of its location on the turnpike route from Wilkes-Barre to the north. In addition to farming, it has a quarrying industry.

Skinner's Eddy was named for Ebenezer Skinner and an eddy in the Susquehanna River at this point. Skinner built a tavern there about 1792. During canal boat days along the North Branch of the Susquehanna river Skinner's Eddy became an important warehousing and canal stopping point. Again, the coming of the railroad and the passing of the canal put an end to this phase of the town's history.

At Laceyville is a story-and-a-half log cabin built by the

same Ebenezer Skinner. It is now weatherboarded but still retains the basic construction of frontier times. It was one of the important lumber and grist mill centers for this part of the country. These two activities are still present.

The county still shows many signs of the strong New England influence which was behind its early development. Many of the place names are of a New England origin, including some of the names of townships such as Exeter. Eaton was named for General William Eaton, of Massachusetts, and Tunkhannock was originally called Putnam, after General Israel Putnam.

The Indian influence is shown also in place names such as Meshoppen, Tunkhannock, and Mehoopany.

Location of the county in the broad Susquehanna River Valley was responsible for a strong aboriginal influence in the county.

Wyoming is one of seventeen counties in the State bearing Indian names.

Christy Mathewson, famous big league baseball pitcher, was born at Factoryville. The town was settled by Rhode Islanders in 1798 and was named from a woolen mill.

An early settler at Meshoppen, in 1795, was Mason Fitch Alden, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens.

At Nicholson, Tunkhannock Viaduct—largest reinforced concrete railroad bridge in the world—arches 243 feet above the highway.



It will be remembered that in 1776 the proprietary government was superseded by that of the State, and on the cessation of hostilities the Supreme Executive Council at once petitioned Congress to adjust the question of jurisdiction. A board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose, and after a long session at Trenton they decided, in December, 1782, that the jurisdiction belonged to Pennsylvania, and that Connecticut had "no right to the land in controversy." Soon afterward magistrates and troops were sent into the valley, and measures were taken to dispossess the settlers of their lands and improvements. The settlers claimed that only the jurisdiction of the territory had been decided by the decree at Trenton, and that the titles of individuals to the soil were not affected thereby. The conduct of the soldiers and magistrates was from the first exceedingly arrogant and oppressive, and as time went on the people came to regard endurance as no longer a virtue and resolved on forcible resistance. Upon this they were treated as insurgents, and on the 12th of May, 1784, they were plundered of their property and one hundred and fifty families were driven from the valley. Such was the cruelty with which they were treated that the sympathies and indignation of the people in other parts of the State were aroused; the soldiers were discharged and the settlers invited to return. Many of the discharged soldiers lingered in the valley, living by plunder, and on the 20th of July a party of them attacked some of the settlers, killing two and wounding several. This was followed by hostilities toward the Yankees, which were resisted by them. In the course of the summer and autumn several engagements took place between the settlers and the military forces which were sent against them, in which several were killed and wounded. The people of the State became weary of this contest, and their sympathies became more actively enlisted in behalf of the inhabitants of the valley. By the middle of October the hostile force in the valley numbered only forty men, and so unpopular and even odious had the proceedings against the people there become that not a recruit could be induced to join them. On the approach of winter the commander of these forces, finding himself unable to procure either supplies or recruits, discharged his men and abandoned the valley. Thus ended the last military demonstration against the people of Wyoming.

During the succeeding two years the people were prosperous and happy, and the population rapidly increased by the influx of immigrants not only to the valley but to the circumjacent regions.

The territory now included in Wyoming and Lackawanna counties had become settled to some extent along the valleys of the two principal streams and their tributaries. These regions, however, had not been the scene of hostilities between the contending parties, although three of the Susquehanna Company's townships were included in what is now Wyoming county.

The county of Luzerne was erected in 1786. The people were satisfied with the government, and a more kindly feeling was springing up between the inhabitants of the valley and the citizens elsewhere; but the ques-

tion of title was not yet adjusted, though efforts for an adjustment of it had been made.

About this time Colonel Timothy Pickering became acquainted with the facts in the case, and soon afterward he established his residence in the valley. Through his influence a compromise was effected, and a law in accordance with the terms of this compromise was enacted by the legislature. Under this law commissioners for the adjustment of claims met in the valley in May, 1787. Meantime the New England immigrants had become divided. A portion of them (mostly settlers subsequent to the decision of the question of jurisdiction by the Congressional commission) strongly opposed acquiescence in the compromise law, and sought by every means to arouse and strengthen opposition to it in others. They had in contemplation the formation of another State out of the territory which had been in dispute, and to that end they had drawn up a constitution and completed a frame of government. The most active leader in that opposition—a man named John Franklin—was finally arrested under a charge of treason in attempting to subvert the government and establish a new State, and taken to Philadelphia. Early in October, 1787, in revenge for this and to procure the release of Franklin, his friends, after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in abducting Colonel Pickering. He was taken up the river beyond the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, and kept concealed during nearly three weeks. His captors and guards frequently shifted camp to elude the pursuit which they knew was made. In this time some skirmishing took place between the pursuers and the Yankees at Meshoppen and Wyso, in which two men were wounded. Failing to accomplish their purpose, they liberated him at Tunkhannock and he returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre.

The results of these lawless acts on the part of a portion of the Yankees were the suspension and, in 1790, the repeal of the compromise act.

Several actions were then commenced in the courts for determining the titles to these lands, but during the eight years that followed none of these were determined. In April, 1799, the Legislature passed another compromise act, which provided for compensation to claimants under titles from Pennsylvania, and for confirmation by certificates of the titles of the Connecticut settlers who were such prior to the decree of Trenton, or their heirs or assigns. These certificates were issued by commissioners appointed under the law, which limited their action within the "seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne" that were originally surveyed and settled under the authority of the Susquehanna Company. By an act of the Legislature in 1808 the powers of these commissioners ceased, and thus was terminated the contest concerning the title to these lands, which had continued through nearly half a century, and which at the present day elicits a warm interest among the descendants of the contesting parties.

In an address on this subject, delivered recently before the historical society of Pennsylvania, Governor Hoyt tersely says: "The discussion converges upon two propositions, each somewhat paradoxical: 1. In the forum of law Connecticut, with a title regular on its face, failed justly; 2. In the forum of equity the Connecticut settlers, without other title than the '*possessio pedis*,' prevailed rightly."



CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS—HOW THEY CAME, SETTLED AND DEVELOPED THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

THE settlement of the valley of Wyoming, which was the first and for many years the only inhabited part of Luzerne county, was commenced, as elsewhere stated, under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, in 1762.

Then about two hundred, mostly from Connecticut, came and began their preparations for homes in this region, which was then sixty miles distant from any settlement of civilized people. They were not the effeminate sons of wealthy parents, who had been reared in the lap of luxury. From their infancy they had by precept and example been taught the industry and economy which had enabled their fathers to thrive among the rocks and hills of their native country. They were the hardy, active and ambitious sons of New Englanders, and in the exercise of the independent, self-reliant spirit which they had inherited from their sires, they left their paternal roofs and sought homes in this valley, far away in the untamed wilderness of what was then the west.

A few brought with them their wives and children, and came with oxen and carts, bringing a few indispensable articles of household furniture and driving a few domestic animals. Most of them, however, came on foot, with knapsacks on their backs, rifles on their shoulders and axes in their hands. Thus accoutred, they bade adieu for a time to the loved ones at home, and turned their faces westward to make for themselves homes and fortunes.

For a time they followed the trail of emigrants who had settled in other regions, but finally they abandoned this, left the borders of civilization and struck into the forest. They followed Indian trails, threaded forests and swamps, and climbed over mountains, camping in squads in the roads by night, till at length they reached the valley, and having selected their locations commenced their preparations for the future. Shanties for temporary shelter were constructed, clearings were begun, and preparations made for the erection of rude log houses for the shelter of those whom they were to bring with them on their return the next year.

While this work was in progress they subsisted largely on the game with which the surrounding forest abounded, and the fish which were taken in great numbers from the river. Their neighbors were making similar preparations at different points in the valley, and with these they often exchanged visits, to talk of home and to discuss their plans for the future, to anticipate the pleasure which they would derive from such visits the next year, when they would be accompanied by the partners who were to share their fortunes and their privations.

They frequently "changed works" in order to accomplish some of their various tasks with greater facility, and to dissipate the sense of loneliness which haunted them as they pursued their solitary labors. In this way they occasionally hired from those who had brought teams a yoke of oxen, with which to draw to their building sites the logs which they had cut for their houses, and to "log up" the timber which they desired to burn on their clearings. Thus passed their first summer in the valley. By night they lay in their shanties on their beds of boughs and dreamed of the homes they had left, or of the future homes which their fancies pictured; or in their



waking intervals listened to the distant howling of the wolf on the mountain side, and the nearer hooting of the owl. Day after day they toiled on, sustained and cheered by their hopes of future happiness with their chosen companions and children in the midst of the surroundings which they were creating.

By early autumn their rude houses were erected and partially prepared for their reception on their return. Small areas had been burned off, and here they "brushed in" their first wheat. Larger areas had been cut over and made ready for burning and planting the next spring. When these preparations were completed they deposited in places of safety their axes and few other implements, and with light hearts turned their faces again toward their paternal mansions. Thus terminated the first summer with many a pioneer in Luzerne county. As he journeyed homeward the sky above him was brighter and the songs of the birds in the forest through which he passed more melodious than ever before, for he was returning to the haunts of his early life from the scenes of his prospective manhood.

In due time he arrived among the scenes of his childhood and wended his way to the old home where parents, brothers and sisters welcomed him warmly, and listened with eager attention to the story of his experience in the wilderness. He received a still more hearty welcome from another, who during his long absence had not ceased to think of him by day and dream of him by night. She listened to the recital of his doings with a deeper interest, for to her and him they were matters of equal importance.

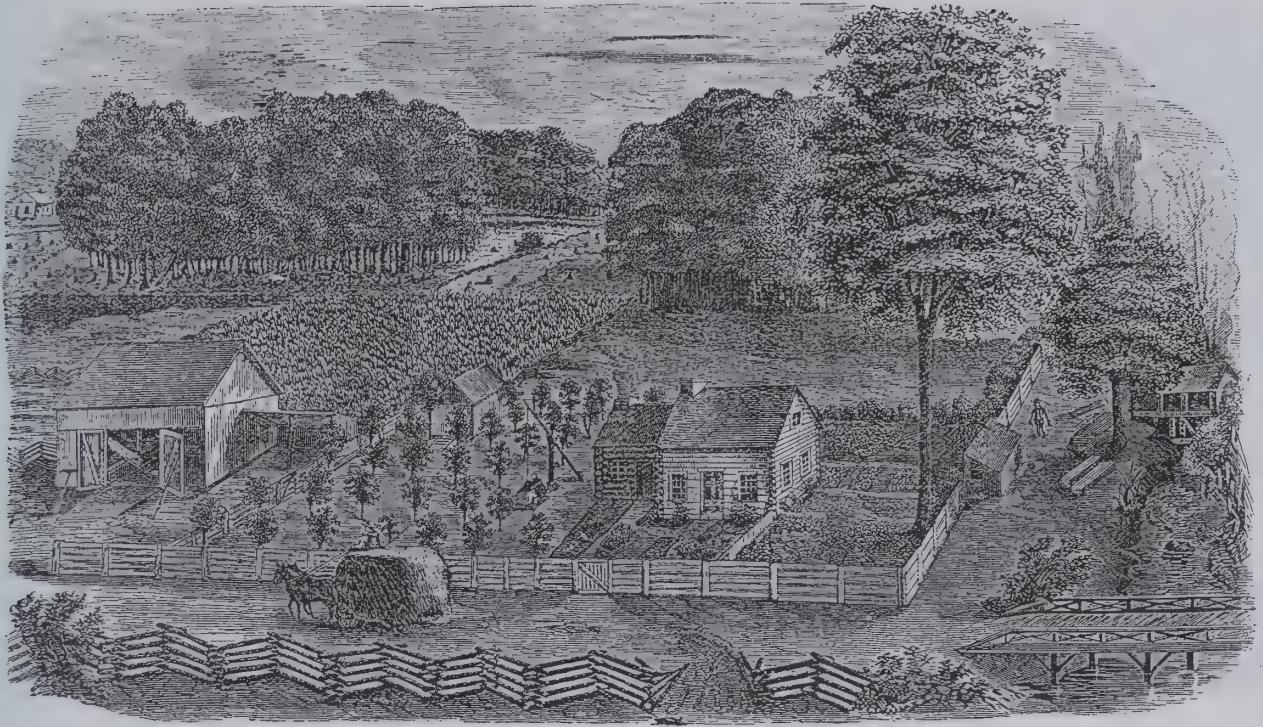
A wedding soon occurred, and the last winter of the pair in their native State was a season of busy prepara-

tion for removal to their western home, interspersed with social gatherings and merry-makings among the scenes and companions of their childhood. They sat down to their last Thanksgiving dinner with their parents, brothers and sisters; attended their last Christmas and New Year's festivals with their former playmates and school-fellows, and on the approach of spring bade all these scenes and friends a tearful adieu, and departed for their new home, followed by the good wishes of their friends, and the benedictions and prayers of their parents.

Their outfit consisted of a yoke of oxen and a cart, loaded with a few utensils and necessary articles of household furniture. They brought with them a cow or two and a few sheep, the latter to serve as the nucleus of a flock, which, if spared by the wolves, was to furnish wool for their future clothing. Thus equipped they pursued their toilsome journey till at length their destination was reached, and they entered at once on the realities of pioneer life.

Their house was made tenable by the few preparations which pioneers found necessary for their comfort, though open holes in the walls at first served for windows and one in the roof for a chimney, and a blanket was the door. A small spot was prepared for the garden seeds which they had brought, their corn field was burned off and planted in due season, and a large area prepared for other wheat and corn fields. In this the labor of the husband was lightened by the presence and encouraging smiles, and sometimes by the assistance, of his young wife. In their solitude they were sustained by their buoyant hopes of the future, and they ever after referred to this summer as the happiest period of their lives.

Their wheat field gave good returns; the few acres



which they cleared and planted with corn yielded abundantly, and early in the winter they secured a sufficient supply of venison. Their wheat and corn were ground in a "pioneer mill"—a mortar hollowed in a stump or in the end of a log. A hovel had been constructed of logs and roofed with brush or straw, for the protection of their animals against the inclemency of the weather and the attacks of wild beasts. No hay was provided for the cattle, but from day to day trees were cut on ground that was to be cleared the next summer, and they lived on the browse which these afforded. A couple of pigs and a few fowls were fed each morning at the door of the house with corn from the wife's folded apron. Thus passed their first winter in the woods. The sound of the husband's ax echoed through the forest during the day, and the wife plied "her evening care" in the cheerful glow of the "blazing hearth" at night. Their simple fare and active exercise in the open air gave them robust health, and though their surroundings were quite different from those in the midst of which they had been reared, this was the home which they had made for themselves, and they were happy in the enjoyment of it.

During the summer other settlers had come in, some singly, others in companies, with their families; and neighbors were more numerous and less distant, and the monotony of their life was varied by occasional exchanges of evening visits among these. This social intercourse among the pioneers had none of the bad features which characterized that of later times. There were among them no conventionalities, no unmeaning expressions of civility, no unkind criticism of each others' dress or sur-

roundings, no rivalries and jealousies, and no hypocritical manifestations of interest in each others' welfare. Each rejoiced with his neighbor in his prosperity or sympathized with him in his adversity. These visits were anticipated with pleasure and remembered without regret.

The happy life which they had just commenced here was darkened by many shadows. The Indians of the vicinity became exasperated towards the settlers, by reason of an act of treachery on the part of the members of a distant tribe, fell upon them, killed many and drove away the others. Several years later they returned and resumed their occupancy of the valley, but they were several times driven out by adverse claimants, and were compelled to resort to force for the maintenance of their rights and the protection of their property.

Notwithstanding these interruptions a few years brought evidence of increasing prosperity. The clearing had been enlarged and a portion of it fenced; a stick chimney, plastered with mud, filled the hole in the roof; glass had taken the place of greased paper in the window; a plank door swung on wooden hinges where formerly hung the blanket, and some flowering shrubbery was growing at the side of it. A more capacious and comfortable stable had been erected for the animals, a "worm" fence appeared around the house and garden, and a log bridge had been built across the stream which ran near the house. Near the edge of the clearing the crackling fire was consuming the trees that the men of a logging bee were piling together for that purpose. The corn, potatoes, pumpkins, etc., which had been planted among the stumps had attained sufficient growth



to be visible from some distance. A calf frolicked at the side of its dam and a litter of grunting young porkers asserted their right to "life, liberty," etc. Every thing wore an air of thrift. The solitude of the wife was enlivened by the prattle of her children, and their playful caresses sweetened the labor and lessened the fatigue of the husband and father.

The tide of immigration, the first wave of which had borne them hither, continued with increasing flow. Settlers came more rapidly, the smoke from their hearths curled upward at shorter intervals, and clearings encroached more and more on the surrounding wilderness. The hissing and rushing of the whirlwinds of flame were oftener heard as the trees that had been felled and had become dry were consumed. Small fields of waving corn and here and there a verdant meadow were to be seen. The music of numerous cow bells was heard, and "drowsy tinklings lulled the distant folds" where sheep were herded to protect them from the wolves at night. The hum of spinning wheels might be heard in almost every house, and the merry laughter and shouts of frolicksome children resounded as they gamboled through the woods.

The Revolutionary war came upon the country, and nowhere were its horrors greater than here. On the return of peace the few surviving settlers came back to the valley, and prosperity smiled again. Settlements extended up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Lackawanna and their tributaries, and many of the earliest experiences of the settlers in the Wyoming valley were repeated in these localities.

The lapse of time brought with it changes. The old house, which had survived the ravages of war, had come to be only the wing of a new one that had been built of

squared logs, covered with a shingled roof, lighted by glazed windows and closed by a paneled door. A lawn appeared in front, tastefully ornamented with flowers, and fruit trees were growing on the former site of the garden. An apiary stood on the margin of the lawn, which was bounded by a straight fence. A commodious frame barn had been built, and where the forest once stood were fields of waving grain. Beyond the grove of sugar maples could be seen the log school-house where, "in her noisy mansion skilled to rule, the comely mistress taught her little school."

The stream that ran by was spanned by a newer bridge, and the ding-donging of a saw-mill that had been built on its bank could be heard in the distance. The eldest surviving son of the pioneer couple, now grown to be a young man, drove toward the barn with a load of hay drawn by horses instead of the oxen that for years had constituted their only team. At the well, which still had its primitive sweep, stood a somewhat portly matron, who turned to look with motherly pride at her son as he drove along. A middle-aged man was walking down the road that came from the mill. It was he who came many years since with his knapsack, rifle and ax, and built his shanty in the howling wilderness. The woman at the well was the young wife who came with him a year later. Their privations, hardships, industry and economy had been rewarded. They had acquired an honorable competence. They had, however, experienced vicissitudes. A brother of the husband and two brothers of the wife fell on the fatal field of Wyoming, and there the husband acquired an honorable scar. They had also followed two of their children to the grave.

Sixty years had gone by since the settlement of the

valley. An elegant mansion stood on the site of the old log cabin, and all its surroundings indicated that it was the abode of wealth and refinement. The stream passed under a stone arch; the old saw-mill had gone to decay; the sugar orchard was no longer to be seen, and only on the mountain sides were the remains of the primitive forest visible. Spacious fields and elegant farm houses were to be seen on the extended landscape, and the tall spire of a church pointed skyward from among the houses of a village near. A gray haired man was busy with the cattle in the barnyard, and a portly woman sat by the stove knitting, while some of the grand-children were playing on the floor and others were engaged in various kinds of work.

These aged people were the ones who left their New England homes in their youth and came to this spot. They had deeded their farm to their youngest son and taken the usual life lease. Another of their children had been added to the group in the cemetery; one had settled in an adjoining town, and two were in the far west.

Another interval of half a century has passed, and brought its inevitable changes. The old pioneer couple long since passed to their rest; the son who was the solace and support of their declining years is now an octogenarian, and his grandchildren are one by one assuming their positions as citizens and members of society. The ancestral mansion, which still stands on the site of the original pioneer cabin, has from time to time changed in appearance, as changing fashion has dictated and increasing prosperity permitted, till it is among the most tasteful in the valley. The original farm, which extended back and included a portion of the mountain, received additions by purchase from time to time; and its value has been greatly enhanced by the discovery and development of the mineral resources which lie beneath the surface. The landscape in the valley has greatly changed. Along the base of either mountain range at short intervals rise coal breakers, with their immense hills of culm and the adjacent miners' villages. Populous cities and thriving boroughs have come into existence. Along the margins of the river railroad tracks with branches to the collieries extend through the valley and climb the mountain sides, and the panting and screaming of the engines that draw the long, snake-like trains of cars may be almost constantly heard. Along these tracks extend telegraph lines, and stretching from place to place may be seen the thread-like wires of the telephone. Here and there the sides of the mountain are dotted with clearings, where with great labor farms have been developed among the rocks. How different the landscape of to-day from that of a century since!

CHAPTER V.

THE CONDITION OF THE PIONEERS—THEIR WAYS AND MEANS OF LIVING.



OVER a century has passed since the first settlement of this region, and changing circumstances have brought with them such changes in many of the customs of the people that one of the present generation can form only an imperfect conception of what some of those customs were.

People are usually slow to adopt those modifications in their customs which changes in their environments render desirable, or even almost necessitate. Like the Welshman who persisted in balancing the wheat in one end of his bag by a stone in the other "because her's father did so," they follow the beaten track which their ancestors pursued, and often only turn from it when changed circumstances actually compel them to do so.

The march of improvement and the progress of invention make slow advances, except in those cases where necessity compels people to follow the one, or loudly calls for the other.

The rude implements and appliances that were in use "when the country was new" were inventions which grew out of the necessities of the times, and were adapted to the circumstances in which people found themselves. Time wore on, and those circumstances gave place to others. Inventions followed these changes; but in many cases, as in those of the cast-iron plow, the grain-cradle and the horse rake, the inventors only lived to see their improved implements scoffed at and derided. Thus have people always done, and thus they will to a greater or less extent continue to do. As in the physical world, however, one condition is evolved from another by the slow process of natural selection, so in these cases the fittest are in the end the survivors.

The first settlers in this region came when the primitive forest was growing not only here but in the country through which they had passed for many miles. The first roads, which were simply widened Indian trails, were then barely passable. Of course they could bring with them only those articles of household furniture or those agricultural implements that were indispensable.

The first work of the pioneer was to prepare a house, or dwelling place for his family. There were no mills for the manufacture of lumber, and the first houses were necessarily built of logs fastened by notching at the corners. They were usually from fifteen to eighteen feet square, and about seven feet in height, or high enough to just clear the head of a tall man. Often no floor was at first laid. A fire place was prepared at one end by erecting a back of stones, laid in mud instead of mortar, and a hole was left in the bark or slab roof for the escape of the smoke. A chimney of sticks plastered with mud was afterward erected in this aperture. A space of a width suitable for a door was cut on one side, and this was closed first by hanging in it a blanket, and afterward by a door made with split plank and hung on wooden hinges. This door was fastened by a wooden latch that could be raised from the outside by a string, which was passed through a hole above it. When the latch string was "pulled in" the door was effectually fastened. The expression used of a hospitable man—"his latch string is always out"—had its origin from this primitive method of fastening a log house door. A hole was usually cut in each side of this house to let in light, and when glazed sash could not be procured greased paper was used to keep out the blasts and snows of autumn and winter.

Holes were bored at the proper height in the logs at one corner of the room, and into these the ends of poles were fitted, the opposite ends where they crossed being supported by a crotch, or a block of the proper height. Across these poles others were laid, and these were covered by a thick mattress of hemlock or other boughs, over which blankets were spread. Thus were pioneer bedsteads constructed; and on such a bed many a pioneer couple reposed as sweetly as though "sunk in beds of down." In the absence of chairs rude seats were made with an ax and auger by boring holes in "puncheons," or planks split from basswood logs and hewn smooth on one side. Tables were often made in the same way, and after a time a floor was constructed of these "puncheons," with a bare space in lieu of a hearth about the fire place. A few necessary pieces of crockery, or sometimes wooden trenchers, were kept on rude shelves till, after a few years, lumber could be procured of which to make a cupboard.

A dinner pot, a dish kettle, a tea kettle, a frying pan and a bake kettle constituted the entire stock of iron ware. The bake kettle—a utensil that is now never seen—was a shallow vessel with legs some six inches in length, so that it could be set over coals on the hearth. It had a cover with the edges turned up so that coals could be heaped on it. This was used at first for all the baking of many a pioneer family. The fire place had, instead of the iron crane with which it was afterward furnished, a transverse pole, called a lug pole, laid across two others so that it could be moved backwards and forwards at a sufficient height to prevent burning. On this at first hooks cut from beech saplings, or limbs, were fastened by withes, but after blacksmiths' shops were established these were replaced by "trammels," or hooks so constructed that their length could be adjusted.

This room, thus furnished, served all the purposes of kitchen, drawing-room, sitting-room, parlor and bedroom; and not unfrequently workshop also, for temporary benches were erected, and sleds, ox yokes, and many other farming utensils were made and repaired there during stormy days or evenings. The light for such evening work was furnished by the blazing fire of pine knots which had been gathered and stored away for the purpose, or sometimes by a "slut," which was made by placing a rag for a wick in a dish of "coon's oil," or the fat of some other wild animal.

Here also, as time went on, were heard the raking of the hand cards and the whirl of the spinning wheel; for in those days the cloth for both the summer and winter clothing of the family was homemade, and all the technicalities of the process, from picking the wool to "taking out the piece," were as familiar to every member of the family as any household word.

At first, before the establishment of cloth dressing mills, the dyeing or coloring, even of all the woolen cloth, was done by the pioneer wives; and after cloth-eries made their appearance everything except "fulled cloth" was colored at home. The properties and the proper method for compounding for different colors of

Nicaragua or Nic. wood, logwood, fustic, indigo, madder, copperas, alum, vitriol, etc., as well as all the various indigenous barks and plants, were known to every housewife. The old dye tub, which is still remembered by the older inhabitants, had its place at the side of every hearth, where it was frequently used as a seat for children in cases of emergency, or when the increase of the family was more rapid than that of chairs. Peter Parley (Mr. Goodrich) calls it "the institution of the dye tub, which, when the night had waned and the family had retired, frequently became the anxious seat of the lover, who was permitted to carry on his courtship, the object of his addresses sitting demurely in the opposite corner."

The flax brake, swingling knife and board, and hatchel are never seen now; and one of the present generation would be utterly unable to guess their uses were they shown to him. Then the pulling and rotting and all the details of dressing flax were known to every child; and the process of spinning the flax and tow, weaving and bleaching the different qualities of cloth, and making the thread for all the family sewing, was a part of the education of every girl. Wild nettles were at first used instead of the flax that was afterwards cultivated. The process of rotting, dressing, etc., was the same as in the case of the flax. Then cotton cloth was not manufactured in this country, and it was practically beyond the reach of most farmers. Woolen goods, other than those of domestic manufacture, were seldom seen. A "broadcloth coat" was an evidence either of unpardonable vanity or of unusual prosperity. Even the skins of animals were thus utilized for clothing; fawn skin vests, doeskin coats and buckskin breeches were not uncommon.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the ordinary food of the first settlers, such as hasty pudding, johnny cake, or corn pones, the meal for which was ground in a pioneer mill or wooden mortar; or of the dainties, such as short-cakes, mixed with the lye of cob ashes and baked in ashes on the hearth, that were set before company. The simple and substantial diet of the people then was adopted because circumstances would permit no other. They were too poor to pamper their children with sweetmeats, or to stimulate them with tea and coffee; and the incidental result was a degree of robust health such as the children in later times do not acquire.

It must not be inferred that all the settlers in this region were subjected to severe privations. The kind of fare spoken of was not looked upon as hard, for it was the best the country then afforded. There were instances where people were compelled to resort to wild roots or greens for a dinner, but these were perhaps as rare as are cases of extreme destitution now. The condition of the country was such that these habits and methods of living were necessary, and they were not regarded as hardships.

The agriculture of those times, if agriculture it may be termed, was such as is never seen now. Very few at the present day have witnessed the process of preparing the virgin soil for the first crop. The timber was often girdled in advance, so that when felled, as it often was,

in what were termed wind rows, much of it would burn as it lay, being partially or wholly dried, by kindling the fire at the windward end of these rows. After the first burn some of the remaining fragments were "niggered" into pieces that could be easily moved, and the whole was drawn together with oxen and "logged up" for the final burning. Many in the neighborhood usually joined in this work, and the "logging bees," or "log frolics," were at the same time occasions when work was done and social intercourse enjoyed. When the burning was completed and the ashes collected the ground was sometimes made ready for the seed by harrowing with a three-cornered harrow, which was often hewed from a crotched tree, with either large wooden pins set at intervals, or very large and strong iron teeth. Such a harrow was drawn over the ground among the stumps to fit the soil for its first crop when the roots were not sufficiently decayed to permit the use of a plow. In using this primitive harrow in these clearings the driver found it necessary to keep always at a respectful distance, for it often bounded from side to side in a manner not compatible with safety at close quarters. In cases where plowing could be done the old bull plow was used. This was an uncouth implement, with wrought iron share and a wooden moldboard, such as is now scarcely ever seen, even among relics of the past. In rare cases a wooden plow, hewn out of a crotched tree, was used.

The wheat sown or corn planted in ground prepared in this rude way often gave good returns, such was the fertility of the soil before it was exhausted by repeated cropping. When the crop was grown and ripened, it was cut with sickles, a handful at a time. Sickles may occasionally be seen at the present day; but there are few who ever saw them used. For harvesting grain among the stumps of the first clearings the sickle was best adapted of all instruments, and no other was known; but when these stumps had decayed, and the grain cradle had been introduced, many looked upon it as a pernicious invention, by the use of which more than sufficient grain would be wasted to pay for the labor of harvesting, and some insisted that more could be harvested in the same time with the sickle—so strongly are people attached to old customs.

The grain was first threshed with the flail on the ground, and partially separated from the chaff by pouring it from a height in the wind and afterwards dextrously manipulating it in a "corn fan," a description of which would be quite difficult. For many years after barns were erected on all farms the flail and the feet of horses were the only threshing machines, but fanning-mills superseded the old corn fan.

Hay was cut with the old fashioned scythe, which has changed but very little, and the hand rake only was used to gather it. Among the stumps and stones in early times these were the most available tools, but their use continued long after improved implements were available, and after such implements had been invented.

In those days the conveyance most in use was the ox-cart. It was made available for almost everything, from

hauling manure to going to meeting or to balls and weddings. Its use was thus universal because it was, like the other tools spoken of, adapted to existing conditions. The rough and stumpy roads almost forbade the use of four-wheeled conveyances.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the wagons, plows, harrows, threshing-machines, harvesters, mowers, wheel-rakes, etc., etc., of the present day, and contrast them with the awkward and uncouth implements of former times; but if this is done the adaptation of these to their existing circumstances should be remembered, and the additional fact should be borne in mind that the improved tools of the present day would not then have been available.

During some years after the first settlement of this region trade was carried on in a manner quite different from the way in which it is now conducted. Now all produce has a cash market and a cash value; and all the necessities or superfluities that are purchased are reckoned according to the same standard. Then there was not sufficient money in the country to be made the medium of exchange, and trade was carried on almost wholly by what was termed barter. By reason of this nearly exclusive exchange trade, mercantile establishments were quite unlike those of the present time. Then every store was a commercial microcosm. In it was kept everything that the inhabitants required. As one who lived in those times says: "Every merchant kept dry goods, groceries, crockery, glassware, hardware, dye stuffs, iron, nails, paints, oil, window-glass, school-books, stationery, rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, drugs and medicines, ending with a string of etceteras, or every other article usually kept in a country store. Things were sometimes curiously grouped; as, for example, silks and iron, laces and fish, pins and crowbars, pork and tea, molasses and tobacco, cotton yarn and log chains, wheel heads and hoes, cards and pitchforks, scythes and fur hats." In exchange for these the pioneer merchant received almost every article of country produce. Coarse grain was converted into spirits at his distillery, or that of some one in the vicinity, for distilleries sprung up early. Pork was "packed," and other kinds of produce were received for goods and sent by teams over the turnpike to Easton, and thus to Philadelphia, where they were exchanged for the goods that were brought back by the same route; and so the barter trade was kept up. Some heavy articles, such as iron, salt, etc., were brought by boats on the river. Expensive methods of transportation necessarily rendered the price of goods high and that of produce low, and this condition of things continued till better facilities for transportation cheapened merchandise and enhanced the price of produce.

Gradually since that time has trade changed till it has reached a cash basis, and along with this change has come another important one—the "division of business." Now dry goods, groceries, hardware, books, drugs, liquors, etc., etc., are separate branches of business; and produce dealing is separated from all of them.

A no less marked contrast is to be seen in the manu-

factures of those times and the present. Then almost every article and utensil that was used was either "home-made" or manufactured at the shops which sprung up to supply the wants of the early settlers. Then, as has been stated, the cloth in which every one was clad was of domestic manufacture. The spinning-wheel and the loom were portions of the furniture of almost every house, and clothieries, or wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishments, were as common as grist-mills. Almost every hamlet had its tailor's shop, where the knight of the shears cut the clothing for the people of the vicinity, and, to avoid the responsibility of misfits, warranted "to fit if properly made up." This clothing was made up by tailoresses, or, as the tailors sometimes termed them, "she tailors." The trade of a tailoress was reckoned a very good one; for she received for her skilled labor two shillings (as currency was then talked) per day; while the price of housework help was four shillings per week.

Shoemakers' shops were abundant also, though there were itinerant shoemakers who "whipped the cat," as going from house to house with their "kits" was termed. After the establishment of tanneries the people were in the habit of having the hides of their slaughtered animals tanned on shares, and the leather thus obtained was worked up by these circulating disciples of St. Crispin.

The ubiquitous tailor shop has entirely disappeared, and only here and there is to be seen a solitary cobbler's sign. Every village has its shoe stores, and the descendants of Abraham vie with each other in supplying the gentiles with clothing "ferry sheap."

Very early it was a portion of the blacksmith business to make the nails that were required where wooden pins could not be used. Now an old fashioned wrought nail is a curious relic of the past; and even the rivets, bolts, and horse-shoe nails that were formerly made upon every anvil are now made by machinery, and furnished more cheaply than they can be hammered out by the vulcans or their apprentices.

So of almost everything. Where joiners formerly took lumber "in the rough" and did all the work of building a house, now houses are almost, like Byron's critics, "ready made;" for little is required but to put together the parts that are made by machinery.

The wheelbarrows, carts and wagons, and even the cradles and coffins, that were formerly made in the shops that sprang up when the country was first settled are now made by machinery, and sold at rates far lower than those at which handmade work can be afforded; and the old hand manufactories have gone to decay or degenerated into simple repair shops.

In early times wild animals, especially bears and wolves, and to some extent panthers, were sources of great annoyance. It is not known that any person ever became a victim to the rapacity of these animals, but instances are recorded of terrible frights. Many swine that were permitted to roam and feed in the woods were destroyed by bears, and great care was necessary to protect sheep against wolves. For years the slumbers of people were

interrupted and night was made hideous by the howling of the latter.

It is recorded that during twelve years following 1808 the aggregate bounty paid for the scalps of panthers in Luzerne county was \$1,822, and during the same time \$2,872 for those of wolves. Of course during the years that preceded that time these animals were more abundant. The howl of the wolf and the screech of the panther are not now heard in this region. Occasionally a bear is captured in the mountains, but the time is not far distant when bruin will no more be seen here.

CHAPTER VI.

OLD LUZERNE COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE Revolutionary history of this region limits itself to that of the Wyoming valley. Beyond this valley there were at the commencement of the Revolution hardly any settlements nearer than those on the Delaware, which were sixty miles distant, through a wilderness of swamps and mountain ranges; or Sunbury, which lay an equal distance down the Susquehanna river; a few isolated settlers, nearly all of whom were Tories, had just located at Tunkhannock and at points further up the river. Wyoming was not on the outskirts of civilization; it was an isolated settlement in the midst of a country inhabited by savages that afterward became hostile. The country of the warlike Iroquois included the head waters and upper branches of the Susquehanna, down which a war party of these savages could at any time sail in their light canoes when tempted to do so by the hope of obtaining scalps or plunder. In this isolated condition, away from the theater of active hostilities and distant from any thoroughfare over which hostile parties could pass on expeditions against regions on either side of them, it was but reasonable to suppose that they stood in very little peril except from the incursions of marauding savages.

In order to form a just idea of the condition of the people here at that time, it must be remembered that the population of the valley consisted almost entirely of settlers from Connecticut, who had acquired their land titles from the Susquehanna Company and who had been engaged in actual hostilities with the Pennamites (as they termed those who claimed these lands under titles which they acquired from the proprietaries) and those who aided them in their attempts to enforce their claims. It must be remembered, too, that tolerance of those who differed with them in opinion was never a distinguishing characteristic of the Puritans who peopled the province of Connecticut, or of their descendants, from among whom these settlers came; and that the repeated attempts of these Pennamites to unjustly deprive them of their

lands and expel them from the valley aroused to its fullest activity their intolerance.

On the other hand, a hatred of the Yankees equally intense existed among the Pennamites, many of whom doubtless considered themselves unjustly dispossessed of lands to which they had acquired a legitimate title. This rancorous feeling in the members of the opposing parties naturally engendered in each a hatred of everything upon which the other looked with favor; and that doubtless was the reason why fifty-eight of the sixty-one Tories in the valley, as stated by one historian, were of the Pennamites who remained, and it will also account for the remarkable unanimity among the Yankees.

The population of the valley at that time has been variously estimated. By some historians it has been set down at 2,500, and by others at 5,000. Had there existed among these people no peculiar local influences, there is reason for the supposition that at least as large a proportion of them would have been loyalists as in other localities. They were located in a valley of surpassing beauty and fertility. The soil gave ample returns for the labor which they bestowed on it, the surrounding forests abounded with game, and the river was plentifully stocked with fish. They were subject only to such laws as they enacted for their own government, and the oppressive acts of the mother country were scarcely felt by them. They were contented and happy, and but for the frequent invasions of the valley by those who sought to dispossess them it would have been almost the terrestrial paradise which romancers and poets have represented. Under such circumstances they could see but little for them to gain by a separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and that little more ideal than real. On the other hand, they could see that by actively espousing the cause of the patriots they would subject themselves to the predatory and cruel warfare of the savages, by whom they were surrounded and whose alliance would be sought by the mother country; and that possibly other forces might be sent against them for strategic purposes. That under such circumstances even a larger proportion of the people here than in other regions should adhere to their loyalty would be no matter of surprise.

At nearly the same time when the colonies severed their allegiance to Great Britain the people of Pennsylvania threw off the proprietary government, under which the Yankees had several times been driven from the valley, and adopted a State constitution. With the failure of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of the regal authority in the colonies, would come the restoration of the proprietary government and a renewal of hostilities against the Connecticut settlers; while the success of the revolution and maintenance of the State government gave them reason to hope (although vainly, as subsequent events proved) for a cessation of their persecutions. In view of these circumstances, it would be reasonable to expect that the line between Yankees and Pennamites should almost exactly coincide with that between Whigs and Tories.

The spirit of intolerance to which allusion has been made

manifested itself with increased intensity when the objects of that intolerance came to occupy the position of foes to their country as well as local enemies. On the other hand, the feeling of enmity which the Pennamites had entertained toward the Yankees, who had resisted their claims to the land in the valley, became greatly intensified when they came to regard those Yankees as rebels against the government to which they were loyal. Such were the relations of parties, and such was the animus of those parties, at the commencement of the Revolution.

The attempted invasion of the valley by Plunkett in December, 1775, was the last hostile demonstration against the Connecticut settlers by the Pennamites previous to the Revolution. In August of that year the Yankees had at a town meeting for the town of Westmoreland (as the whole region was then called) expressed by resolution their willingness "to make any accommodations with ye Pennsylvania party that shall conduce to ye best good of ye whole, not infringing on the property of any person, and come in common cause of liberty in ye defense of America; and that we will amicably give them ye offer of joining in ye proposals as soon as may be." At a meeting held a week later, pursuant to adjournment of this, it was resolved that "we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the Honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty."

Notwithstanding the overtures thus made, and the patriotic resolution adopted, the attempt of Plunkett to expel the Yankees was made; and though hostilities were then suspended till after the Revolution the latent bitter feeling was without doubt more intense by reason of this attempt. As the difficulties with the mother country thickened, and hope of reconciliation diminished, the patriotic ardor of the settlers increased. Measures were adopted to provide means of defense, and as early as March, 1776, by resolution at a town meeting, the selectmen were directed to dispose of the grain in the hands of the collector or treasurer, and purchase powder and lead to the amount of forty pounds. By another resolution a bounty of £10 was offered to the man who should first manufacture fifty pounds of good saltpetre. Mr. Miner states, on the authority of Mrs. John Jenkins, that the women took up the floors of their houses, leached the earth which they dug from under them, and made saltpetre by boiling the lye; then mixed it with charcoal and sulphur, and thus produced powder for public use.

On the breaking out of the war many young men from the Wyoming valley hastened to the scene of hostilities, and in the winter of 1775-6 some removed their families to Connecticut that they might join the army. Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, with twenty or thirty others, went to the field direct from the valley. After the declaration of independence it became evident that forts for the defense of the valley and for places of refuge in times of danger should be erected; and at a town meeting held August 24th, 1776, it was voted "that this meeting do recommend

it to the people to proceed forthwith in building said forts without either fee or reward from ye town." Pursuant to this recommendation was built Fort Jenkins, a stockade around the house of John Jenkins at what is now West Pittston, just above the northwest end of the Pittston ferry bridge. Fort Wintermoot, about a mile farther down the river, near a fine spring, was built by some settlers from New Jersey, who were afterward more than suspected of being tories; and Forty Fort, so named from the forty original proprietors of the township of Kingston, was built near the center of the township and included about an acre of ground. Wilkes-Barre Fort was situated just above the mouth of Mill creek, to guard the mills on the stream. Wyoming Fort was on the east bank of the river, not far from the foot of South street in Wilkes-Barre; and Stewart's block house was also on the east bank of the river, about three miles below, in Hanover. There was also a stockade at Pittston, nearly opposite Fort Jenkins.

By reason of representations that had been made to Congress of the exposed condition of the valley to incursions by the Indians, who were becoming insolent and were suspected of favoring the British, Congress by resolution August 23d, 1776, authorized the raising in the town of Westmoreland of two full companies to be "stationed in proper places for the defense of the inhabitants of said town and parts adjacent till further order of Congress." These companies were by the terms of the resolution "liable to serve in any part of the United States when ordered by Congress." On the 26th of the same month Congress appointed as officers of these companies Robert Durkee and Samuel Ransom, captains; James Wells and Perrin Ross, first lieutenants; Asahel Buck and Simon Spalding, second lieutenants; and Herman Smith and Matthias Hollenback, ensigns. Lieutenant Buck resigned and John Jenkins, jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy. These companies were already in existence, under the captains named, as volunteer organizations, but they had not their full quotas of men till the 17th of September, when they were mustered into the United States service as the two independent companies of Westmoreland. The following is a copy of the muster roll of the first independent company from Wyoming in the Revolutionary army. Except Waterman Baldwin who enlisted January 7th, 1777, the members of this company enlisted September 17th, 1776.

Captain, Robert Durkee; first lieutenant, James Wells; second lieutenant, Asahel Buck; ensign, Herman Swift; first sergeant, Thomas McClure; second sergeant, Peregrine Gardner; third, Thomas Baldwin; fourth, John Hutchinson; corporals—Edward Setter, Azel Hyde, Jeremiah Coleman, Benjamin Clark; privates—Walter Baldwin, James Bagley, Eleazer Butler, Moses Brown, Charles Bennet, William Buck, Jr., Asa Brown, James Brown, jr., David Brown, Waterman Baldwin, John Cary, Jesse Coleman, William Cornelius, Samuel Cole, William Davison, Douglass Davison, William Dunn, Daniel Denton, Samuel Ensign, Nathaniel Evans, John Foster, Frederick Follet, Nathaniel Fry, James Frisby, jr., Elisha Garret, James Gould, Titus Garret, Mounford Gardner, Abraham Hamester, Israel Harding, Henry Harding, Thomas Harding, Stephen Harding, Oliver Harding, Richard Halsted, Thomas Hill, John Halsted, Benjamin Harvey, Solomon Johnson, Asahel Jerome, John Kelly, Stephen Munson, Seth Marvin, Martin Nelson, Stephen Pettibone, Stephen Preston, Thomas Porter, Aaron Perkins, John Perkins, Ebenezer Phillips, Asahel Robinson, Ira Stevens, Elisha Sills, Ebenezer Shiner, Asa Smith, Robert Sharer, Isaac Smith, Luke Sweetland, Shadrach Sills, Samuel Tabbs, William Terry, John Tabbs, Ephraim Tyler, Edward

Walker, Obadiah Walker, James Wells, Jr., Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Wilson.

The following is a copy of a pay roll of the 2nd independent company from Wyoming. Its term of service was three years from January 1st, 1777.

Captain, Samuel Ransom; captain, Simon Spalding; lieutenant, Simon Spalding; lieutenant, Timothy Pierce; lieutenant, John Jenkins; ensign, Timothy Pierce; first sergeant, Parker Wilson; second sergeant, Josiah Pasco; privates—Caleb Atherton, Mason F. Alden, Samuel Billings, Jesse Bezale, Jehial Billings, Isaac Benjamin, Oliver Bennet, Asahel Burnham, Rufus Bennet, Benjamin Clark, Gordon Church, Price Cooper, Josiah Corning, Benjamin Cole, Nathan Church, Daniel Franklin, Charles Gaylord, Ambrose Gaylord, Justin Gaylord, Benjamin Hempstead, Timothy Hopkins, William Kellog, Lawrence Kinney, Daniel Lawrence, Nicholas Manswell, Elisha Matthewson, Constant Matthewson, William McClure, Thomas Neal, Asahel Nash, John O'Neal, Peter Osterhout, Amos Orinsburg, Thomas Packett, Ebenezer Roberts, Samuel Saucer, Asa Sawyer, Stephen Skiff, John Swift, Constant Searle, William Smith, jr., Elisha Satterlee, Robert Spencer, John Vangordon, Thomas Williams, Caleb Warden, Richard Woodstock, Elijah Walker, Zeber Williams.

Of those who left this company and returned to Wyoming to take part in the battle on the 3d of July, 1778, the following were killed: Captain Robert Durkee, Captain Samuel Ransom, Lieutenant Timothy Pierce, Lieutenant James Wells, and privates Samuel Cole, Daniel Denton, William Dunn, Daniel Lawrence and Constant Searle.

It will be remembered that in the autumn of 1776 the army under General Washington retired from Long Island, followed by the advancing army of General Howe, and on the 8th of December crossed the Delaware. On the 12th of the same month Congress, by resolution, directed "that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland be ordered to join General Washington with all possible expedition;" an order which they at once obeyed, and reached the army before the close of the year. They were in the battle of Millstone on the 2nd of January, 1777, and their good conduct there elicited the commendations of their commanding officers. They were also in the battles of Bound Brook, Brandywine, Germantown and Mud Fort.

During the year 1777 the situation in the Wyoming valley was not materially changed. The alliance between the British and Indians, which had from the first been feared, notwithstanding the professions of neutrality of the latter, was formed on the 20th of June, when the Indians were taken by General Burgoyne into the British service and the price of \$10 each for human scalps was offered them by him. Tories resided on the northern border of the settlement, as well as between Tunkhannock and Wyatusing; and between these and the Indians in the vicinity of Tioga, Chemung and Newtown it was learned that communication was kept up. Evidences of sympathy with the British government on the part of settlers to the north and west from the valley who came from New York, Delaware and lower Pennsylvania, became more and more apparent. Several persons who were suspected of tory sentiments had been arrested and sent to Connecticut by the committee of inspection, and in the autumn of this year several scouting parties were sent by the same committee up the river and between thirty and forty tories were arrested, some of them taken with arms in their hands. A conspiracy among them to

bring the Tioga Indians on the settlement was broken up by the arrest of these tories.

Hon. Peter M. Osterhout relates that Zebulon Marcy was with one of these scouting parties a short distance above Tunkhannock, and that "a tory by the name of Adam Wortman (a Dutchman) came out of his house armed with a gun. His wife called to him, 'Shoot, Adam! Shoot!' Adam fired, and the ball struck an old fashioned iron tobacco box in the vest pocket of Marcy and lodged, making an indentation of the size of the bullet but doing no other damage. One of the party fired, giving Wortman a mortal wound. He begged for help and asked that they should send for a physician. Dr. William Hooker Smith, a noted surgeon who was called, remarked as he set out that if he was not dead when he arrived he would not live long afterward. The tobacco box is still in possession of the family."

It is proper here to state that these tories alleged they had been driven to their affiliation with the British and Indians by the hostile attitude of the Yankees at Wyoming, who had persecuted and annoyed them because they had obtained the titles to their lands from the State of Pennsylvania; and that the Indians became hostile to the Americans because of the conduct of the Connecticut settlers.

Although the Indians had up to the close of this year made no descent on the valley, they had taken prisoners some whom the tories had betrayed into their hands, and among them Lieutenant John Jenkins, who was taken to Niagara and afterward to Montreal. He subsequently escaped, and arrived home in June of the next year.

The patriotism of the people here is attested by the fact that burdens greatly disproportioned to those of other citizens of Connecticut were imposed on them and borne for the sake of the cause with but few murmurs. The two companies that had been raised in Westmoreland for the defense of the town, and ordered to the field in an emergency, were retained to contribute toward the half filled quota of Connecticut. According to a calculation by the excellent historian Miner, Westmoreland had in the field more than eight times its proportion of the quota of that State; and these troops were retained as before stated to swell the quota of Connecticut, leaving only old men and boys to defend the settlement against sudden irruptions of Indians, notwithstanding its isolated condition. Six forts were in process of construction by these people "without fee or reward," and the military organizations of these exempt men were constantly in requisition to guard against surprise or to go upon scouts. The town was taxed by the State of Connecticut to the amount of £2,000. In view of the fact that the town had steadfastly maintained its allegiance to the province, without assistance from the latter, when it was repeatedly invaded, and had sent the flower of its youth to help fill the quota of the State, it is, as Miner says, a matter of surprise "that a sum so considerable, or indeed any sum, should be demanded of Wyoming for the purposes of the State treasury at Hartford."

A few quotations will show by what kind of a spirit the people were animated at that time:

"At a town meeting legally warned, holden December 30th, 1777, John Jenkins was chosen moderator for ye work of ye day."

"Voted by this town, that the committee of inspection be empowered to supply the sogers' wives and the sogers' widows and their families with the necessaries of life."

Of this vote Miner says: "Let it be engraved on plates of silver! Let it be printed in letters of gold! Challenge Rome in her republican glory, or Greece in her democratic pride, to produce, circumstances considered, an act more generous and noble."

Of the women it was said: "Justice and gratitude demand a tribute to the praiseworthy spirit of the wives and daughters of Wyoming. While their husbands and fathers were away on public duty they cheerfully assumed a large portion of the labor which females could do. They assisted to plant, made the hay, husked and gathered the corn and gathered the harvest."

The commencement of the year 1778 found the aspect of affairs somewhat changed in America. General Burgoyne had been defeated and had surrendered at Saratoga, and there was no effective British force to prosecute a campaign for that year. The avowed policy of the enemy was therefore to carry on a devastating frontier warfare by tories and Indians. Under these circumstances, of course, the fears of the inhabitants of this valley were excited for their own safety. By their energetic measures against the tories up the river they had incurred their deadly hatred, and they had well grounded reasons to apprehend an attack from these and the Indians of the Six Nations beyond. They also had reason to fear that for strategic purposes the settlement would be attacked. Its destruction would remove the only barrier to a descent on the German settlements farther south, or an attack on it would divert the American forces from other points. Early in the year it became known that preparations were being made for attacks on the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and appeals were made to Congress for protection. To these appeals Congress responded by authorizing the town of Westmoreland to raise a company of infantry for the defense of the town and the settlements of the neighborhood against Indians and other enemies, "and that the said company find their own arms, accoutrements and blankets." In other words, they appealed for help and received a gracious permission to help themselves, after their means for doing so had been exhausted. Miner justly says: "Wyoming seems to have been doomed by a selfishness which cannot be designated except by terms which respect forbids us to employ."

As early as May it was expected from the appearance of Indian scouts in the vicinity that an attack on the valley was meditated, and these suspicions were confirmed when, on the 2nd of June, Lieutenant John Jenkins returned from his captivity and informed the settlers that the plan had been formed at Niagara to invade the frontier. At about the same time an Indian spy who came into the settlement was made drunk, and while in that condition revealed the fact that an attack on the valley

was soon to be made. During the month of June attacks were made on frontier settlements at various points. Jenkins says: "The whole frontier was aglow with fire, desolation and death, beneath the fagot, tomahawk, rifle and scalping knife of the Indians and their cruel and implacable allies the British and Tories."

During the month of June some acts of hostility by the Indians and Tories occurred. On the 12th William Crooks was shot and scalped about two miles above Tunkhannock at the abandoned house of the Tory John Secord; and on the 17th a reconnoitering party of six were fired on about six miles below Tunkhannock, and one of the party, named Miner Robbins, killed, and another, named Joel Phelps, wounded.

When the threatening aspects of affairs in the valley came to be known in the field, Captains Durkee and Ransom, of the companies from Westmoreland, left Lieutenants Wells and Ross and about 20 privates, left and hastened home. The companies were then, by a resolution of Congress passed June 23d, 1778, consolidated, under Captain Simon Spalding; and afterward, it is said, were ordered to march to Lancaster, and still later to Wyoming, but not in season to be of service.

In the latter part of June it became known that the forces of the enemy were concentrating at Newtown and Tioga, preparatory to a descent on the valley. These forces consisted of about four hundred British and Tories, under Major John Butler, and four or five hundred Indians, largely composed of Senecas. They descended the Susquehanna and landed not far from the mouth of Bowman's creek, where they remained until they were joined by about two hundred more Senecas, who had been to the west branch. They left the large boats here and passed with the smaller ones down to the "Three Islands," fifteen miles above the valley. They marched thence to Sutton's creek, where they were encamped on the evening of the 30th. On the morning of that day a party of twelve from Fort Jenkins passed up the river a few miles to their work. Toward evening they were attacked by the Indians; several were killed, others taken prisoners and four escaped, arriving at the fort on the morning of July 1st. While the settlers were marching on that day, under the command of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the Continental army (then at home), and Colonel Denison and Lieutenant Colonel Dorrance, to bring down the bodies of their slain neighbors, the enemy were marching toward the valley on the northwestern side of the mountain, on the eastern side of which they encamped, in full view of the valley. On the morning of the 2nd Fort Wintermoot was opened to them by its Tory occupants, and on the evening of the same day the garrison of Fort Jenkins capitulated. The day was spent by the settlers in gathering the women and children in places of safety, mostly in Forty Fort, which was about four miles below Fort Wintermoot, and in making preparations for defense. Steuben Jenkins thus describes the condition of things in the valley on the 3d:

"The upper part of the valley, on the west side of the river, was in the hands of the enemy, numbering 1,100 men, well armed and equipped, thirsting for conquest and blood.

"So complete and effective was their possession that no person had been able to pass their lines to give information of either their numbers, position or purpose.

"Jenkins's Fort, on the Susquehanna, just above the west end of the Pittston ferry bridge, was in their possession, having capitulated the day before, but possession had not been taken until this morning.

"Wintermoot Fort, situate on the bank of the plain, about a mile and a half below and about half a mile from the river, had been in their possession all the day before, and was used as their headquarters.

"Forty Fort, some four miles further down the river, situate on the west bank of the Susquehanna, was the largest and strongest fort in the valley. Thither had fled all the people on the west side of the river on the 1st and 2nd, and this was to be the gathering point of the patriot band. The Wilkes-Barre and Pittston forts were the gathering points for the people in their immediate neighborhood.

"The forces, such as they were, were distributed throughout the valley somewhat as follows:

"The Kingston company, commanded by Captain Aboliah Buck, numbering about forty men, was at Forty Fort.

"The Shawnee company, commanded by Captain Asaph Whittlesey, numbering about forty-four men, was at Forty Fort.

"The Hanover company, commanded by Captain William McKarrachen, numbering about thirty, was at home, in Hanover.

"The upper Wilkes-Barre company, commanded by Captain Rezin Geer, numbering about thirty men, was at Wilkes-Barre.

"The lower Wilkes-Barre company, commanded by Captain James Bidlack, jr., numbering about thirty-eight men, was at Wilkes-Barre.

"The Pittston company, commanded by Captain Jeremiah Blanchard, numbering about forty men, was at Pittston Fort.

"The Huntington and Salem company, commanded by Captain John Franklin, numbering about thirty-five men, was at home.

"These were the militia, or train-bands, of the settlement, and included all who were able to bear arms, without regard to age. Old men and boys were enrolled in them.

"Then there was Captain Detrick Hewitt's company, formed and kept together under the resolution of Congress, to which reference has already been made.

"Besides these, there was a number who were not enrolled in any of the companies, numbering about one hundred; and in addition, there were a number in the valley who had been driven from the settlements up the river. Making altogether in the valley a force of men of all ages, and boys, numbering about four hundred."

Colonel Zebulon Butler, who had been designated to command the forces in the valley, was at Wilkes-Barre, placing things in order for defense there. On the morning of the 3d a flag was sent by Major Butler demanding the unconditional surrender of Forty Fort, with Captain Hewitt's company and the public stores, and threatening to move on them at once in case of a refusal. Colonel Denison, who was in command of the fort, refused, and sent immediately for Colonel Butler, who ordered up the two companies from Wilkes-Barre and the one from Hanover. It was decided on consultation to hold the fort; and in order to secure delay for the possible arrival of the company of Captain Spalding, who it was learned was on the way, and also that of Captain Franklin, a flag was sent to Major Butler, asking for a conference. This flag was fired on, as were two others that were afterward sent out. At 3 P. M. a force of about four hundred including old men and boys, left Forty Fort and marched up the valley to protect it against the prowling Indians. They proceeded about a mile and halted at Abraham's creek, where the road now crosses it on a stone bridge. Another flag was sent from that point, but it was fired on, and up to this time the scouts which had been sent out had brought no definite information as to the strength and probable designs of the enemy. A discussion arose here as to the measures proper to be adopted in view of the circumstances, and the debate became very earnest, and even personal. Some of the most sanguine demanded to be led forward and attack the enemy at once, while the more cool and judicious opposed this

course. Scouts reported that the enemy was probably preparing to leave the valley. Charges of cowardice were made, and the Hanover company became mutinous and threatened a revolt. An advance was decided on, and they proceeded to a point near the hill just below the monument, where they were met by scouts who reported Fort Wintermoot on fire and the enemy leaving the valley. They advanced to a point near the southwestern bounds of the fair ground, where they formed in line of battle, extending some 1,600 feet northwesterly from the edge of the terrace which forms the plain. In this order they advanced cautiously about a mile, and when within forty or fifty rods of Fort Wintermoot they counted the line off into odds and evens, and each advanced alternately ten paces and fired while the others loaded. As they advanced the enemy fell back before them. When the line had reached a point as far up as Fort Wintermoot, the line of the British and tories was formed behind a log fence on the opposite side of a cleared field. The firing had become general along these lines. The Indians, who were concealed behind the shrubbery of a marsh to the left, broke from their cover and made an impetuous attack on that flank. To prevent them from gaining the rear, Colonel Denison, who commanded the left wing, gave the order to fall back and form an oblique line. This order was misunderstood and confusion was the result. Jenkins says of the battle after this:

"The Indians, meantime, rushed in upon them, yelling, brandishing their spears and tomahawks, and the British and tories pressed down upon them in front, pouring in a terrible fire.

"Broken, borne down by overwhelming numbers, and pressed by an irresistible force, the left gave way and fell back on the right. The movement was rapid and confused and brought confusion on the right. From confusion to disorder, from disorder to broken lines, and thence to flight, were but steps in regular gradation. The flight became a slaughter, the slaughter a massacre. Such was the battle.

"It was impossible that the result of the battle should have been different. The enemy was three to one, and had the advantage of position. Our men fought bravely, but it was of no avail.

"Every captain fell at his position in the line, and there the men lay like sheaves of wheat after the harvesters."

The fugitives were pursued by the Indians and tories, who vied with each other in the work of slaughter. Space will not permit a detail of all the horrors of that night. The following account of the tragedy at what is known as Queen Esther's Rock (which still lies on the field), is taken from Jenkins's centennial address:

"On the evening of the battle sixteen of the prisoners taken on the field of battle and in the flight, under promise of quarter, were collected together by their savage captors around a rock near the brow of the hill at the southeast of the village of Wyoming, and a little more than a mile from the field of action. The rock at that time was about two feet high on its eastern front, with a surface four or five feet square, running back to a level with the ground and beneath it at its western extremity. The prisoners were arranged in a ring around this rock, and were surrounded with a body of two hundred savages, under the leadership and inspiration of Queen Esther, a fury in the form of woman, who assumed the office of executioner. The victims, one at a time, were taken from the devoted circle and led to the east front of the rock, where they were made to sit down. They were then taken by the hair and their heads pulled back on the rock, when the bloody Queen Esther with death-maul would dash out their brains. The savages, as each victim was in this manner immolated, would dance around in a ring, holding each others' hands, shouting and hulloing, closing with the death-whoop. In this manner fourteen of the party had been put to death. The fury of the savage queen increased with the work of blood. Seeing there was no other way or hope of deliverance, Lebbeus Hammond, one of the prisoners, in a fit of desperation, with a sudden spring broke through the circle of Indians and fled toward the mountain. Rites cracked!

Tomahawks flew! Indians yelled! But Hammond held on his course for about fifty rods, when he stumbled and fell, but sprang up again. Stopping for a moment to listen, he found his pursuers on each side of him, or a little ahead, running and yelling like demons. He stepped behind a large pine tree to take breath, when, reflecting that his pursuers being already ahead of him he would gain nothing by going on in that direction, he turned and ran for the river in such a course as to avoid the party around the fatal rock, and yet to keep an eye on them. He passed by without being seen, went down and plunged into the high grass in the swampy ground at the foot of the hill, where he remained concealed for about two hours, watching the movements and listening to the yells of his savage pursuers. He finally crawled out of his concealment, cautiously made his way to the river, and thence down to the fort."

On the morning of the 4th, Major Butler sent a flag to Forty Fort, inviting Colonel Denison to come to his headquarters and agree on terms of capitulation. During the time that was granted for consultation Colonel Zebulon Butler and the survivors of Captain Hewitt's company fled, to avoid being given up as prisoners, as demanded at first by Major Butler. The terms of capitulation agreed on were honorable, and it is believed that Major Butler exerted himself to have them strictly carried out. The Indians, however, as he alleged, could not be controlled. They set fire to the village of Wilkes-Barre, which was consumed and plundered, and burned the property of the settlers, in violation of these terms. He said to Colonel Denison: "Make out a list of the property lost, and I pledge my honor it shall be paid for." It is just to state that Major Butler requested to have a quantity of whiskey which was in the fort destroyed before he took possession, to prevent the Indians from being made mad with it; and that the barrels, sixteen in number, were rolled into the river, and the heads were knocked in after they were afloat.

It is but justice to say of Major Butler that his conduct was not marked by the atrocities that some have imputed to him. Miner says of him that his haste to depart from the valley "can only be accounted for on the supposition that he was sickened by the tortures already committed, dreaded the further cruelties of the Indians, and desired by his absence to escape the responsibility of their future conduct." He left the valley on the 8th. A portion of the Indians remained after his departure and continued the work of wanton destruction.

The statements of the number slain in this battle and massacre have varied from 160 to 360. Probably it may be safely estimated at 300. The names which have been ascertained, and inscribed on the monument that has been erected to the memory of the heroes of this battle, are given in the history of the village of Wyoming.

On the night of the massacre most of the inhabitants of the valley had fled, either down the river or to the east, and many of those who remained escaped on the night of the 4th. The number who thus became fugitives is not known, but it has been estimated at 2,000. Most of them were women and children, whose protectors were in the Continental army or were lying dead on the battle field. On crossing the river they plunged into the mountain wilderness, beyond which lay a wide and dismal swamp. How many perished in their flight over the mountains and through this swamp, or by what sufferings and lingering tortures they died, will never be known.

It is known, however, that hundreds were never again seen after they left the valley, and because of the number that perished in the swamp it was called "The Shades of Death."

At the time of the battle Captain Spalding's company was within forty or fifty miles of the valley, marching toward it. On the evening of the 5th they met the foremost of the fugitives. They continued their march till they arrived at the top of the mountain range overlooking the valley, when they separated into parties to protect the fugitives, and after a few days followed them in their flight, scouring the forest and assisting those who were exhausted by fatigue and hunger. In this way they saved many from perishing. They thus assisted the fugitives in their flight as far as Stroudsburg and remained till the 4th of August. They then, accompanied by many of these fugitives, returned to the valley, of which they held possession until the close of the war.

Although no force was afterward during the year 1778 sent against the valley, the Indians continued to prowl around the settlements, and from time to time steal on those whom they found in their fields or houses unprepared to defend themselves, for the purpose of obtaining scalps, prisoners or plunder.

In September Colonel Hartley, of the Pennsylvania troops, with a force of 130 men, including a company of Wyoming volunteers commanded by Captain Franklin, made a successful expedition against the Indians on the west branch and at Tioga, destroying their towns and property. After the return of this expedition the Indians re-appeared in this vicinity, and from their secure hiding places in the mountains continued their predatory attacks on such settlers as returned and attempted to cultivate their fields. Many were killed by savage scalping parties in their stealthy descents, and many others carried into captivity. Among the latter was Frances Slocum, whose romantic story has often been told. She was taken on the 2nd of November, when only five years old, from her father's house near Fort Wilkes-Barre and carried into captivity. No tidings were ever received of her till about sixty years later, when she was discovered near Logansport, Ind., and visited by her brothers. She had forgotten her native language, had survived her Indian husband and reared a family of children. She refused to return to her kindred, preferring to remain with her family and the people among whom her life had been passed, and whose habits, religion, etc., she had adopted.

The bodies of those who were slain at the battle and massacre of the 3d of July remained on the field till the 22nd of the following October, when a guard was detailed from Camp Westmoreland, under Lieutenant John Jenkins, for the protection of those to whom was assigned the melancholy duty of interring these martyrs.

During about two months in the winter of 1778-9 the depredations of the prowling Indians were suspended; but in March, 1779, a force of about 250 appeared in the valley, and after a demonstration against a block house in Kingston, and the theft of some sixty head of

cattle, failing to draw the forces defending the valley into an ambush, they boldly approached the Wilkes-Barre fort, which was garrisoned by only 100 men, though urgent appeals for more had been made by Colonel Butler. They were repulsed from the fort, but continued their work of plunder in the valley. Colonel Butler was reinforced by a German regiment of about three hundred, and soon drove the marauders from the open portions of the valley. They hovered about in the mountains, however, waylaying people in the passes, and with much audacity making occasional descents into the valley. Near Laurel Run, some four miles from the fort, they ambushed Major Powell, with a small regiment that was marching to the valley, and succeeded in throwing his forces into confusion. Succor from the fort arrived and escorted this small force to the valley.

During the spring and early summer of 1779 active preparations were made for a campaign into the country of the Six Nations. General Sullivan was placed in command of this expedition, and the force, consisting of about three thousand men, made their rendezvous on the flats below Wilkes-Barre and in Fort Durkee. These preparations were of course watched by the wily foe, who knew well what was the object of the expedition, and who sought by attacks on Freeland's Fort on the west branch, Minisink, in Orange county, N. Y., and a settlement on the Lackawaxen, to divert the attention of General Sullivan and divide his army; but this expedient failed.

On the 24th of July a large fleet of boats from the lower Susquehanna arrived, loaded with military stores. On the 28th ninety wagons, loaded also with military stores, arrived, and on the 31st the expedition marched, leaving a garrison at Wyoming under Colonel Z. Butler. The land force marched up the east side of the river, halting from time to time and waiting at their camping places to enable the boats to keep within a safe distance. According to Colonel Hubley's journal, as published in the appendix to Miner's history, they encamped the first night at the confluence of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna rivers. On the 1st of August they marched about seven miles, to a place called Quilutimunk, where they encamped. A portion of the army passed over the mountain to guard against surprise by the savages, and the encampment was not reached till near morning. They remained at this place through the 2nd, and on the 3d marched to a point above the mouth of the Tunkhannock. On the 4th they marched about fourteen miles and encamped on Vanderlip's and Williamson's farms. On the 5th they marched to Wyalusing, passing a place called Depue's farm, where Colonel Hartley had been attacked by the Indians the previous year. On the 9th they arrived at Shesequin or Queen Esther's Plains, and on the 11th at Tioga Point. Here a junction was effected with General Clinton, who with his force had come down from Otsego lake, the head waters of the Susquehanna, in boats on an artificial feshet, made by damming the outlet of that lake. After the junction the combined army moved forward, penetrated the country

of the savages on the Susquehanna and Genesee rivers, burned their towns, destroyed their crops and property, and inflicted on them injuries from which they never recovered. Having accomplished their work they returned to Wyoming, where they arrived early in October, and were welcomed at a sumptuous entertainment by Colonel Butler.

In this campaign only forty men were lost, by sickness or otherwise, out of more than three thousand. On the 10th of October this army left Wyoming for Easton. Says Marshall, as quoted by Miner: "While Sullivan laid waste the country on the Susquehanna another expedition was carried on from Pittsburg up the Allegheny against the Mingo, Muncy and Seneca tribes. At the head of between six and seven hundred men he advanced two hundred miles up the river and destroyed the villages and cornfields on its head branches."

It was confidently hoped that the chastisement which Sullivan had inflicted on the savages had so crippled them as to prevent further depredation, and a sense of security began to be entertained among the settlers who remained. This, however, was of short duration. Exasperated and thirsting for revenge, the Indians reappeared among the mountains about Wyoming in prowling marauding bands in the spring of 1780, and many depredations were committed on the settlers who had ventured farther away from the forts in the towns of Kingston, Plymouth and Hanover. Did space permit many instances might be given of the murder or capture of the inhabitants and the adventures and escapes of the prisoners. The garrison at Wilkes-Barre had come to be so weak that pursuit from it was not feared, and many scalping parties passed the settlement for the purpose of committing depredations farther south. In September, 1780, a band secretly passed Wyoming, crossed the river near the mouth of Nescopack creek and surprised a party of men at Sugarloaf valley, killing thirteen; took away some prisoners and booty, and on their return burned the Shickshinny mills and many grain stacks. In December a raid on the valley was made by nineteen white men and five Indians and seven prisoners were taken away.

The Lackawanna valley was not, like Wyoming, the theater of active operations in the Revolutionary war. It was scarcely settled till after the close of that contest, and only afforded hiding places for scalping parties of savages.

During the years 1781 and 1782 the valley and the vicinity were several times visited by small parties of Indians, who pillaged, murdered and took away prisoners, but no attack was made by any considerable force. It is worthy of remark that no settlement on the frontiers suffered more severely in proportion to its population during the Revolution than Wyoming valley. The loss at the battle July 3d, 1778, as before stated, has been estimated at 300, and it was thought that 200 more perished in their flight. These, along with those who were from time to time during the succeeding four years murdered by the Indians, amount to more than one-fifth of the entire population of the valley at the time of the massacre.

In addition to this the sufferings of the survivors were great and the destruction of property was immense.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL HISTORY—BOUNDARIES, ORGANIZATION, COUNTY BUILDINGS AND CIVIL LIST.

THE struggle for the possession of this region by settlers who claimed it as a part of Connecticut has been described. The government of Connecticut took the same position; and the Assembly of that State in January, 1774, created from the territory claimed by it west of the Delaware river the town of Westmoreland, as a part of Litchfield county. On the east this vast town was bounded by the Delaware river; on the west by a meridian passing fifteen miles west of the Wyoming settlements; on the south by the forty-first and on the north by the forty-second parallel of north latitude—the present Pennsylvania and New York line.

On the 2nd of the following March the voters of the new town, in town meeting assembled, organized Westmoreland by the election of a hundred officers (about half the voting population), consisting of treasurer, selectmen, constables and collectors of rates, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, listers, leather sealers, grand jurors, tithing men, sealers of weights and measures and key keepers. Colonel Zebulon Butler was elected treasurer; Christopher Avery, John Jenkins, Nathaniel Landon, Samuel Ransom, Caleb Bates, Silas Parke and Roswell Franklin, selectmen; and Asa Stevens, Timothy Smith, Jonathan Haskel, Asaph Whittlesy, Noah Adams, Phineas Clark and William Smith, constables and collectors of rates.

At the autumn session of the Connecticut Legislature in 1776 Westmoreland was made a county, and at the next session John Jenkins was appointed judge of the county court for the ensuing year. The whole period of Westmoreland's administrative connection with Connecticut corresponds very nearly with the duration of the Revolutionary war. When made a town it contained the townships of Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Plymouth, Kingston and Pittston, established by the Susquehanna Company; and to these were added before its severance from Connecticut Huntington, Salem, Newport, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northumberland, Tunkhannock, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack and Ulster. The population of Westmoreland in 1774 was 1,922. The assessment accompanying the tax list of 1775 was £13,083.

The following list of justices of the peace at Wyoming under Connecticut was kindly contributed by the Hon. Steuben Jenkins:

1772, John Smith, Kingston; 1773, Thomas Moffitt and Isaac Baldwin, Pittston; 1774-77, John Jenkins, Exeter; 1774-77, 1782, Zebulon Butler, Wilkes-Barre; 1774, 1776, 1781, 1782, Nathan Denison, Kingston; 1774, Silas

Parks, Lackawanna; 1775, Bushnell Bostick, Joseph Sluman and Increase Moseley; 1774, 1777, 1779, Uriah Chapman; 1776, 1778, 1779, William Judd; 1777, 1778, 1782, Obadiah Gore, Kingston; 1777, 1778, William McKarrachlan, Hanover; 1777, 1778, Christopher Avery, Wilkes-Barre; 1778, Asaph Whittlesey, Plymouth, and Caleb Bates, Pittston; 1779, Zerah Beach, Salem, Stephen Harding, Exeter, Zebulon Marcy, Tunkhannock, and John Hurlbut, Hanover; 1782, Nathaniel Landon, Kingston; 1781, 1782, Abel Pierce, Kingston, and Hugh Fordsman, Wilkes-Barre; 1780-82, John Franklin, Huntington; 1776, John Vincent.

Also the following list of justices of the peace at Wyoming under Pennsylvania previous to the organization of Luzerne county; all of them appointed in April, 1783:

Alexander Patterson, Robert Martin, John Chambers and David Mead, of Northumberland county; John Seely, Henry Shoemaker and Luke Brodhead, of Northampton county; Nathan Denison, of Wyoming; his name was used without his consent, and he refused to act.

Under the constitution of 1776 and the act of Assembly approved on the 26th of September, 1786, justices were elected in the county in the three districts formed by the act erecting the county, to serve for seven years. The following were so elected:

1787, Matthias Hollenback and William Hooker Smith, first district; Benjamin Carpenter and James Nisbett, second district; Obadiah Gore and Nathan Kingsley, third district; 1788, Noah Murray, second district; 1789, Christopher Hurlbut, first district; 1790, Lawrence Myers, Kingston township.

Under the constitution of 1790 the governor appointed the justices of the peace, to serve during good behavior, in districts to be made up of one or more townships. The following were so appointed:

1791, Lawrence Myers, Kingston township; Arnold Colt and William Ross, Solomon Avery and John Phillips, Wilkes-Barre district; Guy Maxwell, Tioga district; Peter Grubb and Nathan Beach, Kingston district; Christopher Hurlbut, Wilkes-Barre district; Joseph Kinney and Isaac Hancock, Tioga district; Minna Dubois, Willingborough township; John Paul Schott, Wilkes-Barre town and township; 1793, Moses Coolbaugh, Tioga township; 1796, Asahel Gregory, Willingborough township; 1797, Resolved Sessions, Tioga township; 1798, Noah Wadhams, jr., Kingston district; Oliver Trowbridge, Willingborough township; John T. Miller, Kingston district; James Campbell and Joseph Wright, Wilkes-Barre township; 1799, Charles E. Gaylord, Huntington township; Constant Searle, Providence township; Matthew Covell, Wilkes-Barre township; Henry V. Champion, Wyalusing township; Elisha Harding, Tunkhannock township; David Paine, Tioga township; 1800, George Espy, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, &c., townships; Jacob Bittenbender, Nescopeck, Wilkes-Barre, &c., townships; Benjamin Newberry, Northmoreland, Tioga, &c., townships; Thomas Duane, Wilkes-Barre township; Asa Eddy, Willingborough township (revoked 28th March, 1805); Jonathan Stevens, Braintrim township; Guy Wells, Wyalusing township; Benjamin Carpenter, Kingston township; William Means, Tioga township; Zebulon Marcy, Tunkhannock; John Marcy and Thomas Tiffany, Willingborough township; 1801, David Barnum, Willingborough township; 1803, John Marsy, Nicholson, &c., townships; 1804, Bartlett Hines, Rush, &c., townships.

District number 1, for which the first appointment was made in 1806, was composed of Huntington, Nescopeck, Salem and Sugarloaf townships until 1811; then of Huntington, Nescopeck and Salem townships six or seven years; then of Wilkes-Barre borough and township and part of Covington township till 1835, when it comprised only Wilkes-Barre borough and township; part of Covington township also belonged to it in 1836 and 1837. Justices for this district were commissioned as follows:

1806, Alexander Jameson; 1809 Abel Fellows; 1810, George Drum; 1811, William Baird; 1813, John Buss; 1819, Conrad Sax; 1820, John Myers and Roswell Wells; 1823, James Stark; 1826, Richard Drinker; 1831, Amasa Hollister, jr.; 1833, Charles L. Terwilliger; 1835, Benjamin Perry; 1836, John Stark; 1837, Eleazer Carey.

District No. 2 was at different times made up as follows: 1812, Wilkes-Barre, Hanover and Newport townships; 1816, Kingston and Plymouth townships; 1819, King-

ston, Plymouth and Dallas townships; 1831, Kingston, Plymouth, Dallas and Lehman townships; 1832, Kingston, Plymouth and Dallas townships; 1836, Kingston, Plymouth, Dallas and Lehman townships. Justices commissioned as follows:

1806, Cornelius Courtright and Thomas Dyer; 1808, Jonathan Kellogg; 1812, Christian Stout; 1813, Francis McShane; 1814, Isaac Hartzell; 1816, Samuel Thomas; 1817, Jacob J. Bogardus; 1819, Doctor John Smith; 1820, Benjamin Reynolds; 1822, Alvah C. Phillips; 1825, John Bennett; 1826, Thomas Irwin; 1829, Reuben Holgate; 1831, James Nisbitt and Simon F. Rogers; 1832, Fisher Gay; 1833, Jared R. Baldwin and Watson Baldwin; 1835, Sharp D. Lewis; 1836, Jacob J. Bogardus; 1837, Caleb Atherton and John P. Itice; 1838, Peter Allen and Henderson Gaylord; 1839, Addison C. Church.

District No. 3 was originally composed of Plymouth, Kingston and Exeter townships. Salem, Huntington and Union townships were made to compose this district in 1818, and Fairmount was added in 1835. Justices were commissioned as follows:

1808, James Sutton and David Perkins; 1809, William Trux and Moses Scovil; 1810, Stephen Hollister; 1813, Charles Chapman; 1818, Ichabod Shaw; 1821, Shadrach Austin; 1822, Christian Stout; 1823, John Dodson; 1824, Sebastian Seybert; 1827, Jonathan Westover; 1832, Andrew Cortright and Lot Search; 1835, Jacob Ogden and Newton Boone.

District No. 4 consisted originally of Pittston and Providence townships (revoked March 27th, 1820), and after 1819 of Hanover and Newport townships. The justices appointed were:

1804, Joseph Fellows and Asa Dimock; 1806, William Slocum; 1809, Enos Finch; 1819, Jacob Rambach; 1822, Samuel Jameson; 1823, Bate-man Downing; 1831, Thomas Williams; 1838, John Vandemark; 1839, John Forsman.

District No. 5 in 1810 included Sugarloaf township; in 1811, Tunkhannock and Abington townships; after 1814 Sugarloaf and Nescopeck townships. The appointments were as follows:

1810, Roger Orvis; 1811, Cyrus Avery; 1814, Valentine Seiwel; 1817, Daniel Bitter; 1818, Abraham Shirtz; 1824, George Drum, jr.; 1826, Jonas Buss; 1828, Christian Kunckel; 1832, Moses S. Brundage and Henry Yost; 1834, John Briggs.

In 1809 district number 6 comprised Braintrim and Wyalusing townships; in 1816, Pittston, Providence and Exeter; in 1818, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Northmoreland and Blakely townships; in 1833, part of Monroe township was added; in 1838, Carbondale township, and in 1839 Jefferson township. The list of justices for this district is as follows:

1806, Josiah Fassett; 1808, James Gordon and Charles Brown; 1809, Asa Stevens; 1815, James Connor; 1816, David Dimock and Isaac Hart; 1818, Peter Winter, Elisha S. Potter and Isaac Harding; 1820, Sherman Loomis and Deodat Smith; 1821, Ebenezer Slocum; 1822, Orange Fuller; 1829, David I. Blanchard; 1830, Ziba Davenport; 1831, Moses Vaughn; 1832, Daniel Harding and Joseph Griffin; 1833, Thomas Hadley and Amzi Wilson; 1835, Erastus Smith and Elisha Blackman; 1836, Samuel Hogdon and Sylvanus Heermans; 1837, James Pike; 1838, Judson W. Burnham, Gilbert Burrows and Elisha Hitchcock; 1839, John Cobb and Alva Heermans.

District number 7 was at different dates constituted as follows: 1804, Burlington, etc., townships; 1807, Wysox township; 1809, Wysox and Burlington townships; 1810, Wysox, Burlington and Towanda; 1816, Abington and Nicholson; 1818, Abington, Greenfield and Nicholson; in 1826 a part of Falls township was added. The following were the justices appointed:

1804, Isaac Chapel; 1805, Reuben Hale and Reed Brockway; 1807, William Myer and Eliphalet Mason; 1809, George Scott; 1810, Asa C. Whitney; 1816, Nathan Bacon; 1818, Lemuel Stone; 1822, Caleb Roberts; 1826, Samuel Vail; 1830, Benjamin F. Bailey and John Marcy; 1831, John Lowry; 1834, Thomas Smith; 1837, Peter Corsollus.

In 1820 district number 8 consisted of Tunkhannock, Braintrim, Eaton and Windham townships; for ten years from 1825, of the same and part of Falls township; 1835, Tunkhannock, Braintrim, Eaton, Windham and part of Falls townships; Monroe township was added in 1837 and Washington in 1838. The list of justices follows:

1807, Parley Coburn; 1830, Elisha Harding, jr.; 1823, Alfred Hine; 1824, Jasper Fassett; 1825, Miles Avery and Luman Ferry; 1826, Ezekiel Mowry; 1830, Moses Overfield, Isaac Lacey, jr., and Daniel Hicks; 1831, William S. Jayne; 1833, James Brown; 1834, James Kelly; 1835, Schuyler Fassett and Henry Osterhout; 1837, Elihu Parrish and Chauncey T. Gaylord; 1838, Peter M. Osterhout, Timothy M. Whitcomb, Edward Buck and George Mowry; 1839, Milo Gay.

Justices were commissioned as follows for district number 9, consisting of Rush and Bridgewater townships:

1808, Asa Dimock and Salmon Bosworth; 1809, Isaac Brownson and Joshua Waldo Raynsford.

Nicholson, Willingborough and Lawsville townships composed the 10th district, for which the justices were:

1804, Thomas Tiffany; 1805, Hosea Tiffany; 1810, William Thompson.

Under the constitution of 1838 justices of the peace and aldermen were elected in cities, boroughs and townships to serve for five years, and under the act of Assembly of the 21st of June, 1839, the first election took place in 1840.

Under the constitution of 1873 justices of the peace and aldermen were to be elected for five years, and under the act of Assembly of the 22nd of March, 1877, commissions were to take effect from the first Monday of May, the governor having power to appoint to vacancies up to 30 days after the next municipal election.

The justices for townships, and aldermen for boroughs under the constitution of 1838 and subsequent enactments will be found in the township, borough and city histories.

When this region, by the Trenton decree of 1782, finally came under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, it became a part of the county of Northumberland (county seat Sunbury), which had been taken in 1772 from Northampton (county seat Easton), the latter covering a large section of the original county of Bucks, from which it was formed in 1752.

"To extend to the remote settlement at Wyoming the advantage of civil government, in which they might participate, affording them an opportunity to administer their local affairs by persons having the confidence of the inhabitants, chosen by themselves; to give the people an efficient representation in the council and Assembly, so that their voice might be heard, their interests explained and their influence fairly appreciated," a new county was formed on the 26th of September, 1786, from part of the territory of Northumberland. It was named Luzerne from the Chevalier de la Luzerne, a most popular minister from the French court during the Revolution and for many years afterward a prominent figure in the public eye; and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and running along the south bank thence eastward to the head of said creek; from thence a due east course to the head branch of Lehigh creek; thence along the east bank of said Lehigh creek to the head thereof; from thence a due north course to

the northern boundary of the State; thence westward along said boundary until it crosses the east branch of Susquehanna, and then along the said northern boundary fifteen miles west of the said river Susquehanna; thence by a straight line to the head of Towanda; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the east branch of the Susquehanna from those of the west branch, to a point due west from the mouth of the Nescopeck; thence east to the place of beginning."

The act creating the county provided for an election on the second Tuesday of the following October, to choose county officers and representatives in the Legislature; and that Zebulon Butler, Nathaniel Landon, Jonah Rogers, Simon Spalding and John Phillips should be a commission to buy a site for the county buildings.

On the 27th of May, 1787, the Court of Common Pleas convened for its first session at the house of Zebulon Butler, corner of Northampton and River streets, Wilkes-Barre. The justices constituting the court were William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter and James Nesbit. They admitted to practice as attorneys Ebenezer Bowman, Putnam Catlin, Roswell Wells and William Nichols. Colonel Timothy Pickering was commissioned prothonotary of the court, surrogate and county clerk.

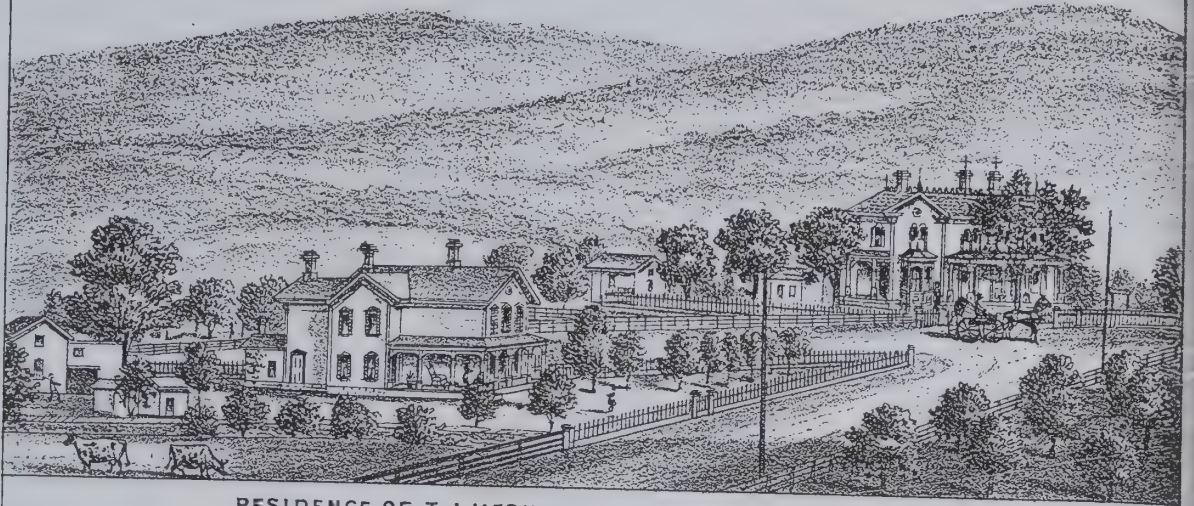
The original territory of Luzerne county was first reduced by the annexation of a part to Lycoming county in 1804; in 1808 its boundaries were extended south of Nescopeck creek; in 1810 Susquehanna and part of Bradford were taken off, and in 1842 Wyoming; and in 1856 the present southern boundary was established by the annexation of part of Foster township to Carbon county. The latest and most important change was the creation of Lackawanna county, of which an account is given in the history of that county.

In 1790 the county court divided the county into eleven townships. These retained the old names of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Hanover, Newport, Exeter, Plymouth, Kingston, Salem, Tioga, Wyalusing and Tunkhannock, but the territory of those townships which had existed under the Connecticut jurisdiction was extended. The further formation and modification of townships are described in the township histories.

The commissioners, named above, to procure a site for county buildings made choice of the public square in Wilkes-Barre; and in 1791 there was erected a two-story hewn log building, about sixty feet long and half as wide, of which the second story was the court-room (approached by steps outside), and the lower floor was for the jail and the jailer.

This structure gave way in 1801 for the building of a new court-house on the same site. The old one was occupied, however, during the construction of the new, which was finished in 1804, when the log building became the Wilkes-Barre Academy.

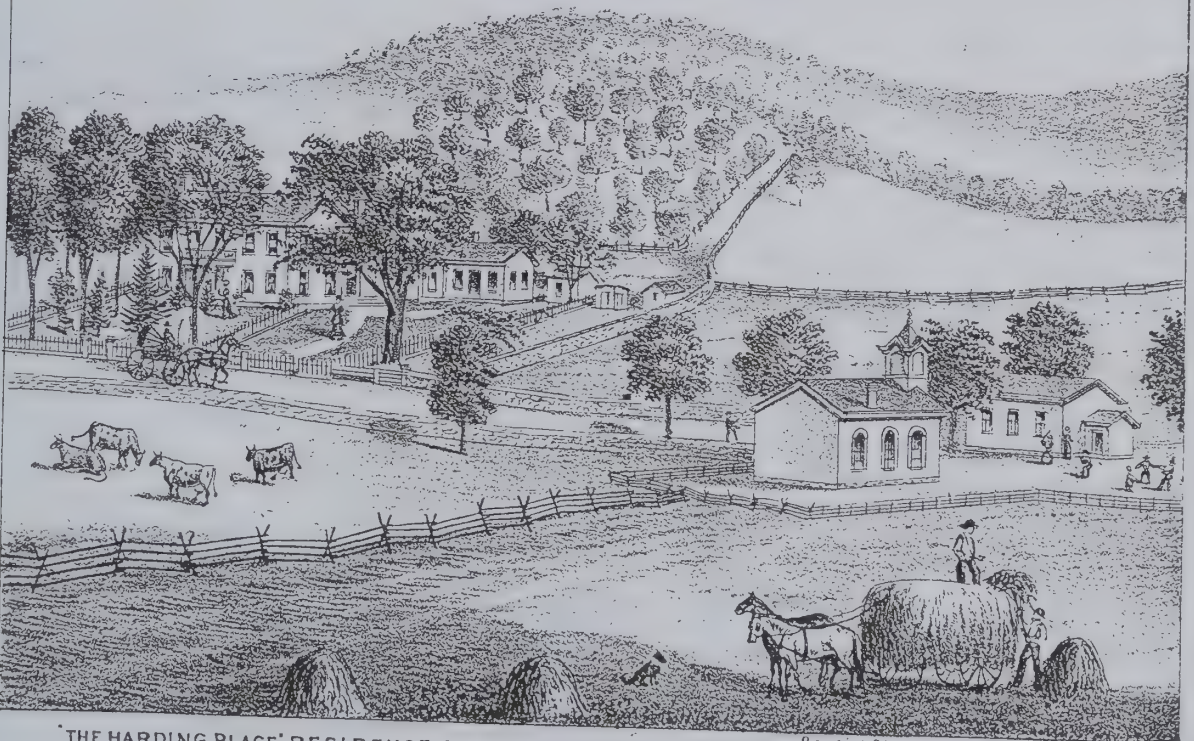
The new court-house, which was in the shape of a cross and had a low tower and a belfry in the center of the roof, cost \$9,356.06, and was used more than fifty years. In the year after the commencement of its construction a jail was built on the corner of Market and Washington



RESIDENCE OF T.J. KERN

Exeter Tp., near Pittston, Pa.
Luzerne County.

RESIDENCE OF MISS ELLEN KERN.



"THE HARDING PLACE" RESIDENCE OF MRS. SALLY HARDING, EXETER, LUZERNE CO., PA.

Baptist Church

School House

EXETER TOWNSHIP.

EXETER, as now existing, is the remainder of old Exeter, one of the "seventeen townships," which originally included Franklin and Ransom. It contains an area of about twenty-three square miles in the extreme north-eastern corner of Luzerne county, on the right bank of the Susquehanna. The census of 1880 shows that there are 91 farms and a population of 1,023 in the township.

Agriculture succeeded lumbering as the chief employment of the people, and since Pittston and West Pittston have become large consuming markets gardening has come to be profitable on the farms along the river and in the southern part of the township, while the upland farms are used quite largely for dairy purposes, the milk finding a market in the boroughs.

PIONEERS.

The first settlements were made near the river, but improvements have been at last extended to the remote corners of the township. In 1796, while Franklin and Ransom were included in Exeter, a list of the taxable people was made and recorded. Stewart Pearce in his *Annals of Luzerne* has carefully preserved this list with slight changes. The names were:

Amos Atherton, Joseph Black, Moses Bennet, Timothy Beebe, Roswell Peleg Comstock, Joseph Dailey, David Dailey, Jacob Drake, William Foster, Isaac Finch, Richard Gardner, John Gardner, Thomas Gardner, Abraham Goodwin, Richard Halsted, William Harding, Samuel Hadley, James Hadley, Stephen Harding, David Harding, Edward Hadsall, John Hadsall, Joseph Hadsall, William Hadsall, Peter Harris, Micajah Harding, Thomas Harding, Artimedorus Ingersoll, Benjamin Jones, sen., Nathaniel Jones, sen., Majah Jones, Justus Jones, Benjamin Jones, jr., Thomas Joslin, sen., Palmer Jenkins, Thomas Joslin, jr., John Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, John Knapp, Comfort Kinyan, Andrew McAttee, John McMillen, Benjamin McAfee, Benjamin Newbury, William Ogden, Jacob Wright, William Slocum, William Stage, James Sutton, Moses Scovell, Elisha Scovell, James Scovell, David Shauntz, David Smith, David Skeel, William Tripp, Abner Tuttle, David Smith, jr., Gilbert Townsend, Lazarus Townsend, William Thompson, Thomas Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Allen Whitman, Zebediah Whitman, Nathan Whitcomb, Joseph Whitcomb and John Scott.

Two years later Captain Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Peter Harris, David Smith, S. Dailey and J. Phillips were made commissioners to lay out additional public roads in the township.

EXETER IN 1778.

It was near the site of the Harding Cemetery that some men hoeing corn were attacked by the Indians just before the massacre of 1778. The Indians are said to have first attempted, by stealth, to gain possession of their rifles; but the youth John Harding had been left to watch them, and gave the alarm. The men all ran toward the river pursued by the Indians. Benjamin and Stukeley Harding reached their boats, but both were shot—one after he was in his boat and the other as he was entering it. John Harding swam under the willows and escaped. Daniel Weller and John Gardner were made prisoners.

The Indians then passed over to Sutton's creek, and encamped by a spring one or two rods in the rear of Samuel Bailey's house. Near here they killed James Hadsall and his negro, and his nephew, James Hadsall. Daniel Carr and Neezer Reynolds, both sons-in-law of the elder Hadsall, were taken prisoners. Reynolds made his escape, took his wife and children, departed, and has never been heard from. Carr returned after a captivity of seven years.

His wife, supposing him to be dead and thinking she had waited a proper time, had engaged herself to be married to another man, and was preparing for the wedding. One day she heard some one come into the house; she went to see who it was, and met her husband face to face. She was so overcome she fainted. Of course the new match was never consummated.

The British and Tories continued down the river, and landed at fort Wintermoot. Parties have since the Revolution been here inquiring about the lands at the old fort who were thought to be descendants of the Wintermoots, who left the valley with the British after the massacre. Here the Indians joined their forces, and near by the battle of Wyoming was begun.

EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Exeter, being an old settlement, was among those having the earliest business establishments.

In 1776 James Sutton, with James Hadsall as partner, built the first grist-mill and saw-mill on Sutton's creek, (now called at that place Coray creek). There the first grist was ground, and the first board sawed. Hadsall was murdered and the mill destroyed during the invasion of 1778, and all that remains of the old mill is a crank preserved by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society as a relic of the oldest mill in the Wyoming valley.

Several years later Samuel Sutton, a son of James Sutton, built a second grist-mill on the same site, and in 1846 E. A. Coray, having become owner of this site, erected the present grist-mill. Subsequently another saw-mill was built farther up the creek, which is operating at the present time.

Lloyd Jones operated a plaster and clover mill on Lewis creek in 1845. The farmers brought their clover seed in the chaff to the mill to be separated and cleaned. The introduction of horse power threshers put an end to this enterprise.

The Indian trail through Exeter was along the old turnpike, now the public road along the river. One of the first taverns here was built by Lewis Jones in 1806, near the present residence of George Miller.

The old "Red Tavern" on Peter Sharpe's place was built the same year, and was kept by John Harding. Mr. Sharpe's house was formerly kept as a stage house by Isaac Harding. There was also another tavern, kept by the Scovells, down the river near Esquire Slocum's. It was used for years as headquarters for the raftsmen on the river.

Mr. Jones had near his inn a still house, which did a

business of fair proportions and constituted a valuable auxiliary to his tavern.

Another of Mr. Jones's enterprises was the building of a store, which he kept during 1806 and 1807. Salt, which at that time cost \$4 per bushel, was the principal article of commerce. The salt was necessary for preserving the shad which the settlers took from the river, they being their only article of meat diet. The bears claimed and enforced the first right to all the hogs.

The goods were carted from Philadelphia by James Hadsall, a man now 93 years old.

CHURCHES.

BAPTISTS.

In 1793 the few Baptists of Exeter and Northumberland united to secure the services of a minister.

In February, 1794, John Jenkins, James Scovell, Thomas Jenkins, Benjamin Smith and Elisha Scovell, subscribed about \$65 toward building a church. Although they failed to erect the building the effort had its results, for the Baptists farther down the valley were made favorable to their schemes and a supply of preaching was secured for the settlement.

The first church regularly organized here was the Northumberland and Exeter Baptist church. This society first met in a barn belonging to Henry Jackson, as early as 1798. Among the early members were John Strong, David Adams, Henry Jackson, Stephen Hadsall, Richard Gardner and Jesse White. This church was supplied for half a century with preaching by heroic circuit riders. On the 8th of June, 1850, a division was effected in this society, a part taking the name of the Exeter Baptist Church of Christ. This church has usually had a pastor, but is at present supplied by Rev. A. D. Willifer, of Pittston. The trustees for 1880 were J. B. Jones (also clerk), George Miller and Aaron Brown. A prosperous Sunday-school is maintained in connection with this church.

MT. ZION M. E. CHURCH.

The Mt. Zion M. E. church was formed from parts of two societies or classes at Sutton's creek and the "Old Red School-house" district. Levi C. Lewis was the first class leader of the new society, and the first superintendent of the Sunday-school. They worshiped in the school-house at Mt. Zion until 1851, when their present church was built. On February 19th of that year, the trustees, Isaac Stephens, Evi Wilson and Robert S. Lewis, entered into a contract with Levi C. Lewis to build a church in "as good a style as the Truxville meeting house." A site was given by Valentine De Witt. The building was finished Nov. 1st, 1851, at a cost of about \$1,000. The money was pledged by subscriptions and the contractor took the pledges for his pay. The house was dedicated in November by Rev. Mr. Shepard. Among the early preachers here are remembered Rev. O. F. Morse and Rev. Asa Brunson, who preached alternately once in two weeks. The society is now sup-

plied with preaching by Rev. F. A. King, of Carverton. It became connected with the Carverton circuit in 1851, when Rev. John Labar was pastor and George Holmes class leader, and the membership was 80. Mr. Labar preached two years; C. L. Reid, one; W. Munger, two; G. C. Smith, one; A. J. Van Clift, two; Joseph Madison, J. Austin, S. Elwell and F. A. King, three years each. The last named is the present pastor. The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Vincent Lewis. It has 77 members. The trustees for 1880 were William Heisler, Smith Lewis, Joseph Whipp, Merritt Rozell, Evi D. Wilson, George B. Holmes, G. Ailesworth, and Kitchen.

DIAMOND HOLLOW M. E. CHURCH.

As early as 1800 the Methodist circuit rider found his way into Exeter. The circuit which included this appointment extended over a large territory, and included Dallas, Lehman, Mehoopany, Plymouth, Truxville, Nanticoke and Plains. Once in a month was as often as the preacher could be at this appointment.

Joseph Whitlock, an old settler, was the first class leader and the meetings were held at his house.

After the school-house was built at Diamond Hollow services were held in it, but the Protestant Methodists came then and the result was an amount of friction which led to the erection at last of an M. E. church in 1835. The present building was erected in 1870 under the direction of a building committee consisting of Andrew Montanye, Enoch Whitlock, and John Diamond. A Sunday-school is maintained here during the summer.

CEMETERIES.

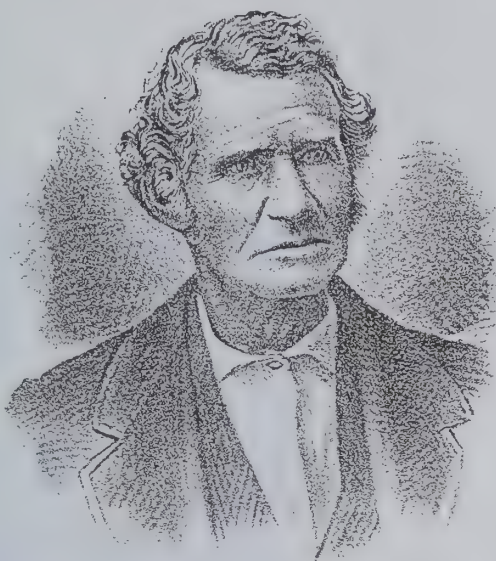
The Mt. Zion cemetery was originally a private burying ground, but when the church was organized there it was enlarged and became the property of the society. The lot is handsomely fenced and well cared for.

The Harding cemetery is the oldest in the township and contains several handsome monuments. The first burial in it was that of Capt. Stephen Harding, August 4th, 1816. It was then a cultivated field on his farm, and the grave-digger cut the growing grain to make room for the grave. This grave was enclosed, with about one-quarter acre of land, and was used by the Harding family until the farm changed hands, when an acre was reserved for a neighborhood burying-place.

SCHOOLS.

The educational ideas of the primitive Yankee settlers were exceedingly vague. Schools had been maintained before the beginning of the present century in such of the communities as chose to raise by subscription the small amount necessary to pay the itinerant schoolmaster a few weeks during the winter for such services as he could render.

The Yankee schoolmasters of that day were a peculiar institution. It appears that the ranks of this army of literary tramps were swelled by many easy good fellows like Irving's Ichabod Crane, and the result, or possibly the cause, as a generation caring little for educational pursuits.



WILLIAM SCHOOLEY,



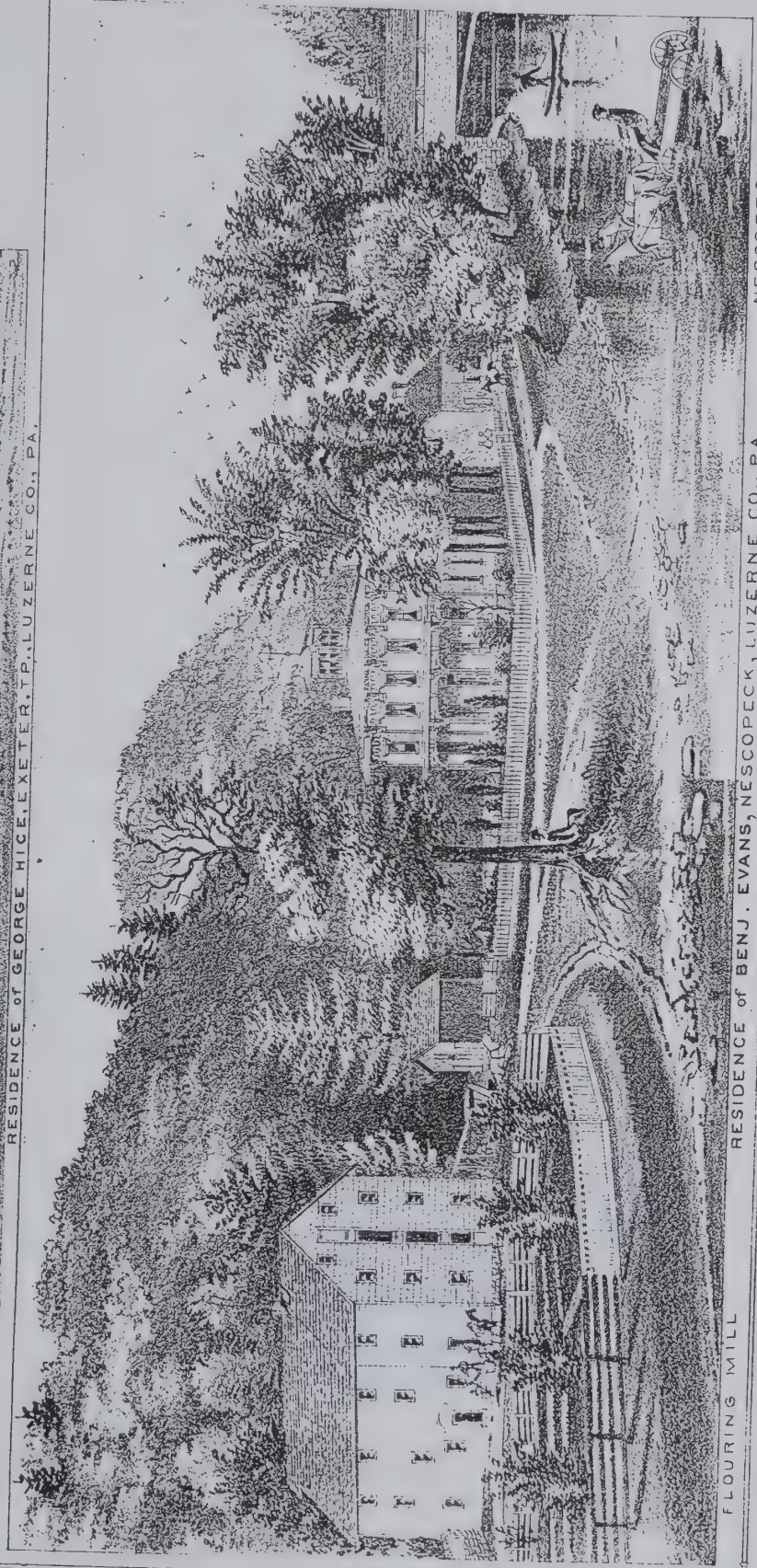
SARAH A. SCHOOLEY,



RESIDENCE of WILLIAM SCHOOLEY, EXETER TP, LUZERNE CO., Pa.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HICKEY, ETER, T.P., LUZERNE CO., PA.



FLOURING MILL

RESIDENCE OF BENJ. EVANS, NESCOPECK, LUZERNE CO., PA.

NESCOPECK CREEK

A few years showed the fruits of this neglect in a generation of illiterate young men and women, who had to avail themselves, even after they were of age, of such advantages as were afforded by the schools of 1800. In the old log school-house, which stood near George Miller's, long rows of these young men and women came to have Master Josiah Beach teach them to read. The first term begun by him was finished by John McMillen, whose descendants are among the present residents of the township. James Hadsall, now ninety-three years of age, is the only survivor of those who attended this first district school.

During the last decade of the past century this township voted to levy a small tax for the support of a winter school. In 1809 the State law providing for the admission of poor children was the next step toward Pennsylvania's present admirable system of free schools.

For about fifteen years after the passage of the free school act of 1833, Exeter continued to support the district schools by the old rate bill system, but finally met the provisions of the law by electing a board of school directors, &c.

There are now five school districts and two parts of districts in this township. One of these schools partly in Exeter is supported by this township, so it is reckoned that there are six public free schools in Exeter. The only one requiring two teachers is the Sturmerville school. The first school here was kept in a log school-house, in 1819-20. The building was burned during the winter and the term was finished in Joseph Schooley's house. Mrs. Rachael Goodwin, daughter of Colonel Jenkins, was one of the early teachers here.

The officers of the Exeter school board are William Heisler, president; A. J. Van Tuyle, clerk.

THE WYOMING CAMP GROUND.

These grounds, now occupied by the Wyoming Camp-Meeting Association, were first pointed out to Rev. Jos. Madison in 1871. During this year the association purchased from Richard Sutton for \$4,000 the farm including these grounds. The officers then were: Payne Pettebone, president; Rev. Fred. L. Hiller, secretary; B. D. Beyea, treasurer; and Evi D. Wilson was made superintendent of the grounds. They set apart ten acres for their camp ground. The grounds are finely adapted to their purpose, being well shaded and having a good slope toward the ministers' stand. The space in front of the stand is now surrounded with cottages fantastically trimmed, making a very pretty and comfortable summer home to those interested. The grounds are plentifully supplied with water pumped by a steam-engine from a spring near by. George Peck, D. D., the presiding elder, cut the first stick of timber on the ground where the ministers' stand now is. He also preached the first sermon, taking for his text: "This is none other but the house of God." The present officers of the association are: Payne Pettebone, president; Rev. W. H. Olin, vice-president; Rev. J. C. Shellard, secre-

tary; George Wells, treasurer; Evi D. Wilson, superintendent.

POST-OFFICES.

There are now two post-offices in the township. The oldest is the Exeter post-office. Aaron Brown has been the postmaster for the last 25 years.

The Charleston post-office was established about fifteen years ago, with Charles Montanye as post master. The name, Charleston, was in allusion to his name. In 1873 the name was changed to Harding through the instrumentality of William H. Wetherbee, the post master. Casper Orberdorfer, the present post master, was commissioned in 1875.

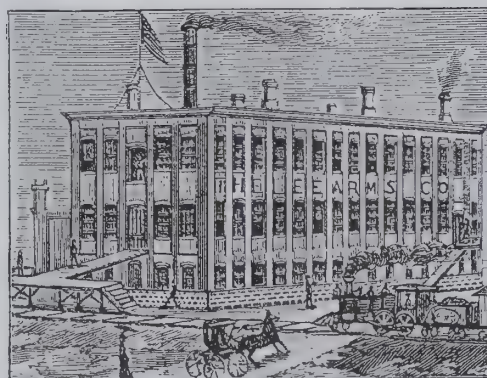
MINES.

The northern limit of the Northern coal field crosses Exeter just above Scovell's island; so that fully two-thirds of the township is outside of the anthracite field. The earliest mining in the township was on the cropping west of William Schooley's in 1842. A company drove a tunnel on James S. Slocum's farm in 1856. Both of these tunnels are practically abandoned. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company owns the principal coal works in the township, employing about 225 men and 100 boys. Abednego Reese is mine boss, and A. G. Mason, outside foreman. On May 27th, 1871, the West Pittston breaker, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, burned. There were 28 men in the mines when the fire broke out, of whom 19 were either dead when brought out, or died very soon after reaching the top of the ground. The fire originated in the tower of the breaker, and was caused by friction of the journals of the faw.

STURMERVILLE.

This rapidly growing village is located on the Wyoming battle ground.

About 1874 Capt. Solomon Sturmer bought the site from Mrs. Rachael Goodwin, daughter of Colonel John Jenkins, and laid it out in building lots. Thomas McNeil bought a lot and built the first dwelling in the place. It



now contains about 35 families, who are mostly engaged in the mines or at the Lee Arms Company's Manufactory.

This large institution was first incorporated as the Pittston Arms Company, and was started through the encouragement and enterprise of the citizens in the vicinity, who donated the grounds and subscribed for \$9,000 of the stock.

Later the name was changed to its present one, The Lee Arms Company.

The cheapness of fuel enables the company to successfully compete with the manufacturers of New England, and they are now prosecuting an extensive business. J. Frank Lee, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, is president and R. L. Brewer superintendent.

WEST PITTSTON BOROUGH.

WEST PITTSTON borough is practically a suburb of Pittston and there is very little commercial business done here. The manufacturing consist of the Wyoming Valley Knitting Mills and Wisner & Strong's foundry and machine shop. The population is 2,543.

The first store opened in West Pittston was the one on Exeter street now owned by T. W. & H. D. Kyte. It was built in the fall of 1856 by Samuel Price, who after doing a general merchandise business for two years was succeeded by G. B. Romell.

FORT JENKINS.

This fort was simply a single log house surrounded by a stockade, and at the time of the massacre was occupied by three old men and a few women and children. It is of interest as being the most northern of the stockades constructed in the valley, and having figured conspicuously in the struggles with the Indians. It was situated about fifty yards above the west end of the ferry bridge, but the ground where it stood has since been washed away. An orchard once stood above the West Pittston end of the depot bridge, but the gradual encroachments of the river have uprooted nearly all of it.

A few old landmarks are still left. The residence of Mr. Carr, corner of Wyoming and Luzerne avenues, is one of the old original farm houses built when this was a part of Exeter township. J. W. Miller's house, the old ferry house and John S. Jenkins's residence are also points of historic interest.

The place was known in early times as Fort Jenkins, and the name was applied to the town until it was incorporated as a borough.

THE JENKINS AND HARDING CEMETERY.

This ground was given for a place of burial by Judge Jenkins, who for the Susquehanna Company made the treaty with the Indians for the lands lying on the Susquehanna. Judge Jenkins's wife, Lydia Gardner, and his

sons John, Stephen and Thomas were buried here, twenty or more of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and several great-great-grandchildren; together with Capt. Stephen Harding, a brother-in-law of John Jenkins, with his wife, Amy Gardner, and their sons Benjamin and Stukely. The last two were slain by the Indians June 30th, 1778, aged 25 and 23 years. The grave attracts universal attention, and is about the oldest in this vicinity, but many others are very old and of historic interest.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

West Pittston was incorporated as a borough in the autumn of 1857, the court taking action November 23rd. The first election was held January 7th, 1858, at the village street school-house. Samuel Price was appointed judge and Miles C. Orr and Thomas Ford inspectors of the election, which resulted in the choice of Amherst Wisner, burgess; A. J. Griffith, William Apple, Cornelius Stark, Bradley Downing and Theodore Strong, councilmen. The council appointed Isaac W. Moister clerk and Peter Polen treasurer.

Since then the burgesses elected have been: 1859-61, William Apple; 1862, Peter Polen; 1863, A. J. Griffith; 1864, J. H. Jenkins; 1865, R. J. Wisner; 1866, 1867, David T. Bound; 1868, Ralph D. Lacoe; 1869, 1870, J. C. F. Rommel; 1871, 1872, B. D. Beyea; 1873, Samuel Price; 1874, Barnard Sharkey; 1875, W. H. Cool; 1876, 1877, Bradley Downing; 1878, B. D. Beyea; 1879, George Corey; 1880, James Mantayne.

Clerks.—1859-61, Smith Sutherland; 1862 until August 10th, 1863, Samuel Price; August 10th, 1863, A. J. Loomis is appointed; 1864, J. B. Hoyt; 1865, G. M. Richard (acting); 1866, 1867, Smith Sutherland; 1868-70, October, Charles H. Foster; 1870, October, 1872, R. J. Wisner; 1873, 1874, William R. Sax; 1875, B. D. Beyea; 1876, 1877, S. P. Fenn; 1878-80, J. B. Hoyt.

THE WYOMING VALLEY KNITTING-MILLS.

This enterprise was started under the name of Ellithorp & Delahunty, in the spring of 1874, by E. L. Ellithorp and J. P. Delahunty, formerly engaged in the same business at Cohoes, N. Y.

Feeling the need of more means they procured \$15,000 from Pittston capitalists to provide buildings and power. The original building was fifty by one hundred feet, two stories high, with attic and basement, picker and boiler buildings attached. The business first employed sixty operatives, but after one year the third set of machinery was added and A. McI. De Witt was admitted as a partner, with \$15,000 cash capital. The close of that year witnessing an increased demand for their products the capital was increased to \$50,000, and R. D. Lacoe, J. B. Shiffer, Joseph Hilman, William Allen and Thomas Ford became partners with the original owners, under the firm name of Ellithorp & Co., Limited. Subsequently the buildings were enlarged and a fourth set of machinery added. Over one hundred hands are now employed, the

product being about 16,000 dozens of all wool shirts and drawers, in white and scarlet. Their scarlet goods are a specialty in the market.

When running wholly on woolen goods they consume about 250,000 pounds of cleansed wool. Since the first the machinery has never been idle, except for repairs.

WEST PITSTON CHURCHES.

The *First Methodist Episcopal Church* of West Pittston, on the corner of Wyoming and Montgomery avenues, is a semi-Gothic brick edifice with a corner tower and spire. It has a fine basement, containing a large lecture-room and four class-rooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity of seven hundred. The church, with site and furnishing, cost in 1873 \$45,000.

The society was organized from the Pittston M. E. Church on the 27th of January, 1873, by Rev. George Peck, D. D., presiding elder of the district, by the election of B. D. Beyea, Charles Pugh, W. R. Sax, C. S. Stark, Bradley Downing, Daniel Jones, Barnard Sharkey, George B. Rommel and Thomas Ford as trustees, and H. C. Dewey, Peter Rinker, Chandler Williams, Henry Searl, B. D. Beyea, W. R. Sax, T. B. Lana, William McCabe and Thomas Nichols as stewards. The society numbered about 200 members, transferred from the old church.

The corner stone for the church edifice was laid in the fall of 1872 by Rev. G. P. Porter, of Scranton. The church was dedicated September 2nd, 1873. Rev. R. Peck, D. D., preached to a very large congregation from Heb. i, xiv. Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., preached in the evening from Rom. 12, i., and secured pledges for \$31,000 needed to fully pay for the church.

The church had in December, 1879, 325 members, with 450 scholars and teachers in its Sunday-school. Charles Pugh, Esq., has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization.

The following clergymen have been pastors: Rev. W. B. Westlake, 1873, 1874; Rev. S. Moore, 1875-77; Rev. A. Griffin, the present pastor, appointed in 1878.

First Presbyterian Church.—This society was an overflow of the Presbyterian church of Pittston. In the winter of 1877, at a meeting held in the M. E. church of West Pittston, it was decided to organize a church in that borough, and a petition for its formation was sent to the Presbytery of Lackawanna signed by many of its promoters. A building committee was appointed, and the work of building a chapel was speedily under way, a lot having been purchased on the corner of Exeter and Warren streets. The chapel was begun in May and completed the following December. It is built of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, and has a seating capacity of 350. The design of the building was drawn by Mr. J. J. Merriam of Pittston. The cost of its erection and furniture was about \$6,500. A committee appointed by the Presbytery of Lackawanna for the formation of the church met in the new chapel December 21st, 1877, and the organization was then effected. The rotary system of eldership was adopted, and Messrs. E. L. Elli-

thorpe, J. B. Hoyt, William Slocum, Theodore Strong, J. J. Merriam and S. P. Fenn were elected elders for a term varying from five to three years. The church originally numbered 119 members, nearly all of whom were dismissed from the Presbyterian church of Pittston and received into the new organization. December 31st, 1877, Mr. N. I. Rubinkam, then completing his studies in the Princeton Theological Seminary, was called to become pastor. He being unable to take charge until the following May, Rev. R. E. Wilson, of Hudson, N. Y., supplied the pulpit until that time. Rev. Mr. Rubinkam was installed April 31st, 1878. The Sabbath-school of which Mr. E. L. Ellithorpe is superintendent, numbers 250 members. Its library contains over 300 volumes.

In the summer of 1879 an annex was built on the west side of the chapel for increased Sabbath-school facilities and for the enlargement of the audience room. This addition with furniture cost about \$600. Sixty new members have been added to the original number. The church indebtedness has been materially diminished and very creditable contributions have also been made toward the benevolent objects of the church.

Mr. Rubinkam was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1851; entered Princeton college in 1870, and graduated in 1874; spent the winter and spring of 1874-75 in the University of Halle, Germany; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in September, 1875; was licensed to preach by the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1877; graduated in theology at Princeton in 1878; was ordained by the Presbytery of Lackawanna, and installed pastor over the above church. After a pastorate of two years he was called to the Second Reformed church of Philadelphia, where he begun his labors in May, 1880.

FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP.

FAIRMOUNT was taken from Huntington in April, 1834. It has 1085 inhabitants.

Previous to the adoption of the State constitution of 1838 Jacob Ogden and Levi Seward were commissioned by the governor as justices. Justices have been elected under the new constitution as follows: Levi Seward and Silas Callender, 1840; Jonathan Pennington and James Lacock, 1845; J. C. Pennington and James F. Lacock, 1850; James F. Lacock and John H. Smith, 1855; William P. Robinson and Jacob Seeley, 1860; William P. Robinson and Thomas Ogden, 1865 and 1870. Nathan Kleintob and Thomas Ogden, 1875.

The south half of the township is quite thickly settled, and embraces some fertile farming lands. The north portion of the township embraces North mountain, a spur of the Alleghanies. This mountain was so named from the fact of its being the northerly one of two mountains

site. The central street has quite a lively, business-like air. Population 554.

NEW ALEXANDRIA is a large borough on the Northern turnpike, 10 miles northeast from Greensburg, and 8 from Blairsville. It contains 427 inhabitants.

YOUNGSTOWN is on the Pittsburg and Bedford turnpike, 11 miles east of Greensburg, near the western base of Chestnut ridge. There are two churches in the place, Methodist and Lutheran. One mile east from this place stands the residence of Gen. St. Clair; and three miles north the former residence of Gov. Findley, now the residence of Mr. Geo. Lemer. Gov. Findley is still living in Philadelphia. Population 415.

The other villages of the county are, STEWARTSVILLE, JACKSONVILLE, AUBURN, GRAPEVILLE, LIGONIER, (pop. 294,) and LAUGHLINTOWN, all on the Pittsburg and Bedford turnpike; ROYSTOWN and PORT ROYAL, on the Young's gheny. SALEM CROSS-ROADS, now a borough, (pop. 204,) and MURRAYSVILLE, on the Northern turnpike; and PLEASANT UNITY, on the Big Sewickly, southeast of Greensburg.

WYOMING COUNTY.

WYOMING is a new county, taken from the northwestern part of Luzerne, by an act passed at the legislative session of 1841-42. Its boundaries were somewhat modified by the act of 28th June, 1842. It forms an oblique parallelogram, 23 miles long by 15 wide; containing an area of about 345 sq. miles. The southern boundary is a line running west from the Flat Rock Rifts, in the Susquehanna, about three miles below Buttermilk Falls. The eastern boundary is an irregular zig-zag line, commencing at Flat Rock Rifts, and pursuing a general course nearly N. N. E. with certain deviations, and terminating at the intersection of the Susquehanna co. line with the north fork of Tunkhannock cr. Population in 1840, as nearly as can be estimated, about 8,100.

The county is exceedingly mountainous, being occupied principally by the main chain of the Allegheny mountain, here broken into a great number of isolated knobs and spurs, and spread out into broad and elevated table-lands. The scenery along the Susquehanna, where the river breaks through the mountains, or winds among the headlands, is magnificent and sublime. The most prominent elevations are Bowman's mountain, Knob mountain, and Tunkhannock mountain, near Tunkhannock; the latter forms a distinct range, running in a northeasterly direction. Big Mahoopeny, Mahoopeny, and Little Mahoopeny mountains, occupy the western portion of the county. The principal streams, besides the Susquehanna—which meanders diagonally through the co., from the northwestern to the southeastern corner—are, Tuscarora, Meshoppen, Tunkhannock, and Falls creeks, tributaries on the east side of the Susquehanna, and Big and Little Mahoopeny, and Bowman's creeks on the western side.

All these streams abound in excellent mill sites. One of these sites is at Buttermilk Falls, on Falls cr., a view of which has been given under the head of Luzerne co., (page 428,) by mistake. The woollen factory

of Messrs. Sterling and Parker, on the Big Meshoppen cr., has been in operation several years, furnishing a market for wool, and manufacturing excellent cloths.

Notwithstanding the mountainous character of this county, yet it contains much good land; the soil of the alluvial bottoms along the Susquehanna and its tributary creeks, is very productive and well adapted for grain. Of the high lands, on the hill slopes, a considerable portion may be cultivated, and they are particularly adapted for grass for dairy farms, and for the rearing of sheep. The mountains are covered with heavy forests of valuable timber—white pine, oak, chestnut, cherry, &c.; and large quantities of lumber are annually taken to market. This has been an important branch of the industry of the citizens.

The citizens of the county are descended from the New England stock, many of the early settlers having taken up land under the Connecticut title.

Little has been recorded concerning the early history of this county. The early settlers were emigrants either directly from New England, or from the Wyoming valley, and took their lands under the Connecticut title. If any had settled here previous to the revolutionary war, they must have withdrawn into the lower valleys before Butler's terrific incursion in 1778. It is probable that some attempts had been made to settle along the Susquehanna in this vicinity before the revolution, from the fact that the Moravians of Wyalusing, who removed to the west in 1772, complained of being annoyed by an increasing number of emigrants from New England, who were taking land around them under Connecticut title. After the peace of Great Britain in 1783, and between that time and the year 1800, a great number of emigrants were encouraged by the Susquehanna Company (of Connecticut) to occupy lands both in the Wyoming valley, and north of it, in what are now Bradford, Wyoming, and Susquehanna counties. Their object was, by an increase of able-bodied men in the colony, to intimidate the Pennsylvania claimants, and either force them to an abandonment of their claims, or to a compromise upon more favorable terms.

Among the names of the earlier settlers in the co. we find those of Zebulon Marcy, who was settled at Tunkhannock in 1788, of Benjamin Slocum, also settled at or near Tunkhannock, and a Mr. Kilborn, who had a cabin near the Black-walnut bottom. John Nicholson, the great landholder, had caused a settlement to be made at an early day in the township which bears his name.

In the spring of 1780, Major Van Campen and others were taken prisoners at Fishing creek by a party of Indians. A desperate encounter took place between the parties near Little Tunkhannock cr., in this co., of which a full narrative is given on page 246.

But the Indians were not the only persons who took white men prisoners and brought them into these regions, as will appear by the following narrative, condensed from the letter of Col. Pickering to his son, which may be found in detail in Hazard's Register, Vol. 7. It should be remarked, however, that few, if any of the ancestors of the present citizens of Wyoming and Luzerne were concerned in the affair, and the account is given merely as a specimen of the numerous contests connected with the land titles of this vicinity.

When the county of Luzerne was established, in 1787, Col. Timothy Pickering, formerly of Massachusetts, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington during the revolution, was sent as a commissioner to organize the county, and reconcile the minds of the Wyoming people to the new jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. He assured the Connecticut settlers that he had strong reasons to express the opinion, that the legislature would pass a law to quiet them in their possessions. But," says Col. Pickering, "just as I was closing, a pretty shrewd man, John Jenkins, a major of their militia, the second leader in the interests of the Susquehanna Company, rose and said, they had too often experienced the bad faith of Pennsylvania to place confidence in any new measure of its legislature, and that if they should enact a quieting law, they would repeal it as soon as the Connecticut settlers submitted, and were completely saddled with the laws of the state." This was prophetic, but I had then no faith in the prophecy." "Their first leader, a man able, bold, and energetic, was [Col.] John Franklin, a native of Connecticut, and who was at this time consulting with the Susquehanna Company on the means of defeating the pacific measures of Pennsylvania."

Col. Pickering was soon brought into collision with Franklin and his followers. Franklin made himself so active in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, that Chief-justice McKean ordered his arrest by four resolute men. A scuffle ensued, in which Col. Pickering interfered, and advised them to place Franklin on a horse, with his legs tied together; and in this condition he was carried to Philadelphia. This act of course exposed Col. Pickering to the vengeance of Franklin's adherents. Col. Pickering had taken up his abode in the Wyoming valley, near Wilkesbarre, to show the confidence he had in the possibility and probability of quiet being restored. On the 26th June, 1788, at the dead of night, a party of armed men, with their faces blacked, broke into his bedroom, where his family was, pinioned his arms with a cord, and hid him off up the Susquehanna. It was evident, from many circumstances, that their object was merely to make reprisals for Col. Franklin's imprisonment, and to endeavor to procure his release. They made no attempt upon Col. Pickering's life, and even in many instances appeared to show him that outward respect and care for his person which his rank in society might claim; but, so far as it was consistent with their ultimate design of forcing him to a compromise, they advised him to bring his overcoat or blanket along, to guard against the cold, although it was in summer. When they crossed Lackawannock creek, one of the party carried him over on a horse, instead of forcing him to wade, as they themselves did; and when a deer was killed, choice piece was selected by the leader, cooked, seasoned, and presented to Col. Pickering. till he endured many indignities at their hands, and much personal suffering, incident to a march through the wilderness. At night they concealed themselves in wild glens, and during their march frequently crossed the river, to avoid pursuit. The second night they arrived at a log-house, near the western bank of the Susquehanna. Here the colonel was permitted to sleep on a bed, and found himself unpinioned. The next day, to avoid discovery, he was taken back from the river, about a mile, amid thunder and rain. The next day they crossed the river to the eastern side, and followed up the bank. Col. Pickering had now discovered that two of the party were Gideon and Joseph Dudley, sons of a near neighbor of his; there were also two brothers by the name of Earl, and two more by the name of Kilborn, who had a house near Black-walnut bottom. There was also one Cady, whom the colonel represents as a very bad character.

Having halted in a sequestered place, back from the river, they fastened an iron band, with a chain attached to it, round the colonel's ankle, and attacked the other end of the chain, by a sapling, to a tree. Col. Franklin, they said, had been put in irons at Philadelphia; and they must cut him free. Col. Pickering, although it was not agreeable to them to do it,—but their great men required it." At night one of the party had the chain attached to his own ankle, so that the colonel could not attempt an escape without awaking him. "But," says Col. Pickering, "I had determined not to make the attempt; for I soon considered my life was not in danger, and I expected them to grow weary of their enterprise. So I patiently endured present affliction. Besides, if I escaped they could take me again, unless I quitted the country; which was the precise object of the outrage—to get rid of me." "After breakfast one of them went down to a house, by the river, and returned in haste, to tell his comrades that 'the Boys' and the militia had met, and that in the battle Capt. Ross of the militia, (since Gen. William Ross, of Wilkesbarre,) had been wounded"—as they thought mortally, but it proved not to be fatal. This affair occurred near Black-walnut bottom, about 16 miles above Tunkhannock. The next day," says the colonel, "we crossed to the western side of the river, and passed through a thick wood, to the house of one Kilborn, father to two of the party. There we lodged, and the next morning pushed back to the woods, about four miles from the river. This was the third and last station." "The party were now becoming tired of their enterprise, and aware of its danger. They had made frequent overtures to the colonel, on the march, wishing him to intercede with the executive council for the discharge of Col. Franklin. His reply on the first day had been—"The executive council better understand their duty than to discharge a traitor to procure the release of an innocent man." This enraged them, and one of them had well-nigh tomahawked the colonel, but was prevented. This demand was frequently made, but as often resolutely refused. "Will you intercede for our pardon?" said they. He replied, "While I have been in your hands, you

have told me of your 'great men,' and that you have been acting in obedience to their orders. By them you have been misled and deceived. Give me their names, and I have no doubt of obtaining your pardon." But this they would never do. After an imprisonment of nineteen days, during ten of which he had worn the chain; after sleeping night after night in the woods, with no appliances for repose but a stone pillow, and a shelter of boughs; after living upon a scanty allowance of salt pork, venison, and corn-bread, and winter-green tea, without a razor for his beard or a change of linen, the colonel was released, on his own terms—which were merely that he would write a petition for them to the executive council, and take it himself to Wilkesbarre, and send it to Philadelphia. The party had thoroughly relented, and were aware of the extremely treacherable and hazardous nature of the enterprise. The colonel found shelter, for a night, at the hospitable dwelling of Zebulon Marey, at Tunkhannock; and soon returned to his anxious family.

The offenders fled to the state of New York; but a part of them were met by a company of militia under Capt. Roswell Franklin: shots were exchanged, and Joseph Dudley, one of the offenders, was badly wounded. He was taken home in a canoe to Wilkesbarre, where, as it happened, Col. Pickering furnished medicine for his relief, and when he died, a few days afterward, his friends sent to Mrs. Pickering to beg a winding-sheet, which she gave them.

TUNKHANNOCK, the county seat, is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, just above the mouth of Tunkannock creek, and 28 miles north of Wilkesbarre. The scenery around the town is very picturesque. Triangle hill, a lofty spur of Tunkhannock mountain, here rises to the height of 650 feet above the river, and immediately opposite to it is another towering knob 1,150 feet high. The place contains two or three churches, and the public buildings of the county. The population of the village is not given in the census: that of the township in 1830 was 1,039; and in 1840, 1,933. Appropriate ceremonies were observed when the town was first invested with the honors of the seat of justice. The stakes for the new courthouse were set on the 25th May, 1842, upon two acres of land presented to the county by Thomas T. Slocum, Esq. "The citizens collected were addressed in an eloquent speech by Mr. Headly, one of the commissioners, followed by Col. H. B. Wright, in a short address in his usual happy style." A considerable business is done here with the Tunkhannock valley, which is thickly settled. A great quantity of lumber is sent annually from this valley, and that of Meshoppen cr. The North Branch canal, when completed, will pass through the place.

At BUTTERMILK FALLS, a small village has grown up since the commencement of the North Branch canal. The immense water-power here, which now belongs to the heirs of the late Jacob Sigler, will, when properly improved, give impetus to a large manufacturing business. (See page 428.)

YORK COUNTY.

York county was separated from Lancaster by the act of 9th August, 1749. Its limits were curtailed by the separation of Adams co. in Jan. 1800. Length 31-miles, breadth 29; area 900 square miles. Population in 1790, 37,747; in 1800, (Adams co. off.) 25,643; in 1810, 31,938; in 1820, 38,759; in 1830, 42,859; in 1840, 47,010.

The surface of the county, though not mountainous, is generally hilly: the South mountain, here broken into many irregular spurs, lies near the

SETTLERS IN THE WYOMING VALLEY (FIRST SETTLERS)

Name	Found in these cities
Whittlesly	Norwich
Green	Norwich
Goss	
Whitney	Norwich
Savage	
Sterns	
Cheesebrough	Norwich
Thayer	Norwich
Jewel	
Gore	
Yale	
Wall	
Barton	
Lawrence	Norwich
Watson	
Weeks	
Harrot	
Hubbard	
Carvin	
Marvin	Norwich, Samuel in Norwalk
Hillman	
Pierce	Norwich
Hillman	
Northrop	
Lampher	
Roberts	Norwich
Carrington	
Dorrance	
Allen	Norwich
Jackson	
Comstock, John	Norwich, Norwalk
Sill	
Hurlbut	
Lothrop	Norwich
Buck	
Tracey, Isaac	Norwich
Alden	Norwich

Sarah Keeler

born June 26, 1785, Ridgefield, Conn.
died in Falls Township, Wyoming County, Pa. Feb. 6, 1856.
Buried beside her husband Nathaniel Fitch in Fitch's
Cemetery. She was a member of the Baptist Church of
Mill City, Pa.

EXPLANATION OF MAP No. II.

CONNECTICUT SURVEYS.

The towns marked with a star thus, * within the Susquehanna Company's Purchase, namely, Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam or Tunkhannock, Braintown, Springfield, Claverack, Ulster, are designated in ancient Pennsylvania proceedings as "The seventeen towns occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants before the Decree of Trenton," and were, with the addition of Athens, confirmed to Connecticut claimants by the Compromising Law of April 4, 1793, and its several supplements.

The Delaware Company's Indian purchases comprised the land west from the Delaware river to the line within ten miles of the Susquehanna.

The Susquehanna Company's Indian purchase at Albany, (1751) extended from the line ten miles east of the river, one hundred and twenty miles west, and included the chief parts of M'Kean and Elk counties.

Ranges of towns, west of our map, were granted and surveyed (some as late as 1800) embracing more than a million of acres; the most western on the State line being in M'Kean county, (as will be found indicated in Map No. 1.) But we have deemed it useful to give place only to those wherein, or in the neighbourhood of which, the New England people commenced settlements.

Allensburg, on the Wyalusing, was a grant to Gen. Ethan Allen of Vermont, of several thousand acres, for his expected aid in the grand scheme of treason and rebellion, as it was designated by one party, and of just resistance to unendurable oppression, as it was regarded by the other, in 1757. It is supposed he derived no value from the grant.

The square townships in the Delaware purchases contain 23,000 acres. Those in the Susquehanna purchase, being five miles square, contain 16,000 acres.

Bozrah, on the Lackawaxen, shews the compact part of the "Lackawa" settlement, and was the birthplace of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

The mark in Usher (lot No. 39,) three miles west from Mont-Rose, designates the place of the Author's bark cabin, where, in the spring of 1799, then a lad of nineteen, assisted by Mr. John Chase (the pleasant bar-keeper at Wilson's Hotel, Harrisburg,) he commenced clearing.

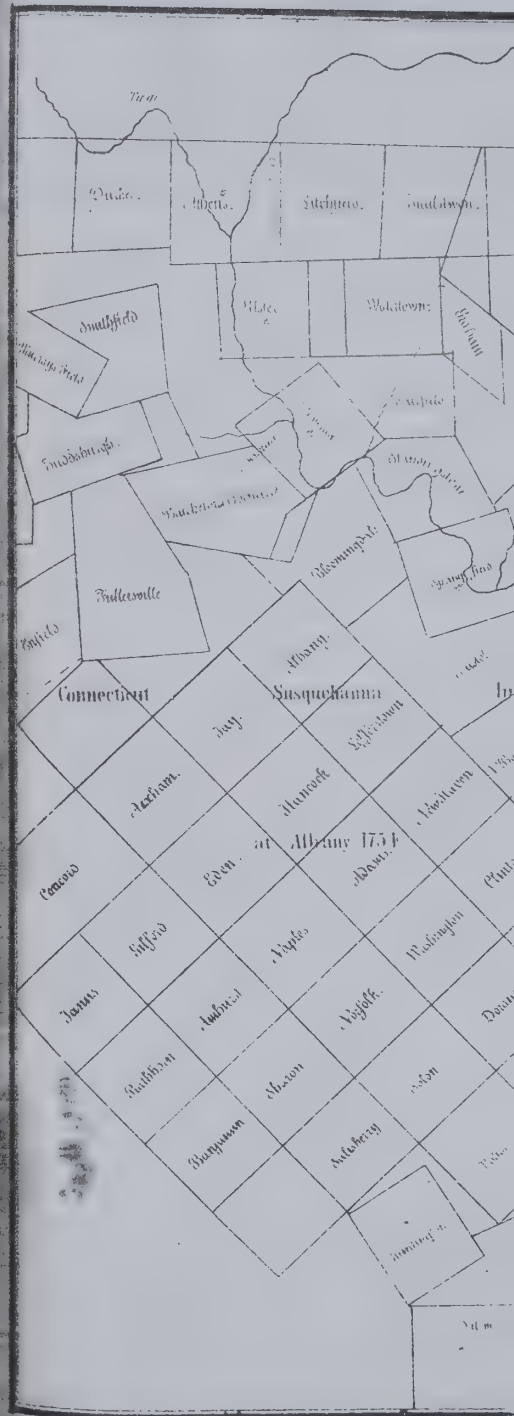
The mark further west in Usher shews the boyhood residence, in 1800, of the late Andrew Beaumont.

The designation of "Barnum," at Lawsville, in the town of Cunningham, shews the log cabin tavern (1800) of that prince of Hotel keepers, afterwards of Baltimore.

The triangle marked "Hyde," west of Usher, indicates the head-quarters of Col. Enoch Hyde, Yankee leader in the Delaware purchase in 1800. Also the store of Enoch Reynolds Esq., (in 1799,) afterwards at the head of one of the Bureaus in the Treasury Department, at Washington, for many years; and since, till his decease, the residence of Judge John Hyde.

To avoid embarrassing the map by the insertion of too many names, letters are placed at Wilkesbarre, Exeter, and Pittston, as points of reference, and their explanation is made here. A, Fort Durkee; B, Fort Wyoming; C, Fort Ogden; D, Wintermoot's Fort; E, Jenkins' Fort; F, three Pittston Forts; G, Monockacy Island.

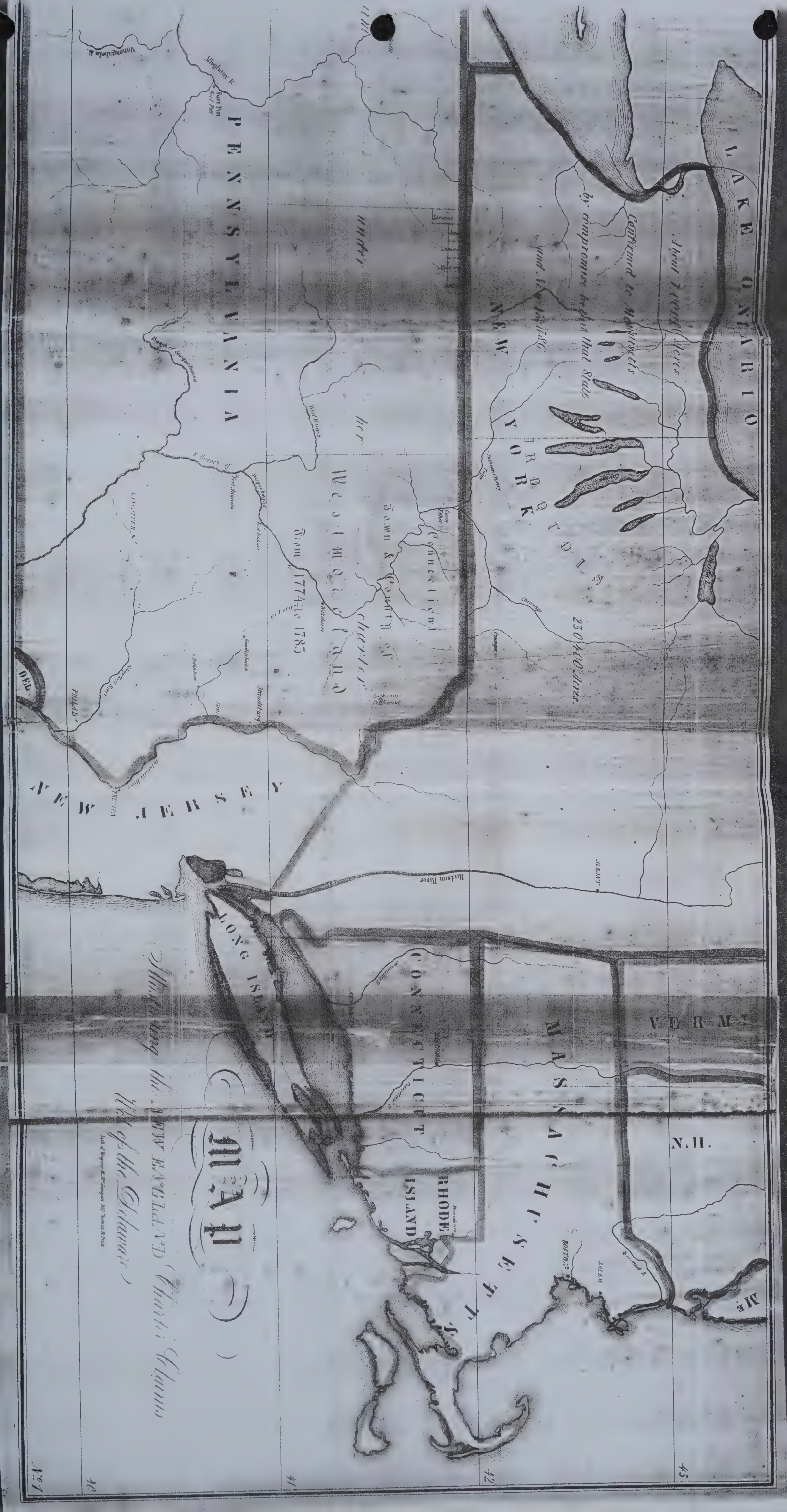
After years of search, two maps only of those Connecticut Surveys could be found. Our efforts probably have rescued them from hopeless oblivion.



Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkesbore, Pittston, Providence, Exeter,
 Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam or Tunkhannock, Braintree, Springfield, Claverack, Ulster, Athens



Claimants before The Decees
 of Trenton 1783.



LAKE ONTARIO

about 100000 Acres

Confirmed to Massachusetts

by compromise between that State

and New York

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

230 400 Acres

PENNSYLVANIA

West of the Delaware

from 1774 to 1785

NEW JERSEY

CONNECTICUT

MASSACHUSETTS

VERMONT

N.H.

MASSACHUSETTS

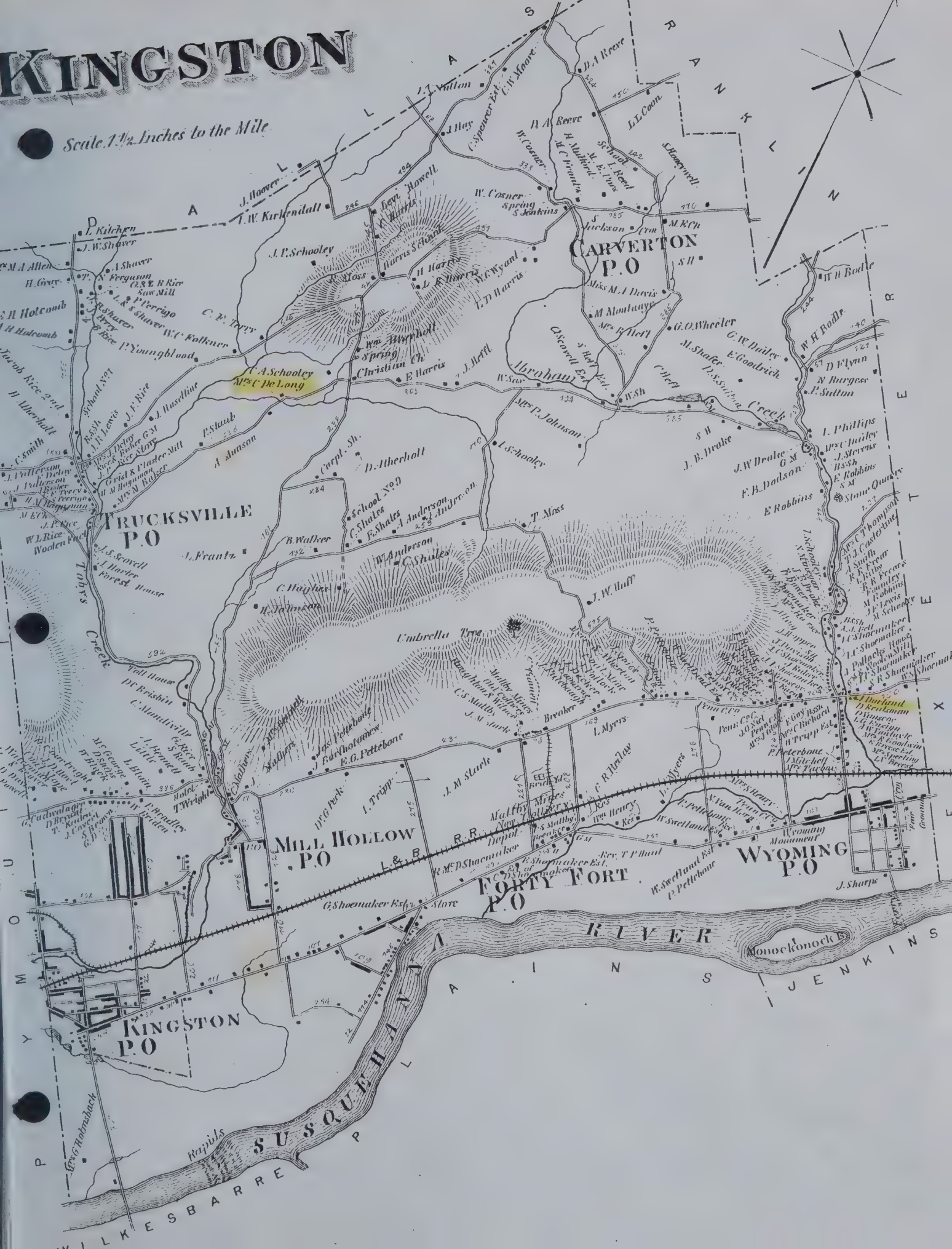
RHODE ISLAND

Shading the NEW ENGLAND Chart of the Atlantic

Map of the Atlantic

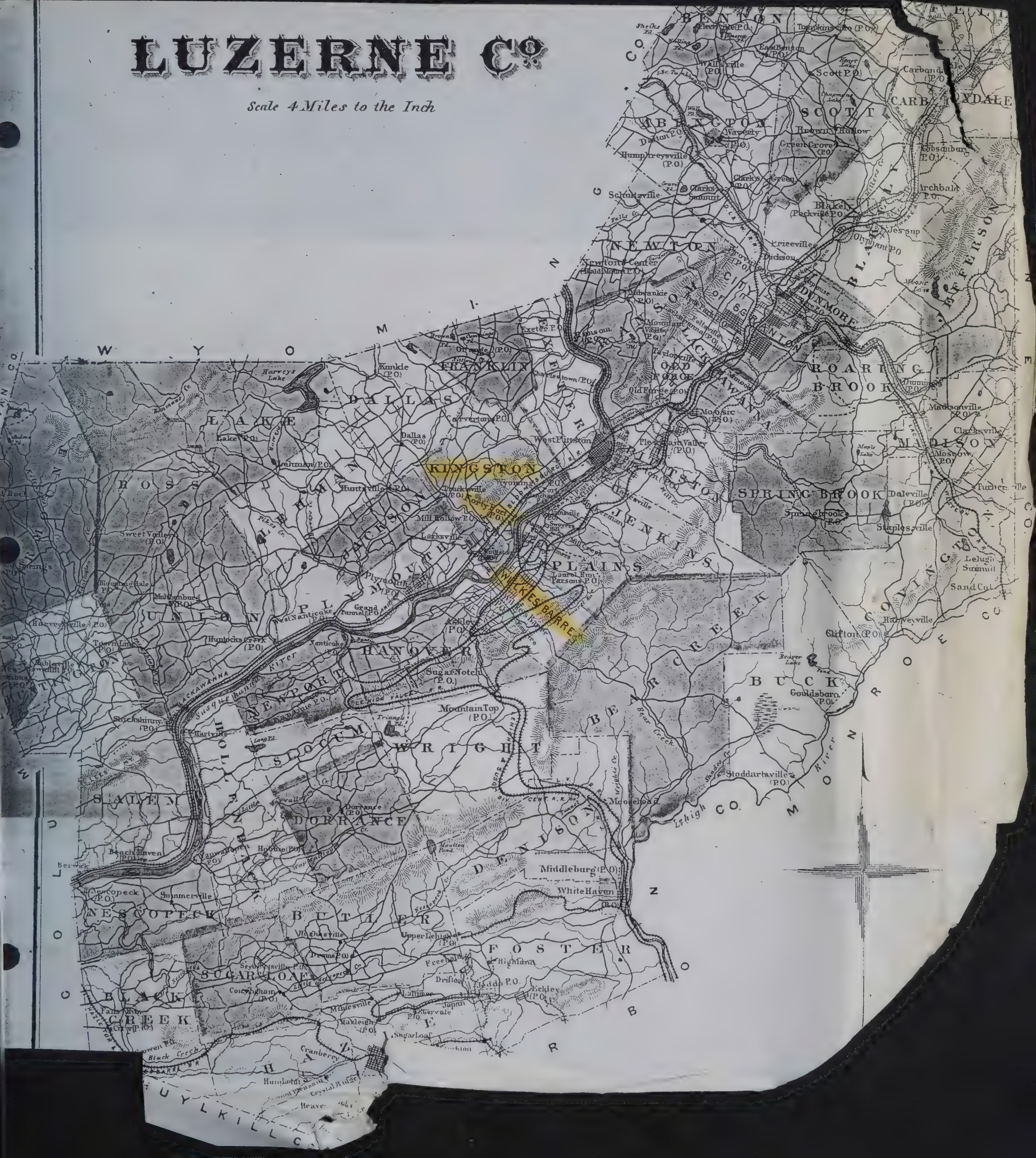
Map of the Atlantic

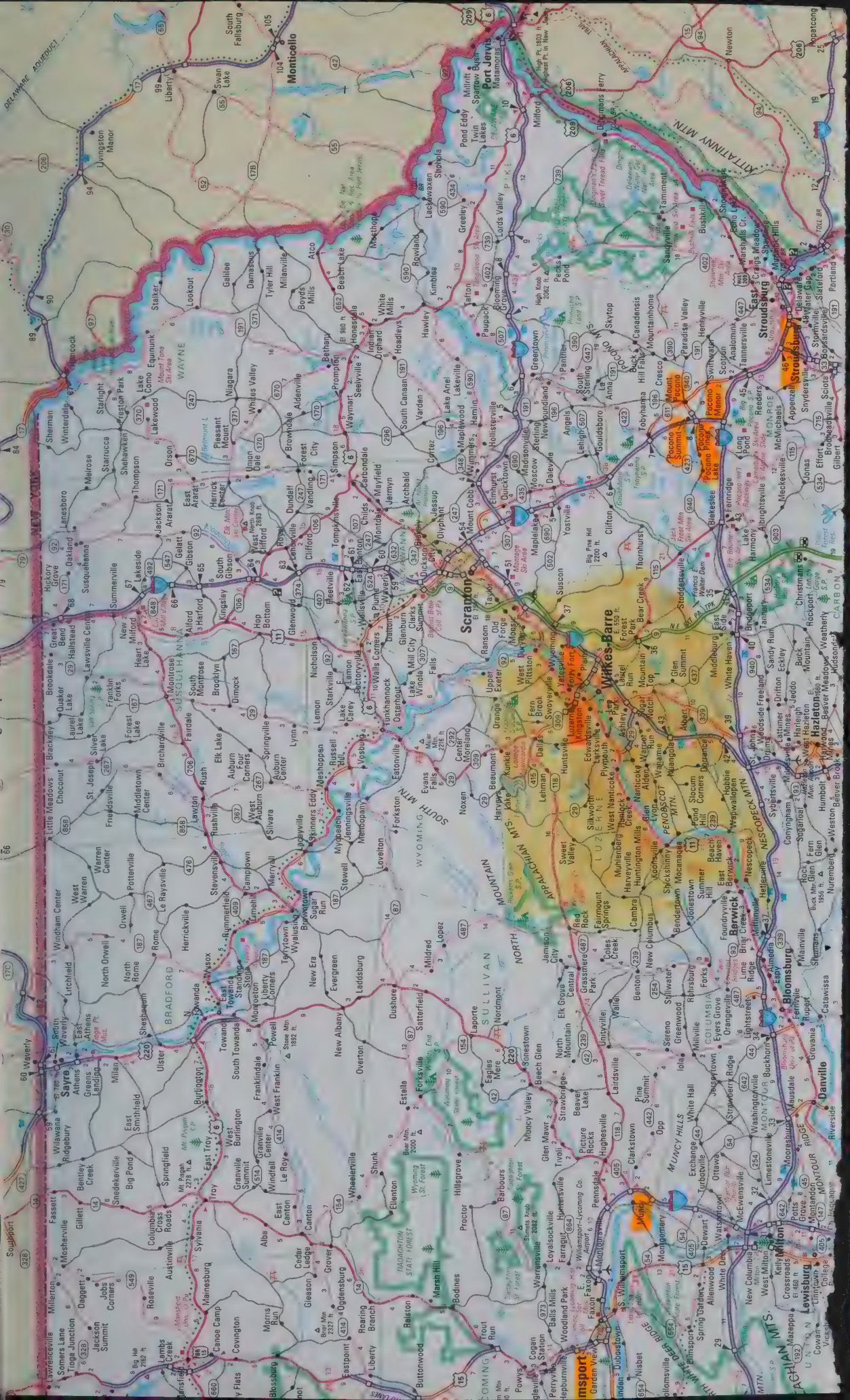
Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile

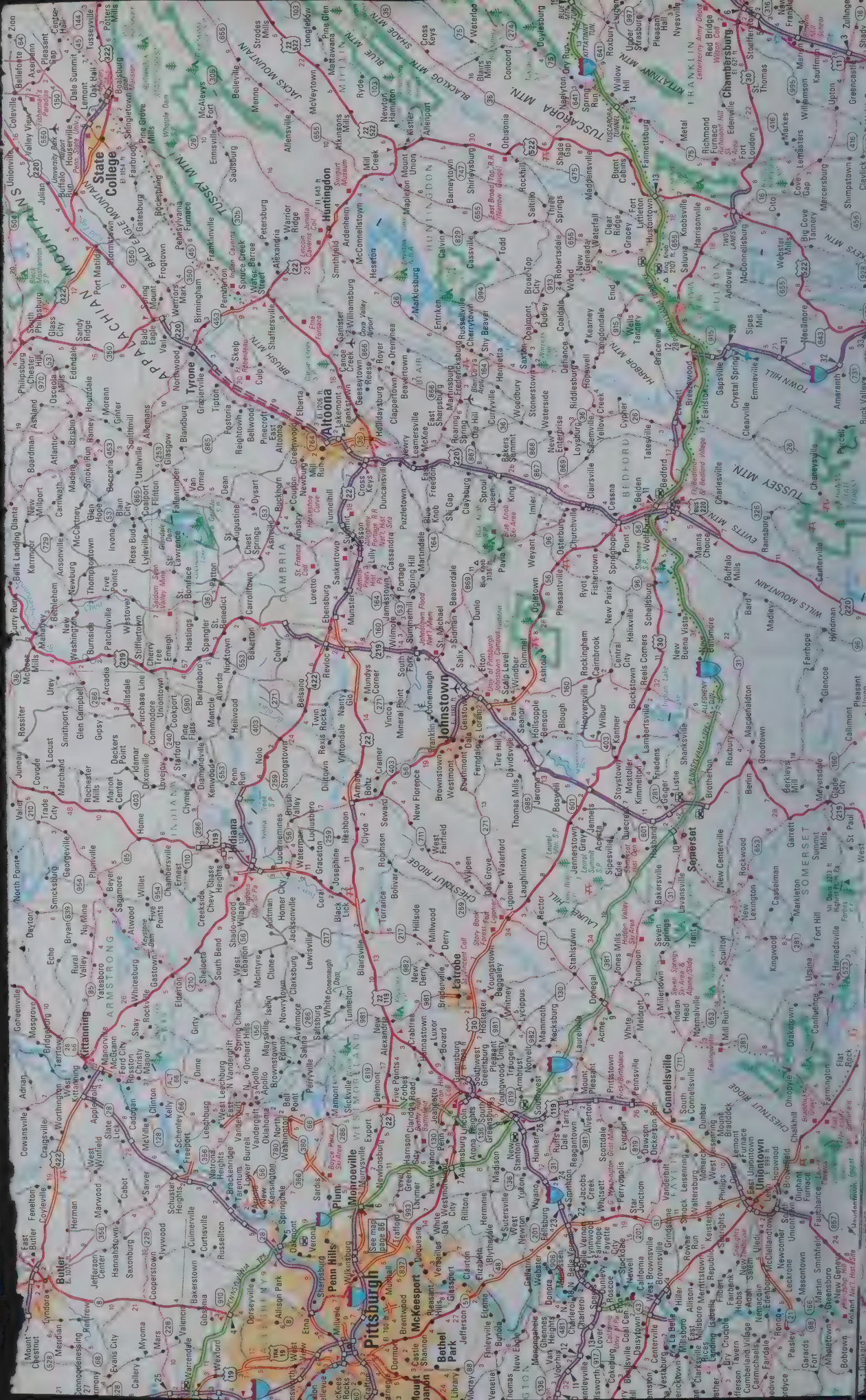


LUZERNE CO

Scale 4 Miles to the Inch



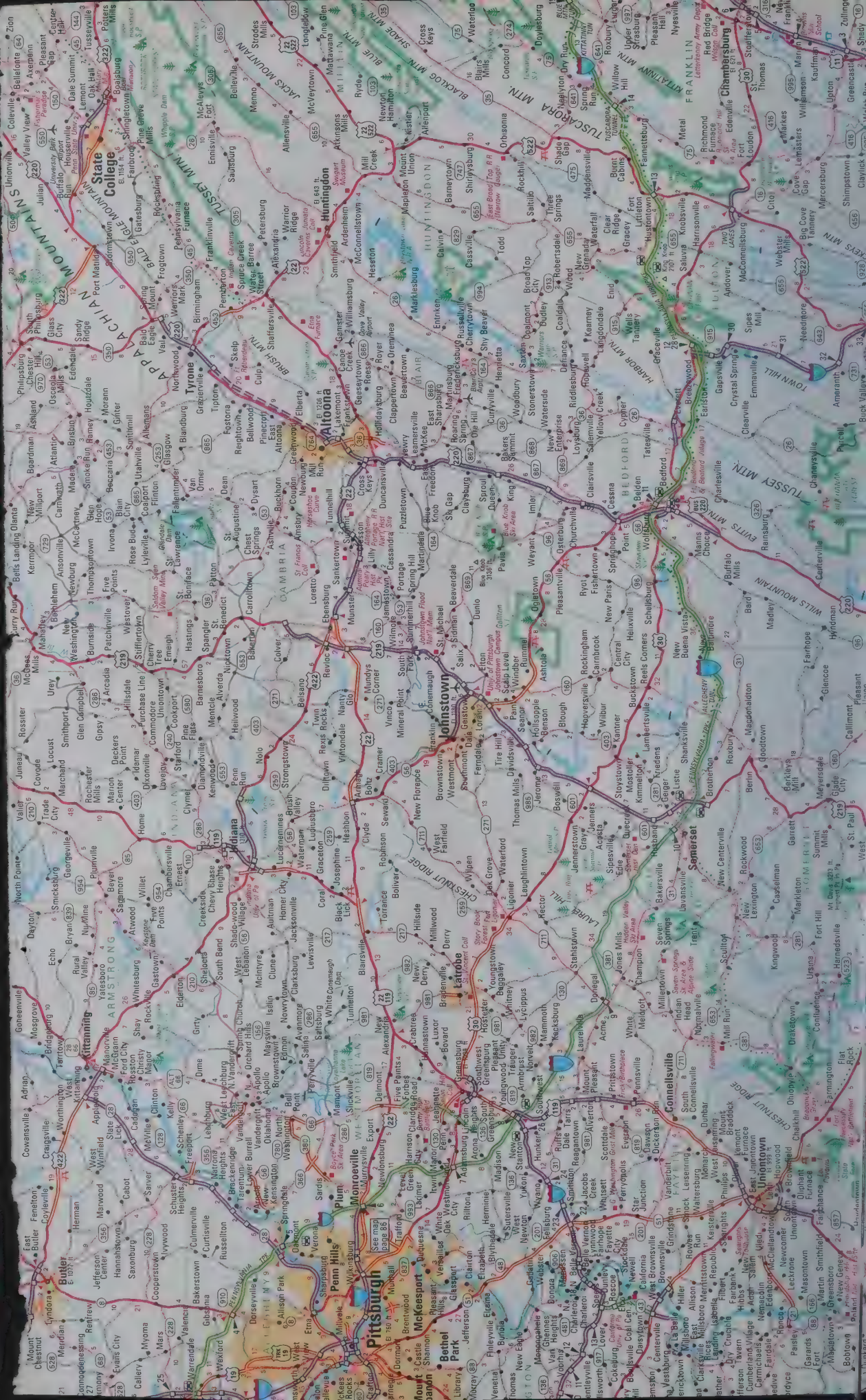




Originally the name Wyoming, or Wyoming Valley, had been used to designate all the territory which the Susquehanna and the Delaware Companies of Connecticut had bought of the Iroquois Indians in 1754. To take the name of Wyoming County from the Wyoming Valley was not inappropriate, because the county forms the northern opening of the exquisitely beautiful valley of Wyoming, famous in history, legend, and literature.

Clean duck, stuff with
parsley stems. Roast
30-35 minutes at 425 de-
grees. All species of duck require
1 hour of cooking. Remove duck from
pan and remove stuffing.
Sprinkle flour into roast-
ing pan, add chicken stock.
Simmer 10 minutes. Then take orange
julienne, saute for 2 minutes
in pan with port wine. Strain
roasting pan and add to
mixture. Serve with wild
rice, orange cut in half, gar-
lic maraschino cherry. Place
sauteed bread crouton. Bake
served on the side.





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OLD DUCK WITH UCE, A LA YAR

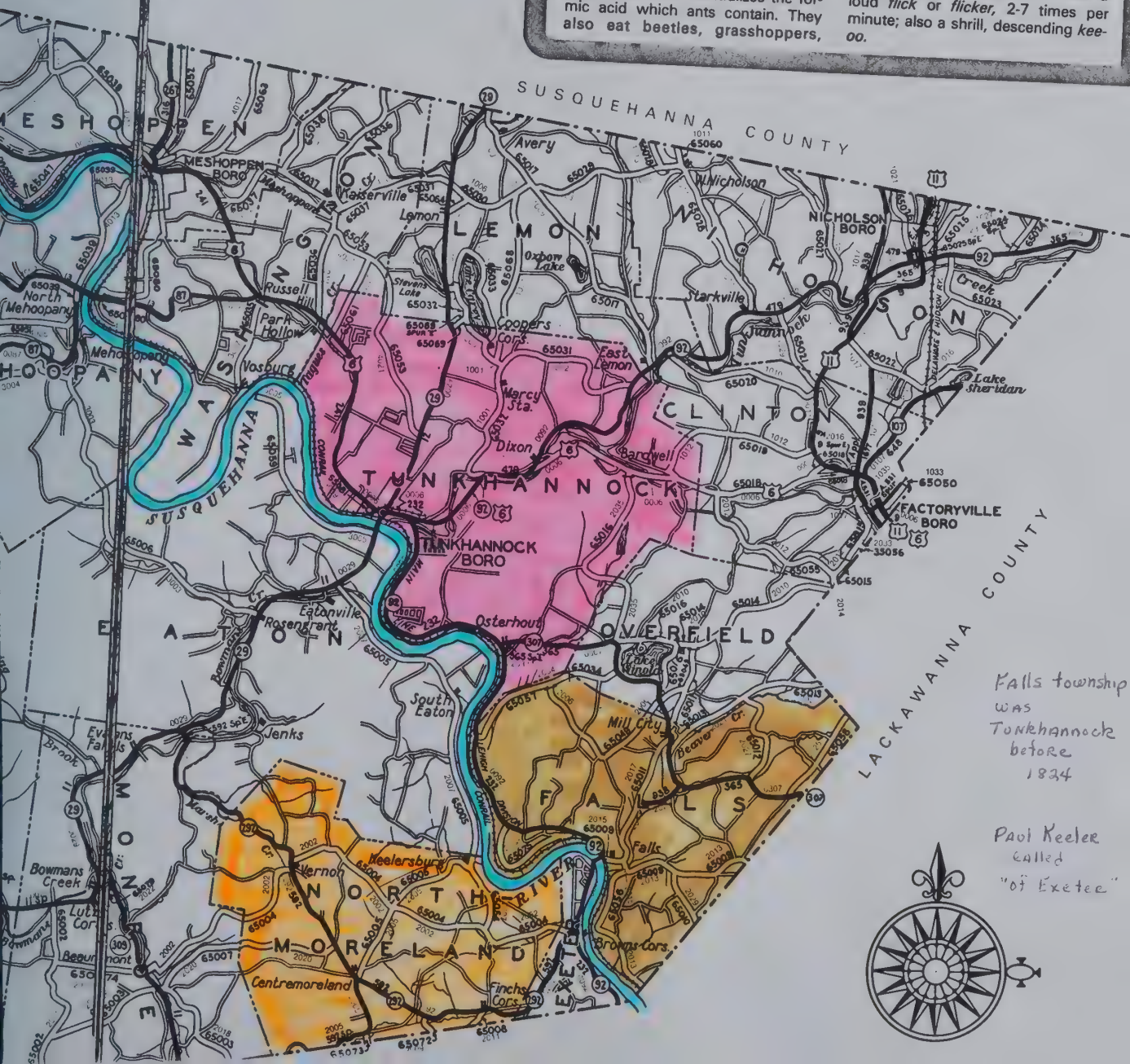
uff with onion, celery
ms. Roast until done,
at 425 degrees. Large
require a little longer
e duck from roasting
e stuffing from duck.
to roasting pan and
stock. Let boil 15
ake orange rind, cut
r 2 minutes and dam-
ne. Strain sauce from
add to orange rind
with wild rice, a heat-
half, garnished with
ry. Place duck on
ton. Bar le duc jelly



FLICKER

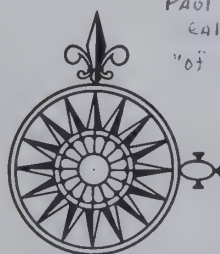
Flickers, also known as yellowhammers, have brown backs, no white on the wings, a prominent black band high on the breast, and bright red on the nape of the neck. It grows to a length of 8-10 inches and has an 20 inch wingspread. The male has a black "mustache" mark extending from the bill back onto the throat. In flight, the white rump patch and yellow underwings show up well. Flickers are often seen on the ground or on sidewalks eating ants, a preferred food. Their saliva neutralizes the formic acid which ants contain. They also eat beetles, grasshoppers,

crickets, and other insects. In fall and winter, they eat poison ivy fruits, berries, corn, and sumac seeds. Favored habitat is woodland, orchards, woodlots, and yards. Nest: a hole opening into a cavity, 2-60 feet up a tree. The cavity takes up to two weeks to build. Eggs: 3-10, usually 6-8, with an 11-12 day incubation period. Starlings may drive flickers out of their newly dug cavities. In spring, flickers are common migrants from March to April; in summer, breeding residents (they breed east of the Rockies and across Canada and Alaska); in fall, common September or October migrants; and in winter, rare residents. Flickers winter principally in the southern U.S. Call: a loud flick or flicker, 2-7 times per minute; also a shrill, descending kee-oo.



Falls township
was
Tunkhannock
before
1824

Pavi Keeler
called
"of Exetee"



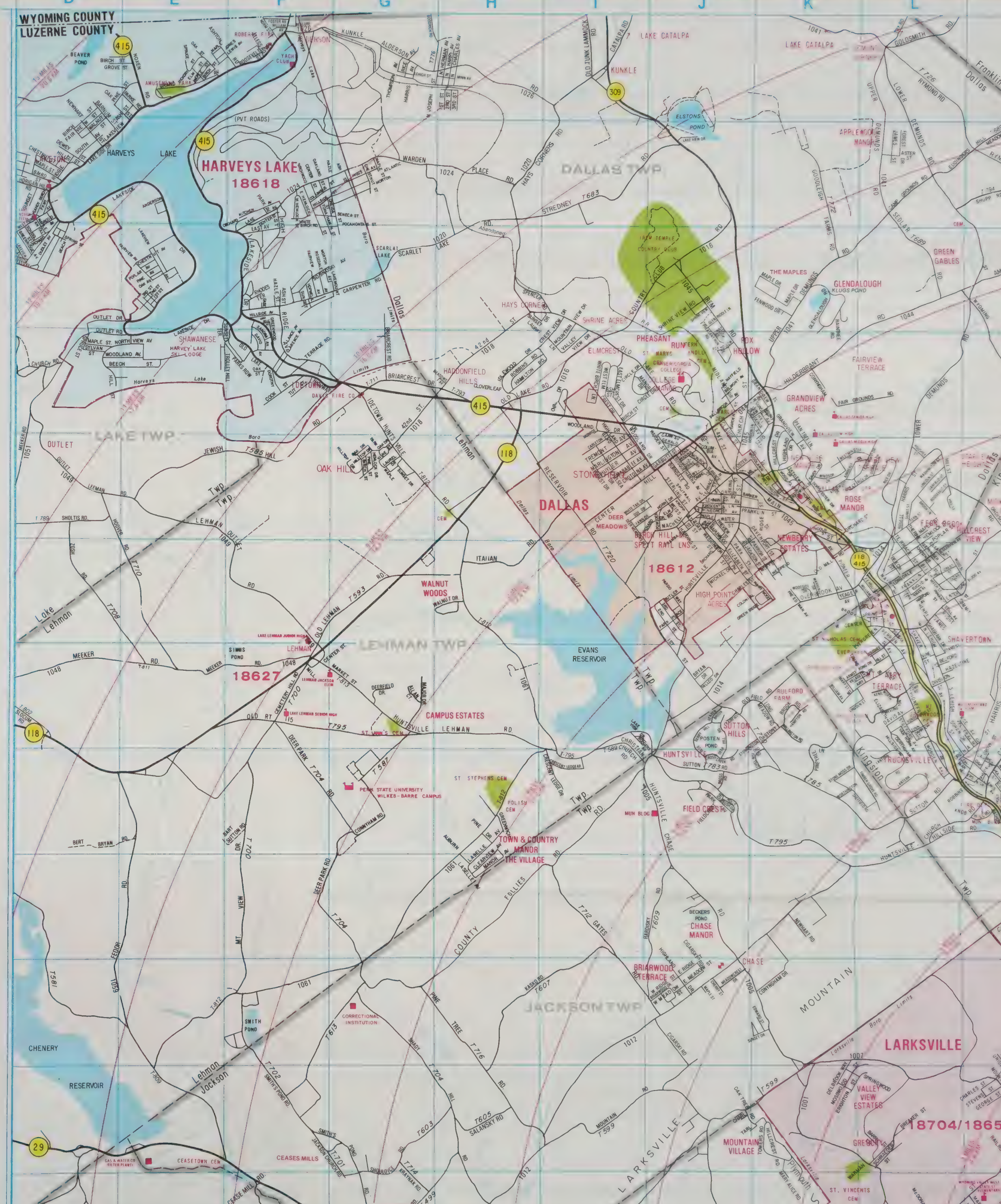
Boro Name				Wilkes-Barre				Wyoming Valley			
Ashley	ASB	16	O	Wilkes-Barre	FFB	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Avoca	AVB	4	Y	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Courtale	COB	10	M	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Dallas	DAB	5	Z	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Duport	DUB	5	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Duryea	DUB	12	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Edwardsville	EDB	5	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Forty Fort	FFB	5	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Harveys Lake	HLB	2	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Higbestown	HUB	5	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Kingston	KIB	11	P	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Lafin	LFB	10	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Larkville	LVB	10	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Laurel Run	LUB	15	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Luzerne	LUB	15	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Moosic	MOB	2	AA	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Nuagola	NUB	20	AA	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Old Forge	OFB	1	V	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Pittston	PUB	13	K	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Plymouth	PLB	13	K	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Pringle	PRB	10	L	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Sugar Notch	SNB	10	L	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Swoyersville	SWB	8	P	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Taylor	TAB	1	AA	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Warrior Run	WRB	18	K	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
West Pittston	WPB	1	AA	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
West Wyoming	WWB	6	Q	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Wyoming	WYB	8	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O
Yatesville	YAB	8	W	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O	Wyoming Valley	WVW	9	O

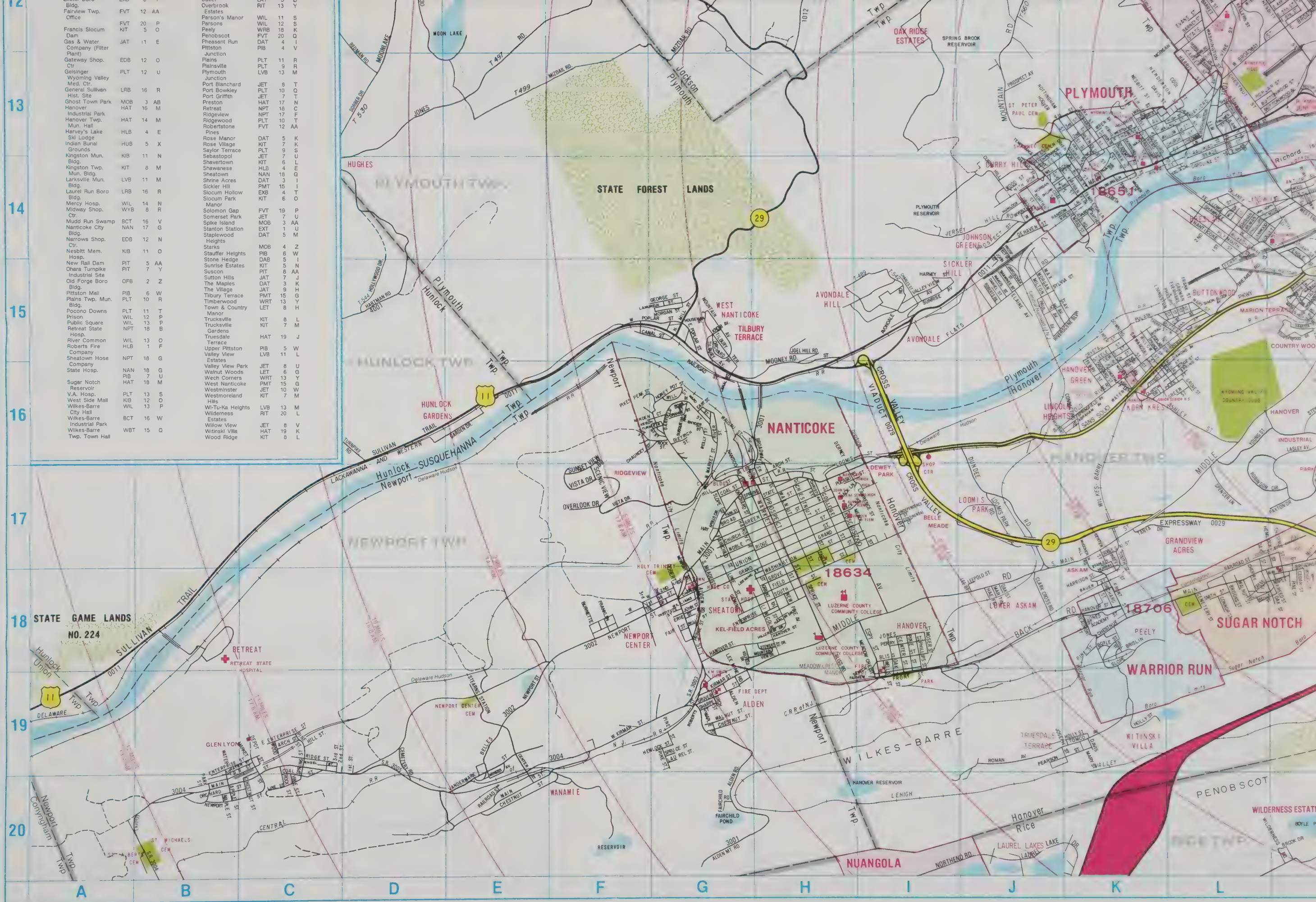
City Name				Nanticoke				Scranton			
Nanticoke	NAN	16	H	Scranton	SCR	1	AB	Scranton	SCR	1	AB
Scranton	SCR	1	AB	Scranton	SCR	1	AB	Scranton	SCR	1	AB
Wilkes-Barre	WIL	13	R	Scranton	SCR	1	AB	Scranton	SCR	1	AB

Twp. Name				Boulevard Manor				PVT				S				
Bear Creek	BCT	15	W	Bowbreck	KAN	FLT	13	Z	Bowbreck	KAN	FLT	13	Z			
Dallas	DAT	2	J	Brier	BRO	HAT	14	K	Brier	BRO	HAT	14	K			
Exeter	EXT	3	S	Brier Brook	FVT	13	Z	Brianwood	JAT	10	I					
Fairview	FVT	19	O	Terrace	Brown Manor	KIT	6	O								
Franklin	FRT	2	O	Browns	AVB	4	V									
Hamover	HAB	16	K	Browtown	PIT	7	V									
Hunlock	HUT	15	O	Brightford Farm	JAT	10	I									
Jackson	JAT	10	I	Bush Patch	OFB	1	K									
Jenkins	JET	9	X	Buttwood	HAT	15	L									
Kingston	KIT	7	N	Camacho Estates	LET	7	H									
Lake	LAT	5	O	Capital Hill	WRT	15	Z									
Lehman	LET	7	G	Village	Carverton	KIT	5	O								
Newport	NPT	17	O	Carverton	KIT	5	O									
Pittston	PIT	8	Z	Heights	Cassess Mills	JAT	11	F								
Plains	PLT	11	V	Cassettown	JAT	12	I									
Plymouth	PMT	14	O	Center Moreland	DAT	1	L									
Ransom	RAT	1	W	Chase	JAT	10	K									
Rice	RET	20	L	Chase Manor												
Union	UNT	18	A													
Wilkes-Barre	WBT	14	R													

Parks, Golf Courses and Cemeteries				Brogan Park				Casey Park			
Brogan Park	WIL	11	S	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Charles Street	WIL	13	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
City Cem.	WIL	12	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Evergreen Cem.	KIT	12	K	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Eylerman Park	KIB	13	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
F.M. Kirby Park	KIB	13	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Fern Knoll Cem.	DAT	4	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Fox Hill Country Club	EXB	5	U	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Frances Slocum State Park	BCT	18	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
General Sullivan Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Griffith Park	KIB	13	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Hamilton Park	EXB	6	S	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Happy Valley Country Club	WIL	12	Q	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Hollenback Cem.	WIL	12	Q	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Hollenback Golf Course	WIL	11	R	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Hollenback Park	WIL	12	R	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Holy Trinity Cem.	BCT	12	V	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Huber Park	NPT	18	F	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Irem Temple Country Club	DAT	3	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Kirby Park	KIB	13	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Levy Park	KIB	11	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
M.B. Williams Park	WIL	13	Q	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Maple Hill Cem.	HAT	15	M	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Memorial Park	FVT	12	AA	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Memorial Shrine Cem.	FRT	3	P	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Miner Park	WIL	14	N	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Miners Mem. Park	WIL	11	S	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Mount Greenwood Cem.	KIT	7	L	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Mount Olivet Cem.	KIT	4	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Mount Zion Cem.	EXT	2	R	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Newport Center Cem.	NPT	19	D	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Oak Lawn Cem.	DAT	15	N	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Old Forge Cem.	OFB	2	AA	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Pagnotti Park	OFB	2	Y	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Polish Cem.	LET	6	H	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Reese Park	KIB	12	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Riverside Park	KIB	12	P	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Robert Yapple Pkgd. Park	HUB	6	X	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Rocky Glen Park	MOB	3	AB	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Sacred Heart Cem.	DPB	6	Z	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Alberts Cem.	NPT	20	A	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Ann's Cem.	LET	7	G	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Joseph Cem.	PLT	10	T	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Marys Cem.	DAT	4	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Michaels Cem.	HAT	15	M	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Nicholas Cem.	NPT	20	B	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Peter & Paul Cem.	KIT	6	K	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Stephens Cem.	PMT	13	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Saint Vincents Cem.	LET	8	H	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Scouton Park	LVB	12	K	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Shawnee Cem.	WIL	12	R	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Slavic Cem.	PLB	13	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
State Forest Lands	OFB	2	AA	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
State Game Lands	PMT	14	F	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
State Gamelands	RIT	19	M	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
No. 224 Warden Cem.	HUT	18	A	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Wilkes-Barre Mun. Golf Course	DAT	4	J	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O
Wyoming Valley Country Club	BCT	18	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O	Casey Park	WIL	14	O

Places of Interest				Amusement Park				Army			
Amusement Park	HLB	1	E	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Back Mountain Shop. Ctr.	KIT	6	L	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Barney Farm	WIL	13	N	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Blaney Plaza	MOB	1	AB	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Central Hosp.	WIL	12	O	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
City Line Plaza Shop. Ctr.	JET	7	U	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Colebrook Dam	PLT	13	T	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Correctional Institution	JAT	10	G	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Court House	WIL	12	P	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Crestwood	WRT	14	Z	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Industrial Park	HAT	16	I	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Cross Valley Viaduct	DAT	5	K	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Dallas Shop. Ctr.	DAT	5	K	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Davey Johns Dam	PLT	11	V	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Davis Fire Company	LET	4	F	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J
Orchard View	ACT	17	V	Army	PLB	14	J	Army	PLB	14	J





Overbrook Bldg.	FVT	12	AA	Overbrook Estates	WIL	11	S	Y
Fairview Twp. Office	FVT	20	P	Parson's Manor	WIL	12	S	Y
Francis Slocum Dam	KAT	5	O	Parsons	WRB	18	K	O
Gas & Water Company (Filter Plant)	JAT	11	E	Penobscot	FVT	20	Q	I
Gateway Shop. Ctr.	EDB	12	O	Pheasant Run	DAT	4	V	
Geisinger Wyoming Valley Med. Ctr.	PLT	12	U	Pittston Junction	PLT	11	R	M
General Sullivan Hist. Site	LRB	16	R	Plains	PLT	7	R	M
Ghost Town Park	MOB	3	AB	Plainsville	LVB	13	M	
Hanover Industrial Park	HAT	16	M	Plymouth Junction	JET	8	T	O
Hanover Twp. Mun. Hall	HAT	14	M	Port Blanchard	PLT	10	T	
Harvey's Lake Ski Lodge	HLB	4	E	Port Griffith	HAT	17	N	C
Indian Burial Grounds	HUB	5	X	Retreat	NPT	18	C	F
Kingston Mun. Bldg.	KIB	11	N	Ridgeview	NPT	17	T	A
Larksville Mun. Bldg.	LVB	11	M	Ridgewood	PLT	10	T	A
Laurel Run Boro Bldg.	LRB	16	R	Robertstone Pines	FVT	12	AA	
Mercy Hosp. Midway Shop. Ctr.	WIL	14	N	Rose Manor	DAT	5	K	
Mudd Run Swamp	BCT	16	V	Rose Village	KIT	7	K	
Nanticoke City Bldg.	NAN	17	G	Saylor Terrace	JET	9	S	U
Narrows Shop. Ctr.	EDB	12	N	Sebastopol	KIT	7	U	
Nesbitt Mem. Hosp.	KIB	11	O	Shavertown	HLB	4	E	E
New Rail Dam	PIT	5	AA	Shawane	NAN	18	G	
Ohara Turnpike Industrial Site	PIT	7	Y	Shrine Acres	DAT	3	I	
Old Forge Boro Bldg.	OFB	2	Z	Sickler Hill	PMT	15	I	
Pittston Mall	PIB	6	W	Slocum Hollow	EXB	4	T	O
Plains Twp. Mun. Bldg.	PLT	10	R	Slocum Park	KIT	6	O	
Pocono Downs Prison	PLT	11	T	Solomon Gap	FVT	19	P	
Public Square	WIL	12	P	Somerset Park	JET	7	U	
Retreat State Hosp.	NPT	18	B	Spike Island	MOB	3	AA	
River Common	WIL	13	O	Stanton Station	EXT	1	U	
Roberts Fire Company	HLB	1	F	Staplewood Heights	DAT	5	M	
Sheatown Hose Company	NPT	18	G	Starks	MOB	4	Z	
State Hosp.	NAN	18	G	Stauffer Heights	PIB	6	W	I
Sugar Notch Reservoir	PIB	7	U	Stone Hedge	DAB	5	I	N
V.A. Hosp.	PLT	13	S	Sunrise Estates	KIT	5	N	
West Side Mall	KIB	12	O	Suscon	PIT	8	AA	
Wilkes-Barre City Hall	WIL	13	P	Sutton Hills	JAT	7	J	
Wilkes-Barre Industrial Park	BCT	16	W	The Maples	DAT	3	K	
Wilkes-Barre Twp. Town Hall	WBT	15	Q	The Village	JAT	9	H	
				Timberwood	PMT	15	G	
				Town & Country Manor	WRT	13	Y	
				Trucksville	LET	8	L	
				Truesdale Terrace	HAT	19	J	
				Upper Pittston Valley View	PIB	5	W	
				Valley View Park	LVB	11	L	
				Walnut Woods	JET	8	U	
				Wech Corners	LET	8	O	
				West Nanticoke	WRT	13	G	
				Westminster	PMT	15	G	
				Westmoreland Hills	JET	10	W	
				Wi-Tu-Ka Heights	KIT	7	M	
				Wilderness Estates	WIL	13	M	
				Willow View	WIL	13	P	
				Witinski Villa	WIL	13	P	
				Wood Ridge	JET	8	V	
					HAT	19	K	
					KIT	8	L	

STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 224

RETREAT
RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

DELAWARE

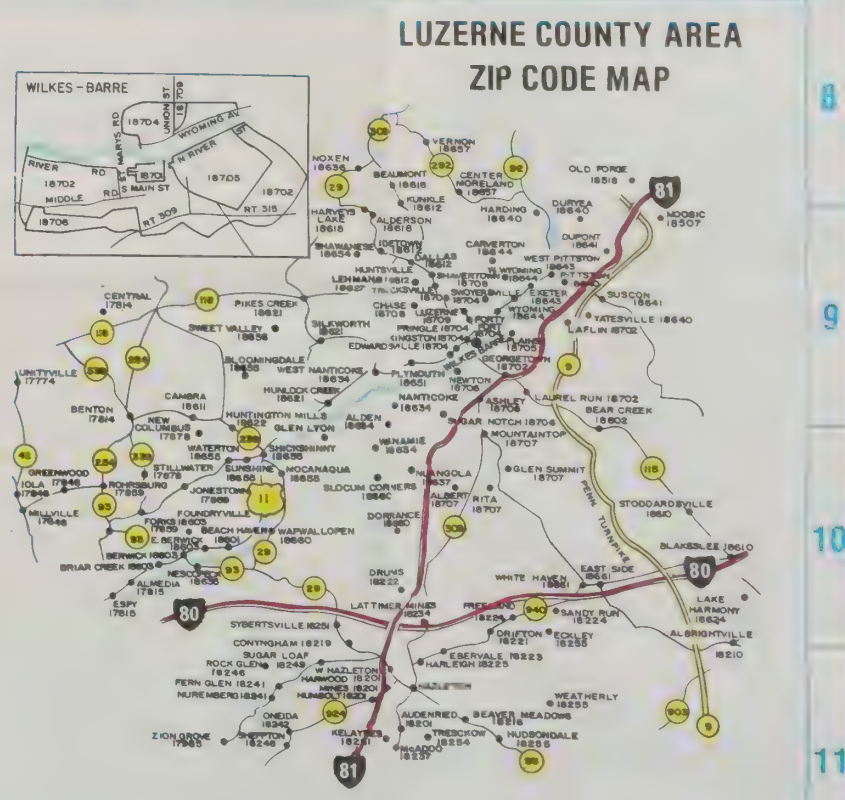
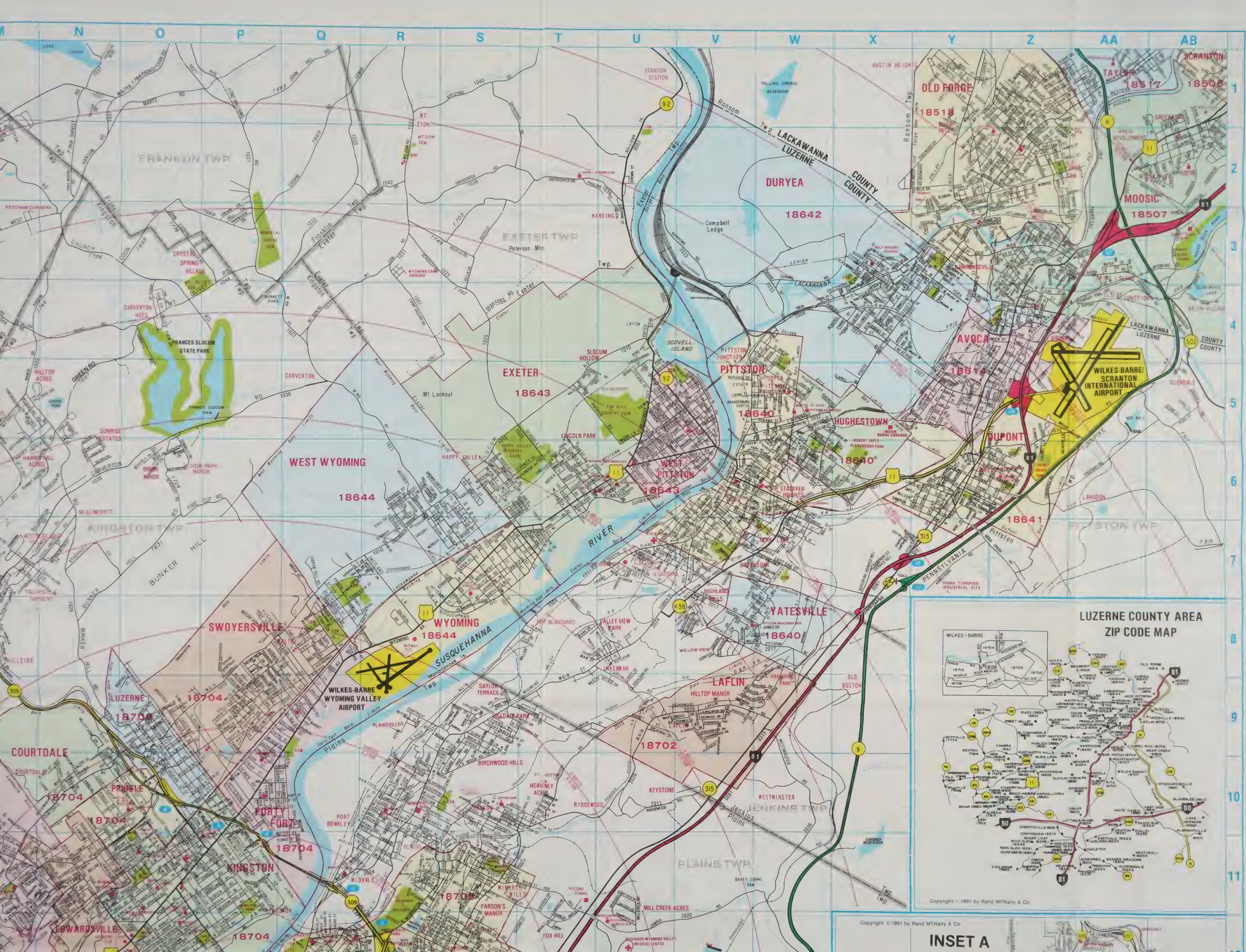
NEWPORT

WILKES-BARRE

WILKES-BARRE

WILKES-BARRE

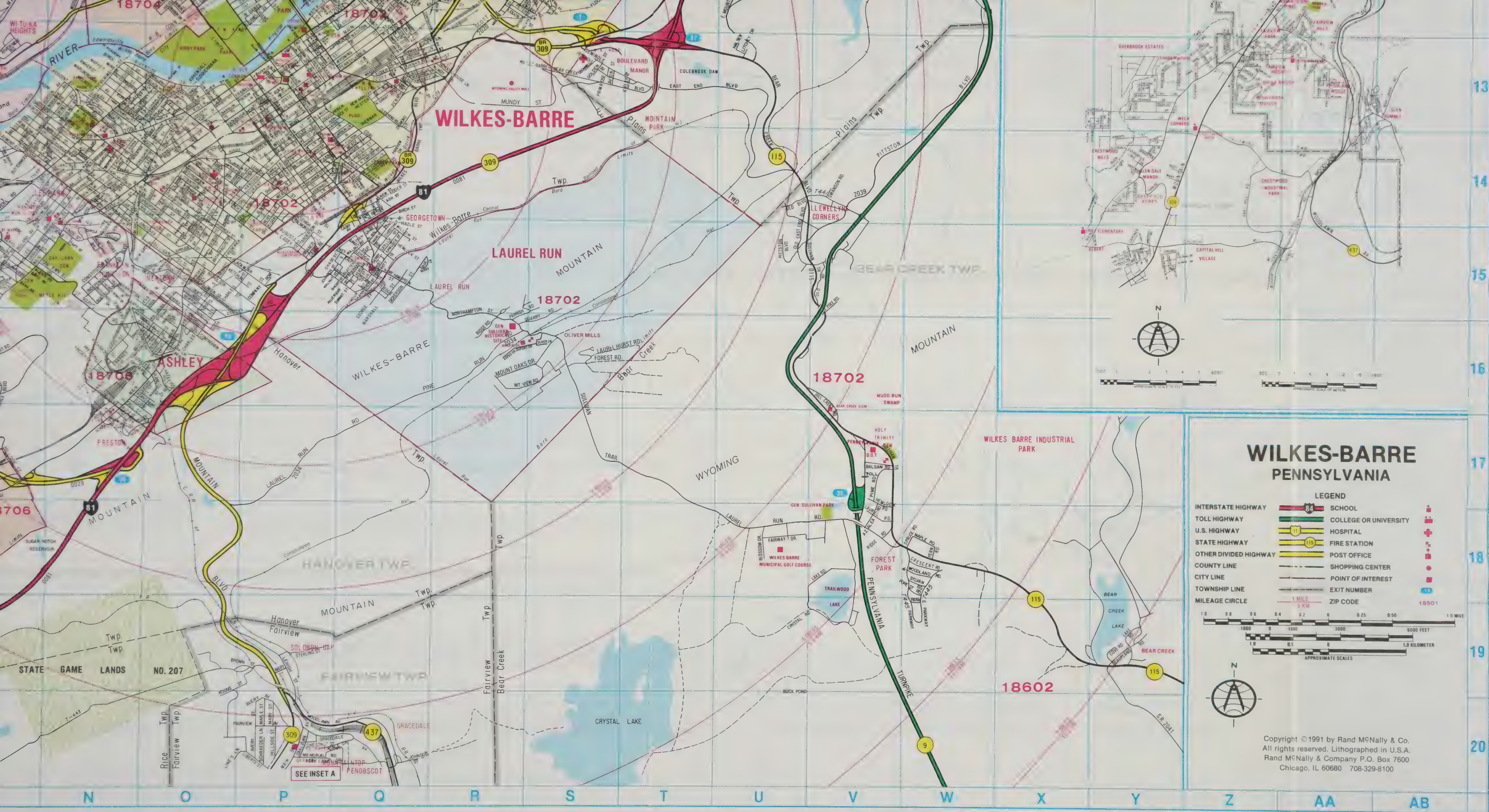
WILKES-BARRE



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INSET A



WILKES-BARRE PENNSYLVANIA

LEGEND

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY		SCHOOL	
TOLL HIGHWAY		COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	
U.S. HIGHWAY		HOSPITAL	
STATE HIGHWAY		FIRE STATION	
OTHER DIVIDED HIGHWAY		POST OFFICE	
COUNTY LINE		SHOPPING CENTER	
CITY LINE		POINT OF INTEREST	
TOWNSHIP LINE		EXIT NUMBER	
MILEAGE CIRCLE		ZIP CODE	

1 MILE
1.6 KM

10 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 0.25 0.50 1.0 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 FEET

1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 KILOMETER

APPROXIMATE SCALES

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Chicago, IL 60680 708-329-8100

KIT	6	L	O	Lloyds Ln.	WIL	14	O	Miner Av.	EXB	6	S		SWB	8	Q	Reynolds St.	HUB	5	W		KIT	7	M		OFB	2	Z		LET	7	G	Worthington	JAT	6	K
HAT	16	X	H	Lock St.	HAT	17	N	Miner St.	WIL	13	N		HAT	14	M		HUB	11	K		EXT	1	N		FLT	10	S		LET	8	I	Wren Dr.	EDB	11	N
HUB	8	V	X	Lockhart St.	WIL	12	R	Mineral St.	NFT	20	E						KIB	13	P		EXT	2	S		WLT	14	N		LET	7	D		PLB	13	K
YAB	8	W		Locust St.	NAN	17	N	Miners Av.	DUB	4	X						PLB	13	P		EXT	2	S		WLT	13	P		LET	11	E		KIB	12	O
YAB	2	L		Locust St.	WIL	13	N	Miners Ct.	PLT	10	X						PLB	13	P		EXT	2	S		WLT	13	P		LET	5	G	Wright Av. N.	DUB	4	Y
DAT	2	L		Logan St.	WIL	14	Q	Minn Av.	DAT	1	H						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	6	H		WIL	13	O
OFB	6	V		Logan St.	KIT	8	M	Minooka Av.	MOB	3	Z						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	6	H		OFB	1	Y
PIB	6	V		Lohman	PTB	6	Y	Mitch	PLT	11	R						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	10	E		MOB	1	AB
PMT	15	J		Lolli Ln.	OFB	3	Y	Mitchell St.	DUB	4	X						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		JET	8	V
AVB	5	J		Lonsoms Rd.	FVT	13	AA		JET	7	V						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		YAB	6	V
SWB	9	P		Long Meadow Ln.	FAT	7	K		WIL	12	R						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WBT	15	Q		Long Meadow Ln.	KIT	6	L	Mizdali Rd.	JAT	12	G						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		OFB	1	Y
EXB	6	T		Longdale	HAT	17	J		PMT	13	F						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PLB	13	L		Loomis Park Rd.	HAT	16	H	Mock St.	HAT	14	M						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		OFB	1	Y
EXT	3	U		Loomis St.	NAN	16	H	Mockingbird	EDB	11	N						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	13	M			WIL	15	O		DAB	10	K						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
LVB	13	M			FVT	14	T	Moffet St.	FFB	10	N						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
DUB	4	W		Loop Rd.	PLT	10	T	Mohawk	RTT	13	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WPB	5	V		Louise St.	KIT	6	N	Mohawk Dr.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PIB	7	V		Loveland Av. N.	KIB	12	O	Monarch Rd.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	13	Q		Loveland Av. S.	KIB	12	O	Monehan Ct.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
JET	8	T		Lover Rd.	DAT	6	L	Monehan St.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PMT	14	I		Lower Demunds Rd.	DAT	1	L		HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
LET	5	E							HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PMT	15	J		Loxley St.	DAT	4	L	Monroe	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
FRT	3	O		Luzerne	DAB	5	J	Monroe Av.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
KIT	3	O		Luzerne St.	HAT	15	M	Monroe St.	HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
FRT	1	O			WPB	5	U		HAT	15	O						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
KIB	10	G		Luzerne St. W.	LVB	11	M	Montgomery Av.	WPB	5	U						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
NPT	18	G		Lynch Ln.	WIL	14	O	Monument Av.	WPB	5	U						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PIB	6	G		Lyndon Ln.	MOB	1	AB	Monument Av.	WPB	5	U						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PMT	15	J		Lynn Dr. E.	HUB	5	W	Mooney Ln.	WIL	13	P						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WWB	13	Q		Lynn Dr. E.	LVB	11	M	Mooney Rd.	PMT	16	H						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
FVT	12	AA		Lynwood St.	PIB	5	W	Moonlake Rd.	PMT	13	D						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PIT	20	Q		Lyons Alley	PIB	5	W	Moosic St.	MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WBT	15	P							MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	12	Q							MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
HLB	1	F		Macell Av.	DAB	5	J		MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
OFB	2	Z		Mack Ln.	NAN	17	H		MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
MOB	2	AB		Mack St.	PLT	10	R		MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PRB	11	N		Madison St.	OFB	2	Z		MOB	3	AA						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
DUB	4	X			PLT	11	Q	Morgan's Alley	WPB	7	R						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
NAN	18	I			WIL	13	N	Morse St.	PLT	14	M						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PLT	10	S			WIL	13	O	Morton	DAT	2	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
SCR	1	AB			WIL	12	R	Morton Av.	HLB	3	F						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	14	O			WIL	4	W	Morton St.	OFB	2	Z						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WRB	18	K			WRT	13	Y	Morton St. W.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
HUB	7	X			WRT	13	X	Moser St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
KIB	11	P			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
DAB	6	J			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
HAT	19	J			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
DAT	1	G			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
OFB	2	Y			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	14	P			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
OFB	1	AA			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
KIB	11	O			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
PLT	12	U			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
MOB	2	AB			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	12	Q			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	12	Q			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S		WLT	12	L		LET	7	G		WIL	13	O
WIL	12	Q			WRT	13	X	Mosier St.	OFB	3	Y						PLB	13	P		EXT	1	S												

Boro Name	B				Cemetery St.				Cross Dr.				Hale St.				YAB					
Ashley	ASB	16	O	B Av.	WVB	7	S	ASB	15	N	Cross Dr.	WRT	13	Y	HLB	3	E	Hale St.	YAB	8	V	
Avoca	AVB	4	Y	Back Rd.	HAT	16	J	ASB	16	N	Cross Valley Expressway	HAT	17	I	HLB	3	F	Hall St.	SWB	9	P	
Courtdale	COB	10	M		OFB	2	Y	HUB	5	W		PLT	11	Q	KIT	7	M	Halsey	SLB	13	U	
Dallas	DAB	5	I		WRB	18	J	MOB	4	Z		WIL	11	Q	FVT	12	AA	Halstead St.	DUB	3	X	
Dupont	DPB	5	Z	Bailey	PLT	11	R	SNB	18	L	Crotona Av.	DAB	11	Q	BCT	18	U	Hamilton	WIL	13	Q	
Duryea	DUB	2	W	Baird St.	HLB	2	O	COB	10	N	Crown Dr.	FRT	3	P	LVB	11	N	Hamilton Av.	KIB	12	P	
Edwardsville	EDB	12	N	Baker St.	OFB	1	Z	EDB	11	N	Crystal	AVB	5	X	DAT	4	J	Hamilton Rd.	DAT	4	H	
Exeter	EXB	5	S		TAB	1	Z	KIB	11	N	Crystal Rd.	BCT	19	U	FALL	2	Z	Hamlin	MOB	3	Z	
Forty Fort	FFB	10	P	Balsam Rd.	BCT	17	V	DAB	5	S	Crystal St.	HAT	15	K	FVT	13	AA	Hampton Rd.	JAT	7	K	
Harveys Lake	HLB	2	E	Baltimore Av.	WPB	16	U	PLT	11	S	Cuba	EDB	11	N	FVT	13	AA	Hampton Rd.	PLT	10	R	
Hughestown	HUB	5	X	Bank	PLT	11	S	DPB	6	Y	Cubby Swamp Rd.	EDB	11	N	FRT	3	P	Hancock St. N.	WIL	13	P	
Kingston	KIB	11	P	Bank Rd.	HAT	15	M	DUB	3	Y	Culver St.	FFB	10	P	PLT	9	S	Hancock St. S.	WIL	14	P	
Lafin	LAB	9	V	Bank St.	WIL	14	O	FFB	10	P	Culvert St.	FFB	10	P	WRT	14	Y	Hand St.	JET	7	U	
Larksville	LBV	10	L	Barbar	OFB	2	Z	HAT	15	K	Cummisky St.	WIL	15	O	PIB	6	W	Hannls St.	NAN	18	H	
Laurel Run	LRB	15	R	Barber Av.	EXB	6	T	HLB	2	F	Curran St.	WIL	15	O	LET	9	D	Hanover St.	NAN	17	G	
Luzerne	LUB	9	O	Barber St.	SWB	6	T	HUB	5	M	Curry Hill	PMT	7	V	HAT	14	L		NAN	18	G	
Moosic	MOB	2	AA	Barbie Blvd.	LBV	13	L	KIT	7	G	Curry St.	DUB	4	W	DAT	3	K		NAN	18	H	
Nuagola	NUB	20	I	Bark St.	PLB	13	K	KIT	7	G		PIB	4	W	DAT	6	L		WIL	13	N	
Old Forge	OFB	1	Y	Barker	DAB	5	J	NAN	18	I	Curtain	DPB	6	Y	KIT	6	L		WRB	18	K	
Plymouth	PIB	5	V	Barnes St.	ASB	16	N	NPT	19	E		PIT	7	X	Ferguson St.	DUB	4	Y	Hanover Village	HAT	15	N
Pringle	PRB	10	O	Barney St.	LBV	12	N	OFB	3	Y		PIB	6	W	Fern Rd.	BCT	18	W	Hard St.	OFB	2	Y
Sugar Notch	SNB	18	L	Barnum Pl.	WIL	12	N	PIB	6	W	Curtis St.	PIB	5	V	Fern St.	DAT	5	L	Harding	DPB	6	Y
Swoyersville	SWB	8	P	Barnum St.	HLB	13	O	PLB	13	K	Custer St.	WIL	14	Q	Ferry Rd.	HAT	15	L	Harding Av.	EXB	6	S
Taylor	TAB	1	AA	Barre	COB	10	N	PRB	10	N	Cypress St.	WIL	12	Q	Ferry St.	HAT	16	K		WVWB	6	S
Warrior Run	WRB	19	K	Barret	LBV	12	L	TAB	1	Z						PLB	13	L	Harding St.	DAB	5	J
West Pittston	WPB	6	U	Barrett	WBT	15	O	WBT	15	O						NAN	18	H	Hardisky Rd.	JAT	9	J
West Wyoming	WVWB	6	Q	Barry Ln.	LBV	11	L	KIT	6	L	D Av.	WVWB	6	S	Field St.	NAN	18	H	Harford Av.	JAT	9	J
Wyoming	WYB	8	S	Bart Sutton Rd.	LET	8	F	KIT	6	K	Dagobert St.	WIL	13	M	Fildcrest Dr.	JAT	8	J	Harford Av.	KIT	6	L
Yatesville	YAB	8	W	Bauer St.	HAT	18	K	WIL	11	S	Dale Dr.	FVT	12	AA	Filbert Ln.	WIL	15	O	Harkins Ln.	WIL	14	O
				Beach	HLB	3	D	PLT	9	S		FVT	20	Q	Filbert St.	FFB	9	Q	Harland St.	EXB	7	T
				Beade St.	PLB	14	L	WIL	11	S	Daley	PIB	6	W	Finn St.	SWB	9	Q	Harriet St.	PLT	9	S
				Bear Creek Blvd.	BCT	13	U	LUB	10	O	Dallas Rd. E.	PIB	4	M	Flr St.	WIL	11	S		WIL	12	R
					BCT	16	V	PIB	5	W	Damon St.	WPB	5	U	Flr St.	HAT	15	L	Harrington	COB	10	N
					PLT	13	U	SWB	10	O	Dana St.	FFB	9	P	Flre Cut Rd.	KIT	6	O	Harris	WBT	15	Q
					FVT	13	Y	WIL	13	Q		SWB	9	P	Flrwood Av.	WIL	14	M	Harris Av.	DAT	1	G
					PIT	7	AB	JET	8	T		SWB	9	P	Flanagan St.	PRB	10	O	Harris Hill Rd.	KIT	6	M
					WIL	11	R	PIT	7	X	Daniel St.	WIL	14	O	Flats Rd.	PLB	14	K	Harris St.	DAT	5	Q
					WIL	11	R	PMT	11	J	Darling St.	PMT	15	J	Flick St.	WIL	12	R		LBV	13	L
					WIL	13	Q	COB	10	N	Darrow St.	WIL	13	P	Flood St.	WIL	12	S		PMT	13	L
					WRB	18	K	NPT	18	G	Dauphin	KIT	7	L	Floral Ln.	WIL	13	P	Harrison	AVB	5	Y
					BCT	19	Y	PLT	12	T	Davenport St.	DAB	5	K	Floralon Dr.	KIB	10	P	Harrison St.	HAT	18	K
					JAT	7	J	KIB	11	P		HLB	4	F	Florence St.	DPB	6	Y		OFB	2	Y
					FFB	9	P	DAT	1	H	David Av.	HLB	4	F	Florence St.	WVWB	6	S		WIL	13	P
					FVT	13	Z	WVWB	7	Q	David Rd.	HAT	15	M	Florida Av.	DUB	4	Z	Harry Av. N.	DAT	1	H
					PLT	10	S	ASB	16	O	David St.	PLT	10	R	Flyn St.	DUB	4	Z	Harry St.	WIL	12	Q
					PLT	10	S	DAB	6	J	Davis	PLT	10	R	Fogel	EDB	11	N	Hart St.	WIL	12	R
					DAT	6	L	HAT	16	O	Davis Av.	KIT	7	L	Folles Rd.	WIL	14	O	Hartford St. E.	ASB	15	N
					HLB	4	D	LUB	9	O	Davis Ct.	TAB	1	AA	Folsom Ln.	JAT	9	H	Hartford St. W.	ASB	15	N
					KIT	6	L	LBV	11	M	Davis Ln.	EDB	11	N	Foote Av.	WIL	13	P	Hartman Rd.	HUT	15	D
					SWB	9	P	OFB	2	Z	Davis Pl.	WIL	13	O		DUB	4	X		WRT	14	Y
					WIL	14	N	PIB	6	V	Davis St.	ASB	16	N	Foote St.	DUB	5	X	Harvey St.	PIB	5	W
					PLT	10	S	PLT	11	R		KIB	12	P	Foote St.	PLT	10	S	Haston Alley	LAB	9	V
					OFB	2	Z	WBT	15	I		PLB	13	K	Foothill Rd.	WRT	15	Y	Haverford Dr.	AVB	4	Y
					LAB	9	U	SCR	1	AB		TAB	1	AA	Ford Av.	KIB	11	N	Hawthorne St.	WIL	12	Q
					WIL	13	N	WIL	13	Y	Dawes Av. N.	KIB	12	P	Ford Ln.	WIL	14	N		NAN	17	G
					KIT	7	L	KIB	12	P	Dawson Av. S.	KIB	12	P	Ford St.	PIT	7	V		OFB	2	Z
					MOB	4	AB	WBT	15	P	Dawson St.	AVB	4	Z	Fordham	LAB	9	W	Hayes Ln.	OFB	2	Z
					WIL	14	O	WPB	6	U		AVB	4	AA	Fordham Rd.	DAB	5	I	Hayes Corners Rd.	DAT	2	H
					EDB	11	N	NAN	16	F	Day	WIL	12	S	Forest Dr.	DAT	2	L	Hazeltine	KIT	7	L
					KIB	11	N	JAT	8	K	Dean Ct.	KIB	12	O		WRT	13	Y	Hazle	HAT	15	O
					NPT	19	E	DAB	5	I	Debbie Dr.	LBV	12	O	Forest Rd.	BCT	18	W	Hazle St.	HLB	2	F
					ASB	16	N	OFB	2	Y	Deberly	EDB	12	O		FVT	13	Z		HLB	3	F
					DAT	4	J	KIB	11	O	Deer Hill Rd.	JAT	8	J		FVT	13	AA		SWB	9	Q
					PIB	5	W	SNB	18	L	Deer Meadows Dr.	DAB	5	I		LRB	16	S		WBT	15	O
					DUB	3	X	WIL	15	N	Deer Park Rd.	LET	7	F	Forge St.	OFB	3	Y	Hazleton Hill	ASB	16	O
					WIL	13	P	FVT	13	Z		LET	9	F	Forrest St.	WIL	15	O	St.	KADO	15	O
					EXB	5	U	HAT	15	K	Deer Run Dr.	KIT	6	N	Fort St.	FFB	10	Q	Hedge St.	KIB	11	P
					LUB	9	O	AVB	5	Z	Deer Run Tr.	WRT	14	Y	Foster Av.	HLB	1	F	Heidi	DPB	6	Y
					WIL	13	P	DUB	4	X	Deerfield Dr.	LET	7	G	Foster Ln.	WIL	12	P	Heights Dr.	KIT	4	O
					KIB	11	P	EDB	11	N	Deepath Dr.	FVT	12	AA	Foster Ln.	DAB	5	J	Heights Rd.	WRT	15	O
					OFB	1	Y	JAT	10	J	Defoe	PIB	6	V		DUB	3	Y	Heisz	EDB	12	O
					OFB	1	Z	PIB	6	V	Dehaven St.	PLB	14	J		OFB	2	Y	Helen	EXT	3	U
					PLT	10	S	PLB	13	L		PMT	14	J	Foundry St.	PIB	6	V	Helen St.	PLT	10	R
					LET	8	D	LAB	9	V	Deltrick Ln.	WIL	13	P	Foundry St.	OFB	2	Y	Hellers Grove	KIT	8	M
					WIL	14	N	PLT	10	T	Del Mount	JET	8	V		WPB	5	U	Hemlock Dr.	LET	5	G
					OFB	3	AA	HAT	17	N	Delaney St.	HAT	14	L	Fox Hill Rd.	PLT	11	T	Hemlock E.	BCT	17	V
					WIL	14	P	KIB	11	O	Delaware Av.	WPB	5	U	Fox Hollow Dr.	DAT	4	J	Hemlock E.	DAT	5	L
					PLT	15	N	OFB	3	Y	Delaware St.	PLT	10	R	Fox St.	TAB	1	AB		DPB	6	Y
					PMT	14	J	WIL	13	K	Delbrook Way	LBV	11	K	Foy St.	PIT	7	W		EDB	12	N
					KIT	6	O	EXT	3	S	Della Ln.	EXT	3	S	Francis	EDB	12	N		NPT	19	F
					PLT	9	S	HUB	6	W	Deluca Dr.	YAB	8	W	Francis St.	WBT	15	P		SNB	17	M
					SWB	9	P	LUB	9	O	Dennis Ln.	PLB	14	J	Frangorma	KIT	7	M		SWB	9	P
					DAT	4	I	HLB	3	E	Dennison Av.	WYB	7	S	Frank Dr.	WVWB	7	Q		WBT	14	Q
					FVT	13	Z	KIB	11	O		WYB	8	S	Frank St.	HAT	15	L		WBT	15	Q
					HLB	1	D	WIL	12	Q	Dennison St.	LUB	10	O	Franklin	NPT	18	F	Hemlock St. W.	HLB	12	F
					HLB	1	E	AVB	5	Y		SWB	8	Q	Franklin Blvd.	FRT	1	N	Hemlock Ter.	FVT	13	Z
					HLB	2	D	DAT	2	G	Depew St.	WPB	5	V	Franklin St.	DAB	5	J	Henderson St.	OFB	2	Y
					LET	5	G	DPB														

KIT	6	L	Lloyds Ln.	WIL	14	O	Miner Av.	EXB	6	S		SWB	8	Q	Reynolds St.	HUB	5	W		KIT	7	M		OFB	2	Z		LET	7	G	Worthington	JAT	8	K
HAT	16	O	Lloyn St.	WIL	17	N	Miner St.	WIL	13	N	Oxford St.	HAT	14	M		KIB	11	P	Secondary State	FRT	1	N		PLT	10	S		LET	8	I	Wren Dr.	EDB	11	N
HUB	6	X	Lock St.	WIL	12	R	Mineral St.	WIL	12	S						PLB	13	K	Route 1037					WIL	14	N		LET	7	D		LVB	11	N
YAB	8	V	Lockhart St.	WIL	14	N	Miners Av.	NPT	20	E						HLB	3	F	Secondary State	EXT	2	S	State N.	WIL	13	P	T802	LET	11	E	Wren St.	PLB	13	K
DAT	2	L	Locust St.	NAN	17	H	Miners Ct.	DUB	4	X						DAT	1	G	Route 1038				State S.	WIL	13	P	T809	LET	7	E	Wright Av. N.	KIB	12	O
OFB	2	Z	Logan St.	WIL	13	N	Miners Ct.	PLT	10	S						KIT	7	M		EXT	2	U	State St.	LVB	11	M	T811	LET	5	G	Wright St.	DUB	4	Y
PMT	6	V	Lohman	WIL	14	Q	Minn Av.	DAT	1	H						DAT	5	K	Secondary State	EXT	1	S		LVB	12	L	T812	LET	6	H		WIL	13	O
PMB	15	J	Lollt Ln.	KIT	8	M	Minooka Av.	MOB	3	Z						EDB	11	N	Route 1040					NAN	17	H		LET	8	H	Wyalusing Av.	OFB	1	Y
AVB	5	Y	Lone St.	DPB	6	Y	Mitch	PLT	11	R						ASB	16	N	Secondary State	DAT	1	K	Staub Rd.	KIT	8	M		LET	10	E	Wylam	MOB	1	AB
PLT	9	S	Lonesome Rd.	PIT	7	W	Mitchell St.	DUB	4	X						KIB	11	O	Route 1041				Stearns Station	NPT	19	E	T813	LET	7	G	Wynchurch Cir.	JET	8	V
SWB	9	P	Long Meadow Ln.	OFB	3	Y		JET	7	V						DAB	5	K		DAT	2	L	Steeplechase	HAT	15	K						YAB	8	V
WBT	15	Q	Long Meadow Rd.	FVT	13	AA		PLT	9	R						WIL	13	N	Secondary State	DAT	3	K	Manor Dr.	SWB	8	P				Wyoming	DAB	5	J	
EXB	6	T	Longdale	KIT	6	L	Mizdail Rd.	JAT	12	G						PLB	13	L	Route 1042	EXT	2	R	Stephanie Dr.							Wyoming Av.	PLT	11	R	
PLB	13	L	Loomis Park Rd.	HAT	17	J	Mock St.	HAT	14	M						KIB	11	O	Secondary State	DAT	3	L	Stephenson St.									DPB	6	Y
EXT	3	U	Loomis St.	NAN	16	H	Mockingbird	EDB	11	N						HLB	3	F	Route 1044				Sterling	PLB	14	K	Union Av.	EXB	6	S		FFB	11	O
WIL	13	P		WIL	15	O		LVB	11	N						FVT	13	Z					Sterling Ct.	WIL	13	P	Union St.	KIB	10	T		KIB	11	O
LVB	12	M		FVT	14	AA	Moffet St.	DAB	6	K						LRB	16	R		DAT	4	J	Sterling St.	DAB	5	J		LUB	10	O		WPB	6	U
DUB	4	W	Loop Rd.	PLT	10	T	Mohawk	FFB	10	Q						COB	9	N	Secondary State	DAB	5	K		DPB	6	Y		LVB	10	M	Wyoming Rd.	DAT	3	M
WPB	5	V	Louis St.	KIT	6	N	Mohawk Dr.	RIT	13	Y						DAB	5	K	Route 1045				FVT	19	P		LVB	11	M	Wyoming St.	ASB	16	O	
PIB	7	V	Louise Rd.	KIB	12	O	Monarch Rd.	HAT	15	M						DAT	5	L		DAT	3	J	Steve St.	PIT	8	V		NAN	17	G		HAT	15	M
WIL	13	Q	Loveland Av. N.	KIB	12	O	Monehan Ct.	HAT	15	O						JAT	8	J		LET	7	D	Stevens Rd.	YAB	8	V		OFB	3	Y		OFB	3	AA
JET	8	T	Loveland Av. S.	KIB	12	O		WIL	15	O						DAT	5	L	Route 1048				Stevens St.	HAT	16	K		PLT	10	T		PLT	10	T
PMT	14	I	Lover Rd.	DAT	6	L	Monehan St.	WIL	15	O						WIL	14	O		LET	5	J	Stevens St.	EXB	5	U	Union St. E.	WIL	13	P		WIL	13	P
LAT	5	E	Lower Demunds	DAT	1	L		DAB	4	I						DAB	5	K	Route 1049				Stewart St.	KIB	11	P	Union W.	DAT	1	L		DAT	4	K
LET	5	E	Rd.				Monroe	FVT	13	AA						PIT	5	AB		LAT	5	D		OFB	2	Z	Upper Demunds							
PMT	15	J	Loxley St.	HAT	15	N		FVT	20	P						JAT	10	J					Stewart Dr.	NAN	18	H	Rd.	NAN	18	H		COB	10	N
PMT	15	H	Luzerne	DAB	5	J	Monroe Av.	FVT	12	AA						PLT	10	U	Route 1051				Stewart Rd.	HAT	16	M		HAT	16	M		FFB	9	P
FRT	3	O	Luzerne St.	HAT	15	M	Monroe St.	OFB	2	Z						DAB	6	J	Route 1059				Still Av.	KIT	6	L		KIT	6	L		YAB	7	W
FRT	1	Q		WPB	5	U		WIL	14	O						DPB	6	Y	Route 1061				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		JET	8	V
KIB	10	O	Luzerne St. W.	LVB	11	M	Montgomery Av.	WPB	5	U						KIB	11	P	Route 1067				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		YAB	8	V
NPT	18	G	Lynch Ln.	WIL	14	O	Montgomery St.	MOB	3	Z						JET	8	V	Route 2004				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		DAT	6	K
PIB	6	V	Lyndon Ln.	MOB	1	AB	Monument Av.	WYB	7	S						DPB	6	Y					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		FFB	10	P
PMT	15	J	Lynn Dr. E.	HUB	5	W	Mooney Ln.	PMT	13	P						KIB	11	P					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		AVB	4	Y
WIL	13	Q	Lynn St.	LVB	11	M	Mooney Rd.	PMT	16	H						KIB	11	P	Route 2006				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		DUB	4	Y
WWB	6	R	Lynne Dr.	PIB	5	W	Moonlake Rd.	PMT	13	D						WIL	14	N	Route 2011				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
FVT	12	AA	Lynwood St.	HAT	14	L	Moosic Rd.	OFB	2	Z						WIL	13	O	Route 2015				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
FVT	20	Q	Lyons Alley	PIB	5	W	Moosic St.	MOB	3	AA						HAT	14	M	Route 2017				Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
PIB	7	U						EXB	6	J						PLT	10	R					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		KIT	7	K
WBT	15	P						LVB	13	K						HAT	16	L					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		JET	9	U
WIL	12	Q						PMT	15	J						MOB	3	Z					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		ASB	16	O
HLB	1	F	Machell Av.	DAB	5	J	Morgan	EDB	11	N						NAN	17	G					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		COB	10	N
OFB	2	Z	Mack Ln.	NAN	17	H	Morgan Ln.	PLB	14	J						NPT	20	B					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		HAT	18	N
MOB	2	AB	Mack St.	PLT	10	R	Morgan St.	PMT	15	G						SWB	8	Q					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		LAB	10	W
EDB	11	N	Madison St.	OFB	2	Z		WWB	7	R						TAB	1	AA					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		MOB	2	AB
PMT	13	D		WIL	13	Q	Morgan's Alley	PIB	5	V						HLB	1	E					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WBT	14	Q
DUB	4	X	Maffet St.	PLT	11	Q	Morris Av.	HAT	14	M						WPB	5	U					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		BCT	20	W
NAN	18	I		WIL	13	N	Morse St.	OFB	2	Y						WIL	12	R					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		JET	9	X
PLT	10	S		WIL	13	O	Morton	DAT	2	G						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		MOB	1	AA
SCR	1	AB	Magnolia	WIL	12	R	Morton Av.	HLB	3	F						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		TAB	1	AA
WIL	14	O	Maiden Ln.	DUB	4	W	Morton St.	OFB	2	Z						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		DAT	6	L
WRB	18	K	Main	WRT	13	Y	Morton St. W.	OFB	3	Y						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
WIL	13	Q	Main Rd.	WRT	15	X	Morton St. W.	NAN	18	I						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
KIB	11	P	Main St.	AVB	5	Z	Moser St.	EXB	6	T						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
DAB	6	J		DAB	5	K	Mosier St.	PLB	13	L						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
HAT	19	J		DAT	6	L	Moss St.	LVB	11	K						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
DAT	1	G		DPB	6	Y	Mosswood St.	WIL	17	M						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
OFB	2	Y		DUB	5	Z	Mott St.	SNB	17	M						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
WIL	14	P		DUB	5	Z	Mount Airy Dr.	KIT	7	K						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
OFB	1	Z		EDB	11	N	Mount Oaks Dr.	LRB	16	R						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
MOB	1	AA		FVT	12	Z	Mount Olivet Rd.	FRT	4	O						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
KIB	11	O		FVT	20	P		KIT	4	O						WIL	14	O					Stitts Ln.	WYB	8	R		WYB	8	R		WIL	14	N
PLT																																		

SWB	8	P	JAT	10	J	New Grove St.	WIL	13	N	PLB	13	L	Sachs Rd.	WRT	15	Y	Service Rd.	PIT	7	X	Taft Pl.	OFB	2	Z	Washington St.	DAT	5	L	UNT	19	A
WWB	7	Q	KIT	8	M	New Hancock St.	WIL	14	Q	Pike Rd.	BCT	15	V	Saginaw St.	DAT	4	K	(Kaminski St.)			Taft St.	HAT	15	N		DUB	3	X	WPB	6	U
DUB	4	Y	NPT	19	G	New Pine Av.	NAN	18	H	Pikes Peak St.	NAN	16	F	Sago St.	DAT	5	K	Seymour St.				WIL	14	P		EDB	10	M	WYB	8	R
DUB	4	Y	NPT	20	B	New St.	DUB	4	X	Pine Av.	HLB	3	E	Sahara Dr.	KIB	11	P	Shadbark Dr.				SWB	8	Q		LVB	12	L			
JAT	12	G	OFB	2	Z		PIB	5	W	Pine Dr.	KIT	4	O	Saint Clair St.	WIL	11	S	Shade				KIT	8	M		MOB	1	AB			
WIL	12	R	PIB	5	W		PLT	10	S		LET	8	H	Saint James	PLT	10	R	Shadetree Dr.				KIT	5	M		NAN	18	H			
PLB	14	K	PLT	12	T		WBT	14	Q	Pine Ln.	FVT	13	AA	Saint John	PLT	10	R	Shady Hill Rd.				JAT	10	G		TAB	1	AA			
MOB	2	AB	WPB	5	U	New Union	JET	7	U	Pine Rd.	BCT	17	V	Saint Mary St.	PLT	10	R	Shady Ln.				MOB	3	Z		WIL	12	P			
KIT	4	M	WWB	7	Q	Newhart Rd.	JAT	9	K	Pine Ridge Dr.	WIL	11	S	Saint Mary's Rd.	ASB	15	N	Shaft St.				DUB	4	Y		HAT	17	K			
DAB	5	J	WWB	7	S	Newhart St.	HLB	1	D	Pine Run Rd.	LRB	16	Q		HAT	15	M					JET	8	U		OFB	1	Z			
WIL	13	M	YAB	8	W	Newport Dr.	EXB	6	T	Pine St.	FVT	13	Z	Saint Mary's St.	HAT	15	N	Shannon St.				WBT	15	Q		PMT	11	J			
KIB	11	O	WIL	12	Q	Newport St.	HAT	15	O		HAT	15	L	Salansky Rd.	AVB	5	Y	Shantytown Rd.				PLT	9	T		OFB	2	Z			
WIL	12	Q	WIL	12	Q		NPT	17	G		HLB	1	D	Salem Dr.	JAT	11	H	Sharon Dr.				TAB	1	AA		TAB	1	AA			
DAT	1	G	DAB	5	J		NPT	18	F		LET	5	G	Salem St.	WPB	5	U	Sharpe				KIB	11	O		TAB	1	AA			
			DAB	5	I		NPT	19	E		NAN	18	I	Salina St.	MOB	3	Z	Sharpe St.				NPT	19	G		JET	8	U			
PLB	14	K	DUB	3	Y	Newton	DUB	3	X		NPT	19	C	Salsburg Ln.	PLB	14	K	Shaver Av.				KIT	6	L		PIB	7	V			
			WBT	15	Q	Nicholas Av.	OFB	1	Z		NPT	19	G	Sambourne St.	WIL	14	O	Shawnee Av.				PLB	13	K		PIT	7	V			
			DUB	3	X	Nicholson	PLT	10	R		OFB	2	Z	Sampson St.	DPB	6	X	Shawnee Av. W.				PLB	14	K		PLB	13	J			
			DUB	3	Y	Nicholson St.	WBT	15	O		PIB	7	V		OFB	1	Z	Shawnee Dr.				RIT	14	X		PLB	14	J			
			LUB	8	O		WIL	15	O		PIT	7	V		TAB	1	Z	Shawnee Dr. E.				RIT	14	X		WIL	14	N			
			LVB	12	M		PLT	10	R		SNB	18	M	Sand St.	PIB	6	V	Shawnee Dr. W.				WIL	14	L		LUB	9	O			
			PLT	10	R	Ninott	WIL	14	P		WIL	13	Q		OFB	2	Z	Shawnee St.				PMT	15	J		SWB	9	O			
			HAT	15	M	Noble Ln.	NAN	17	G		WRB	18	K	Sanderson St.	JAT	8	L	Sheldon St.				JAT	8	L		SWB	9	O			
			MOB	2	AB	Noble St.	WIL	14	P	Pine Tree Rd.	FVT	13	AA	Sandra Av.	HLB	4	F	Sheffield Rd.				WIL	13	O		JET	8	T			
			OFB	2	Z		HLB	1	F		DAB	5	J	Sandy Beach	HLB	2	D	Sheridan Dr.				PLT	9	S		PLT	9	S			
			WIL	13	N	Norm St.	PIT	7	W		AVB	5	Z	Parkway	LVB	13	L	Sheridan St.				WIL	15	P		WIL	13	O			
			HAT	15	M	Norman St.	DAB	5	K		JAT	8	K	Sandy St.	EXB	7	T	Sherman				EXB	6	U		WIL	13	O			
			HAT	15	M	North Side Av.	LUB	9	O		DAB	5	J	Sanovia St.	HAT	16	K	Sherman St. N.				WIL	14	Q		WIL	14	Q			
			WIL	13	P	North St.	PIB	6	W		LAB	9	V	Sans Souci	PLT	10	R	Sherman St. S.				WIL	14	P		WIL	14	N			
			JET	8	T		PLB	14	J		DAT	6	K	Parkway	WRT	2	N	Shiber Ln.				WRT	13	Y		WRT	15	Y			
			JET	8	U		PLT	11	S		KIT	7	L	Sarah	PLT	10	R	Shivley Rd.				FRT	2	N		WRT	15	Y			
			KIB	11	O		WIL	11	S		WIL	13	Q	Savoy Dr.	DAT	5	K	Shoemaker Av.				FFB	9	P		DAT	5	L			
			LAB	9	U		WPB	6	U		AVB	5	Y	Sawaroski St.	HAT	15	K	Shoemaker St.				SWB	9	P		FFB	8	Q			
			LET	7	G		WIL	13	P		PIT	7	V	Sawmill Rd.	KIT	4	O	Sholtis Rd.				SWB	9	P		DAB	5	J			
			NAN	17	H	North St. E.	YAB	7	V		YAB	8	V	Saxe St.	PLT	9	S	Shonk St.				PLB	13	L		DAB	5	J			
			NPT	19	C	Northampton St.	YAB	8	W		DAT	3	G	Scarlet Lake Rd.	DAT	3	G	Short St.				WIL	13	N		WIL	13	P			
			PIB	6	V		LRB	16	R		BCT	14	V	Scarsborough Av.	EXB	7	T	Shore St.				MOB	2	AA		MOB	2	AA			
			PIT	7	W	Northampton St. E.	WIL	14	P		BCT	15	U	Scenic View	NPT	17	F	Shouldke Rd.				PIB	5	W		PIB	5	W			
			WIL	13	P	Northampton St. W.	WIL	13	P		JET	8	V	Schene Av.	PIB	7	V	Shrine View				OFB	1	Y		OFB	1	Y			
			PRB	10	O	Northend Rd.	PIT	8	V		ASB	16	O	School	ASB	16	O	Shrine View Rd.				WIL	14	N		WIL	14	N			
			DAB	5	I	Northview	NUB	20	I		AVB	4	Z	School Ln.	HAT	17	N	Shulde Ln.				DAT	3	J		KIB	12	O			
			OFB	2	Z	Northview Av.	HLB	4	E		JET	7	U		PLT	12	T	Shupp Alley				WYB	7	R		EDB	12	O			
			LRB	16	Q	Norton Av.	DAB	5	J		PIB	7	U	School St.	AVB	5	Z	Shupp Rd.				DAT	2	M		KIB	12	O			
			LUB	9	O	Norwood	HAT	14	M		WRT	13	Z		HLB	3	D	Sibley Av.				OFB	1	Z		KIB	10	O			
			HAT	18	J	Nottingham St.	PLB	13	J	Pleasant View Dr.	MOB	2	AB		MOB	2	AB	Sibley Av.				TAB	1	Z		KIB	11	O			
			PLT	10	S	Noxen Rd.	HLB	1	E	Plum Ln.	WIL	13	O		OFB	1	Y	Sickler Rd.				KIT	3	O		KIB	11	O			
			FRT	1	O	Noyes Av.	SWB	8	Q	Plymouth Av.	WIL	14	M		OFB	2	Z	Sidney St.				EXB	9	P		WIL	11	S			
			WRT	14	Y	Nuangola Dr.	RIT	13	X	Plymouth St.	HAT	14	L		PLT	10	T	Sidney St. E.				PLT	11	R		PLT	11	S			
			PMT	12	K		WIL	12	R	Poad Ln.	WIL	12	R	Schooley Av.	EXB	5	T	Sidney St. W.				WIL	11	R		WIL	11	S			
			ASB	15	N		HLB	2	G	Pocahontas St.	HLB	2	G	Schooley Rd.	EXT	3	R	Silver Bell Dr.				EXB	5	T		DAT	1	G			
			FVT	12	Z	O'Brien Dr.	SWB	8	P	Poland St.	WIL	13	R	Schoolhouse Ln.	KIT	6	O	Simon Block Av.				HAT	15	L		WIL	13	Q			
			FVT	19	P	O'Connell St.	FFB	10	P	Pomona	WIL	14	M	Schrader St.	WIL	13	R	Simpson St.				SWB	9	P		WIL	13	Q			
			FVT	20	P	O'Neil St.	DUB	4	X	Pond St.	DUB	4	X	Schraeder Ln.	TAB	1	AA					WIL	14	M		WIL	13	Q			
			HAT	15	O	O'Neill Av.	PIT	7	W	Poole St.	FVT	12	Z		FVT	12	Z	Sively St.				HAT	15	M		HAT	15	M			
			HAT	19	K	Oak	PLB	13	K	Poplar	FVT	20	P	Schraeder St.	FVT	20	P	Skidmore St.				ASB	16	N		ASB	16	N			
			KIT	7	K		HLB	3	E	Poplar Av.	LVB	11	L	Schraeder St.	LVB	11	L	Skyline Dr.				PLT	10	S		PLT	10	S			
			OFB	2	Y		DAT	5	L	Poplar St.	DAT	5	L	Schultz Rd.	WRT	13	Y					HUB	6	W		HUB	6	W			
			DAB	6	K		KIT	8	M		HAT	15	K	Schuyler Av.	KIB	11	O	Skytop Dr.				DPB	5	Y		KIT	7	N			
			EXT	5	T	Oak Av.	HLB	3	E		KIB	10	O	Scott	MOB	2	AB	Skyview Dr.				DAT	5	K		DAT	5	K			
			EXB	5	U		LVB	13	L		PLT	11	Q	Scott St.	SWB	9	P					PLT	9	T		PLT	9	T			
			EXB	6	T		LET	5	G		WIL	14	N		WIL	12	R	Slatterly				WIL	12	S		WIL	12	S			
			KIB	11	O		WRT	13	Y	Poplar St. E.	WIL	13	Q	Slattery St.	WIL	13	Q	Slattery St.				WBT	15	Q		WBT	15	Q			
			KIT	8	M		PMT	15	G	Poplar St. W.	PMT	15	F	Slocum Av.	EXB	6	S	Slocum Av.				EXB	6	S		EXB	6	S			
			WIL	13	P		WRT	14	Z	Post Rd.	WRT	14	Z	Slocum Rd.	LET	7	D	Slocum Rd.				LET	7	D		LET	7	D			
			EDB	11	O		WRT	15	Y	Powder Hill Rd.	HAT	14	L	Slocum St.	HAT	14	L	Slocum St.				SWB	9	O		HAT	19	K			
			MOB	2	AB		ASB	16	O	Powder Horn Dr.	MOB	4	AA	Slope	OFB	2	Y	Slope				WRB	18	K		PIB	7	V			
			LET	5	G		FVT	13	AA	Powell St.	DAB	5	J	Searfoss Rd.	EXT	4	S	Slope St.				NAN	17	G		PMT	11	K			



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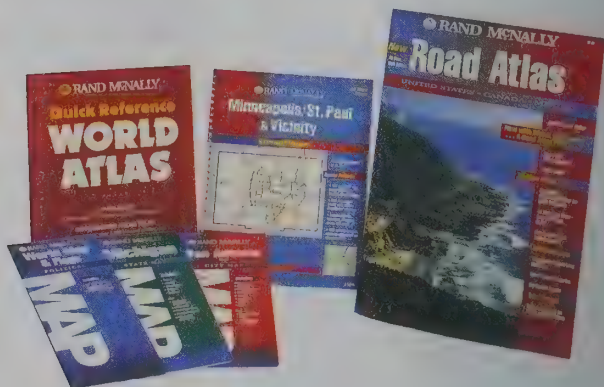
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Unknown research papers

Local histories

Wyoming Valley, etc.

Local Written family history

Vera Fitch Davis + photos

Maps

Many of these

PAGES have ERRORS.

We know a lot more

in 2007. Hope to

Revamp and Add new

conclusions Soon.



Huntingdon, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter,
 Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam or Tunkhannock, Braintree, Springfield, Claverack, Ulster, Athens

Claimants before The Decree
 of Trenton 1782

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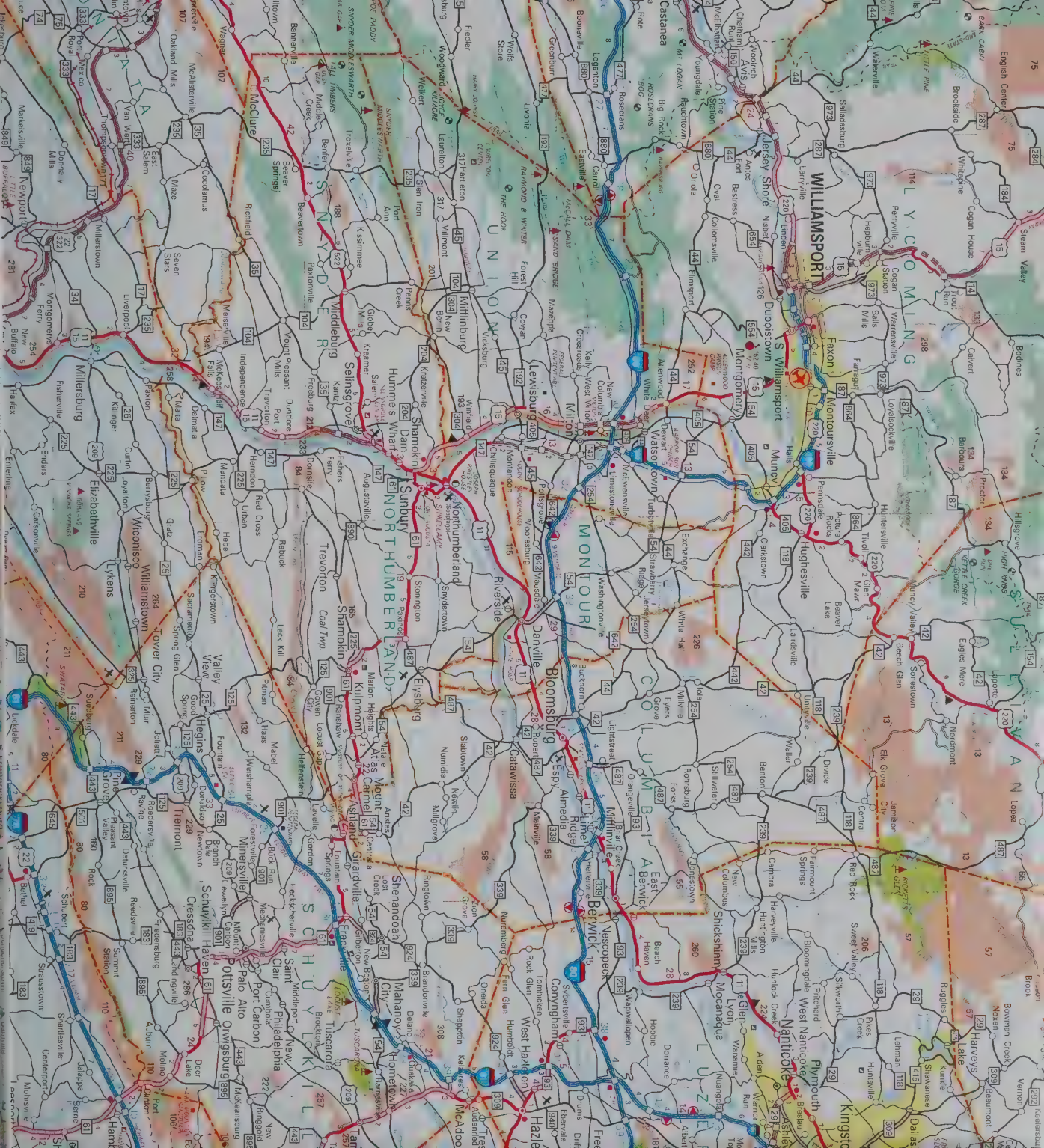
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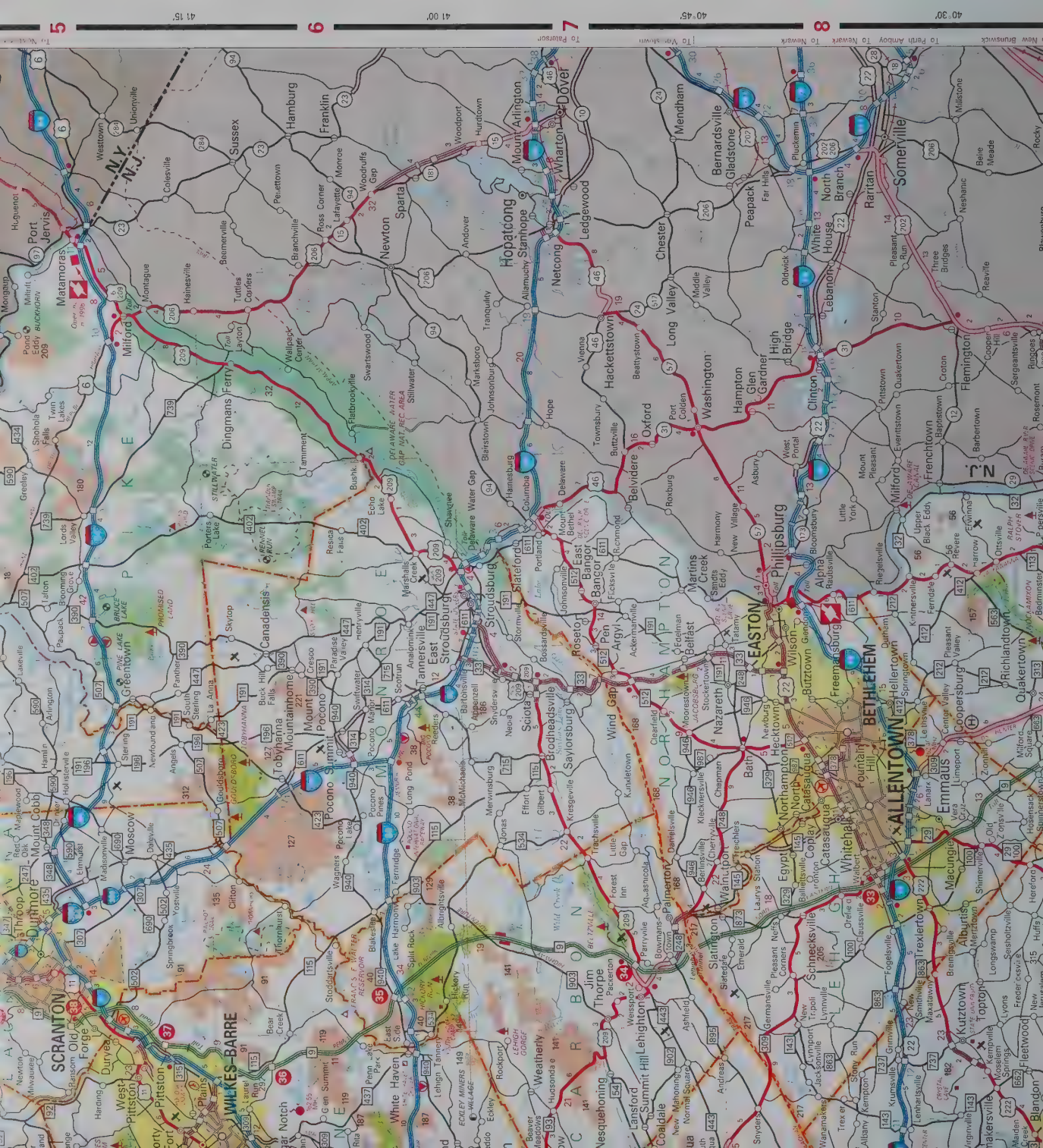
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1887. 1. 1. 1887.





Jacob Sickler + Hannah Chatfield

1. Fuller
2. Elih.
3. Jacob, Jr.
4. John

19-3-1803?) 12-21-1855
1802-1855-Seymour Fitch
1804-1890-Giles Fitch
1809-1888 Morgan Fitch
1811-1895-Spencer Fitch
1814-1851-Abigail Fitch
1821-1890 Sarah Fitch
1823-1875 Nancy Fitch

1826-1855 Allen Fitch
1828-1855 Mary or Polly
1882-1892 J. 1-12-1905 (me)

1802-1885 Seymour Fitch (12)
(1821-1868)-Sarah E. Fitch
(1832-1892) Esther C. Fitch
1835-1905 Harriet E. Fitch
1837-Mary J. Fitch
1841-1917 John Orlando Seymour
1844-1862 Louisa M. Fitch
1849-1905 Octavia E. Fitch
1846-1905 Rosanna or a 1853 b. 10-29-1846 died 11-5-1853

1804-1890 Giles Fitch
1833-1914 Asher Fitch
1840-1929-Hannah Fitch
1855-Giles Fitch II
1838-James Fitch
1849-Melissa Fitch
Hammik?

1809-1888 Morgan Fitch
1832-1860-Sarah Fitch
1838-1869 Elizabeth Fitch
Margaret Fitch
Lydia Fitch
Caroline Fitch
Harvey Fitch ?

1811-1895 Spencer Fitch
(1855-1934)-John Fitch
1836-1913-Frank Fitch
Nathaniel Fitch
4-34 Clinton Fitch
17-1839-1871 Alfred B. Fitch
Rose Fitch
1840-1864 Lydia Fitch 23yr

(1826-1855)-Allen Fitch
Jane Fitch
A. B. Fitch MD

1828-1905 Mary Siglin Fitch
1856-1937 John Siglin
Ella Siglin
Sarah Siglin

Fitch
George Fitch

(dau. of Charles Johnson + Sarah Dixon)
and Elizabeth Johnson 1815-1866 51yr Fitch Cem.
and Emily Goodale 1806-1873 (m. 2-27-1831)
and Mary Ann Williams
and Elizabeth Sickler 1817-1893
and Jacob Sickler Jr. Harvey, Riley, Perry (1810-1854)
and John Sickler, Jr.
and 1. Elijah Jenkins (son of Jabez + Pernelia (Barnum) Jenkins) (-1857)
and 2. Newman Miller d. 7-12-1893 (1st wife, Caroline (prob. Jenkins))
and Lydia Beemer (10-2-1826 to 1-17-1919)
and 1. Linford Siglin
and 2. Christian Deubler d. 2-10-1896

Elizabeth Johnson 1815-1866
and Fuller Sickler (1820-1868) children Henrietta 1851, Alice 1852, Clover 1854,
and Peter Vanocken (Wheaton?) Sarah Ann, 1856 Florence 1858, 2 unknown, Ida Louise 1865
and J. S. Brink (His third wife) (Jonathan Squiree) Alfred 1868
and Abel M. Bond
and Frances Brink, Mrs. Hob Hunter, Mrs. Eliz. Whitlock (one might have name of MARY (prob #2) Divorced because she left him.)
and Jep Brooks
and Peter Coraelius Emogene 7-8-1852 9-11-1852
Charles V. 5-12-1853 9-18-1853

and Emily Goodale 1806-1873 (m. 2-27-1831)
and Rachel Miller 1839-1899 (Rachel was the dau. of Newman Miller above + prob. Caroline Jenkins)
and Andrew DeWitt (m. 2-12-1863)
and Maggie Armstrong (Margaret) H.
and Jennie McKune
and Osterhout
and Mary Ann Williams
and Ziba Smith died at 64 yrs
not married 30 yrs, 11m 17d Fitch Cem.
not married
and David Kreskey
and Brooks Austin (Note WC Fitch) David B. Austin m. MARGERY S. Fitch

and Elizabeth Sickler 1817-1893
and Rose Swartwood (1862-1909) Roberts Cem.
and Ophelia Walters (1855-1928) Fitch Cem. Son Frank M. (1857-10-7-1887) 10 yrs. 11 m.
and Marion, Mahlon, Malone Frances
and Lucinda Kreskey m. 7-2-1864 dau. Jennie d. 3-25-1870 3y 3m 19d (F. Cem.)
and Hubbed Wall
and Joseph Roberts (unmarried) 1838-1923 (Vera) Had Joseph H. Fitch

and Lydia Beemer (maybe Place) (1826-1919)
and Conrad Minger/Munger
and Addie Manchester

and Linford Siglin 1829-1879
and Eugene Rose
and George Kennedy

and Sabora Parks
and Olive Weaver (Waters) moved Minn. 1855

David B
prob. son
of
David C

bound (Delaware County)
of the Pennsylvania / Delaware border.

the Pennsylvania Turnpike westbound (Neshaminy),
the Pennsylvania / New Jersey border.

the Pennsylvania Turnpike (Sideling Hill),
the Breezewood Exit #12.

the Pennsylvania Turnpike eastbound (Zelienople),
the Pennsylvania / Ohio border.

ers are identified on the map with this symbol
to see us.

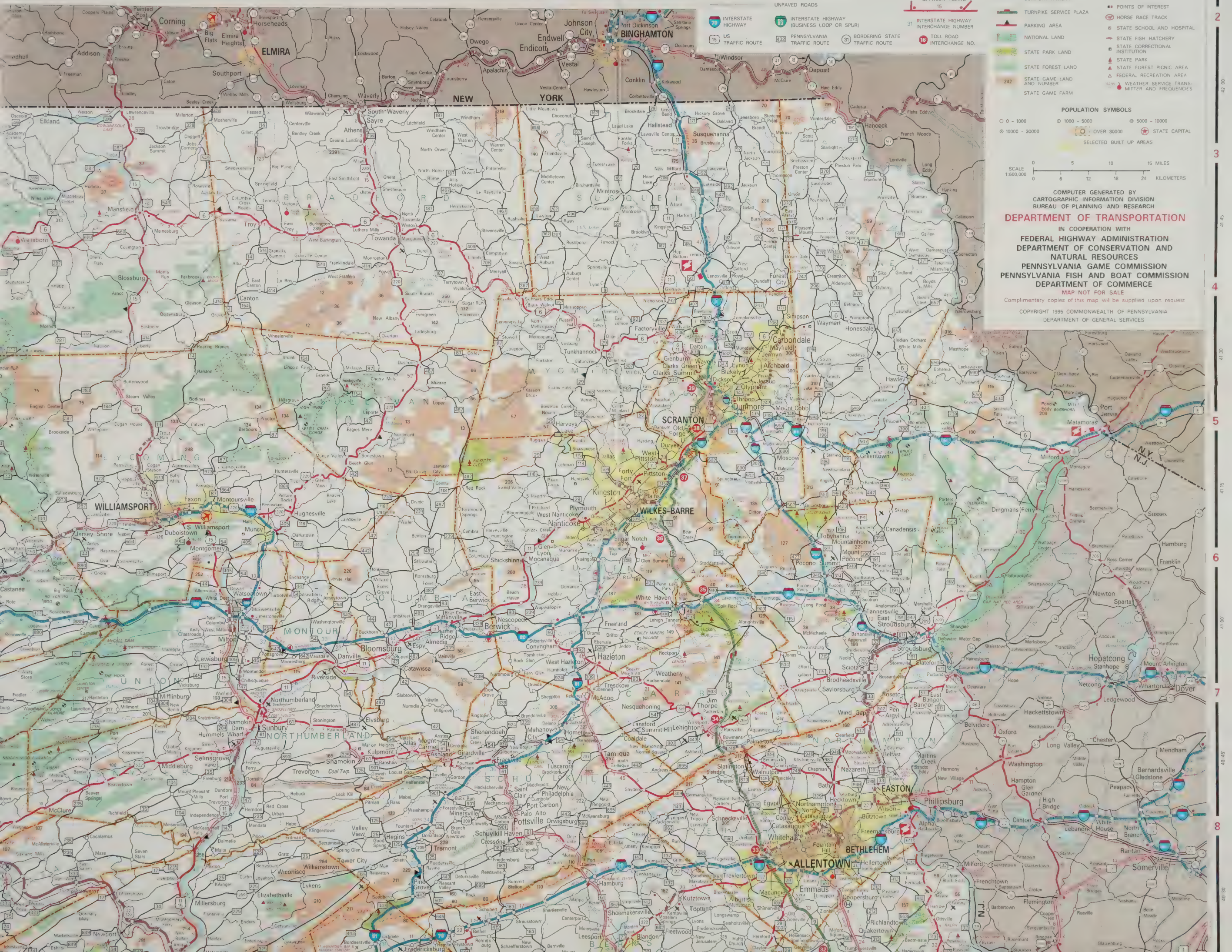
PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY WORKERS...GIVE 'EM A BRAKE

PennDOT hopes that you will enjoy your travels through the Keystone State from Pennsylvania's breathtaking scenic wonders to the many special attractions to be found. But as you travel, we ask that you exercise caution for all who share the roadway with you...including our highway workers.

Please slow down and be alert when you encounter the bright orange cones and barrels that signal a work area on Pennsylvania's streets and highways. These devices, and the special speed and warning signs you will see are there for a very good reason — to protect your life...and those of our highway workers. When approaching a work area, you must adjust your speed and driving habits accordingly.

PennDOT's employees and those of our contractors out on the highways are working to improve and maintain our roads. By obeying the work zone speed limits and driving cautiously, you can help Pennsylvania highway workers return home safely to their families each night.

Give 'em a
BRAKE



PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL TRANSPORTATION MAP

ISSUED FREE BY

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, Bradley L. Mallory, Secretary

ROAD CLASSIFICATION AND ROUTE MARKERS

KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

- TRAFFIC INTERCHANGES
FULL PARTIAL
FULLY CONTROLLED ACCESS (INTERSTATE)
FULLY CONTROLLED ACCESS (OTHER)
FULLY CONTROLLED ACCESS (TOLL)
MAJOR THROUGH TRAFFIC ROUTES
SECONDARY TRAFFIC ROUTES
OTHER SELECTED ROADS
ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
UNPAVED ROADS

- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
US TRAFFIC ROUTE
INTERSTATE HIGHWAY (BUSINESS LOOP OR SPUR)
PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE
BORDERING STATE TRAFFIC ROUTE

- PASSENGER RAILROADS
INTERCITY
LOCAL
STATION
MILEAGES BETWEEN TOWNS AND ROAD JUNCTIONS
ACCUMULATED MILEAGES BETWEEN POINTS
INTERSTATE HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE NUMBER
TOLL ROAD INTERCHANGE NO.

- COUNTY BOUNDARY
SELECTED HIKING TRAIL
STATE OPERATED WELCOME CENTER AND COMFORT FACILITY
LOCAL TOURIST INFORMATION AND COMFORT FACILITY
REST AREA AND COMFORT FACILITY
TURNPIKE SERVICE PLAZA
PARKING AREA
NATIONAL LAND
STATE PARK LAND
STATE FOREST LAND
STATE GAME LAND AND NUMBER
STATE GAME FARM
- AIRLINE SERVICE AIRPORT
GENERAL SERVICE AIRPORT
MILITARY AIRPORT
HELIPORT
ULTRALIGHT AIRPORT
STATE FOREST NATURAL AREA
STATE ADMINISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTY
DAM
POINTS OF INTEREST
HORSE RACE TRACK
STATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL
STATE FISH HATCHERY
STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
STATE PARK
STATE FOREST PICNIC AREA
FEDERAL RECREATION AREA
WEATHER SERVICE TRANS-MITTER AND FREQUENCIES

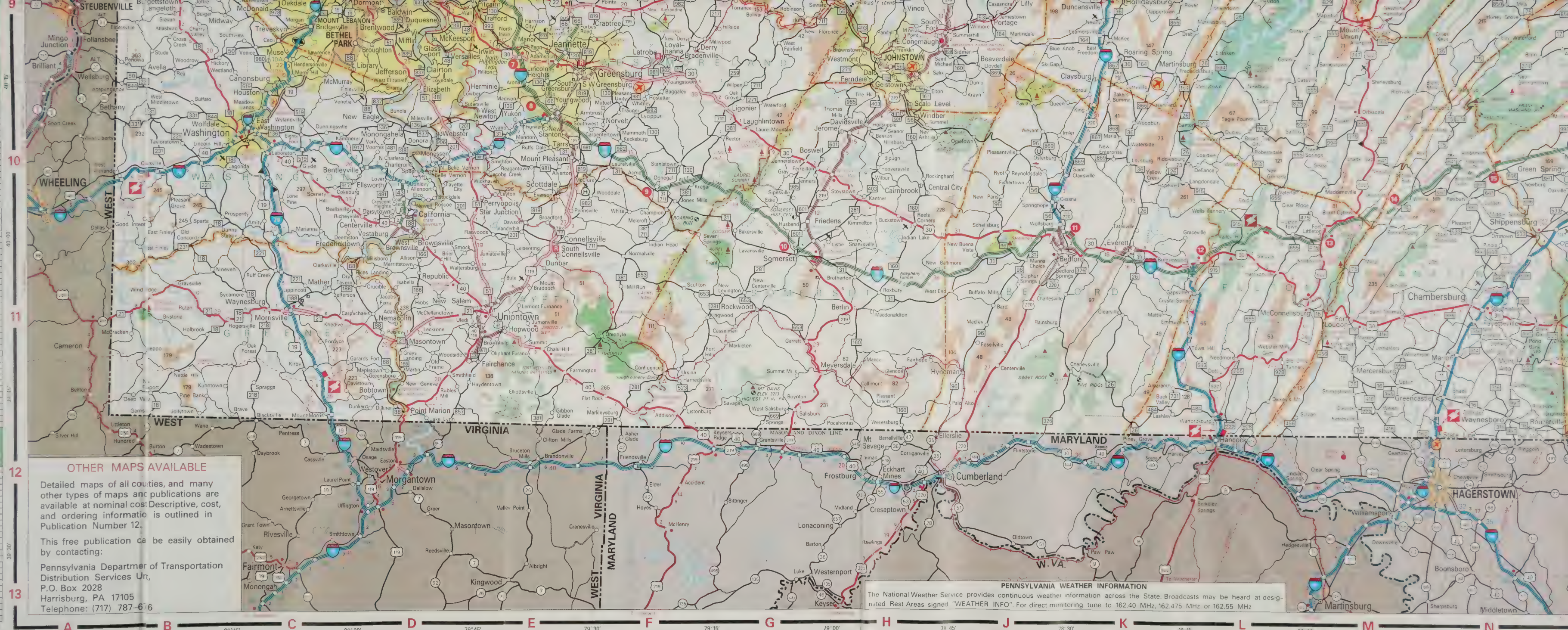
POPULATION SYMBOLS

- 0 - 1000
1000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
10000 - 30000
OVER 30000
STATE CAPITAL
SELECTED BUILT UP AREAS

SCALE
1:600,000
0 5 10 15 MILES
0 6 12 18 24 KILOMETERS

COMPUTER GENERATED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION DIVISION
BUREAU OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
IN COOPERATION WITH
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
PENNSYLVANIA FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MAP NOT FOR SALE
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DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES



[illegible]



As Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I'm pleased to present this official map of the "Keystone State" to help guide your travel choices throughout our great state.

Please drive safely as you travel in Pennsylvania over its 117,000 miles of roads and streets and its 55,000 bridges, the largest public road system in the Mid-Atlantic region.

To our visitors, the Ridge family welcomes you to Pennsylvania. We hope you will linger to enjoy the beauty of our state and explore the many historical, recreational and scenic attractions.

Traveling across this state will allow you to discover the qualities that make Pennsylvania such an enriching place to visit - the goodness of its people, the richness of its resources and its geographic diversity.

From Lake Erie's sandy shore to the beautiful Pocono Mountains; from the urban vibrancy of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to the simplicity of Lancaster's Amish farm-lands; you'll love discovering these Pennsylvania pleasures.

For business or pleasure, we hope your passage over Pennsylvania's roads is a safe one. Drive them with care and enjoy the blessings of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now and in the future.

Sincerely,
Tom Ridge
Tom Ridge, Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

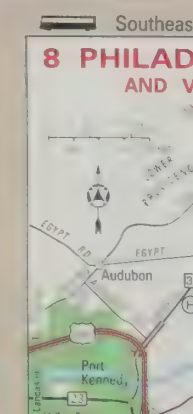
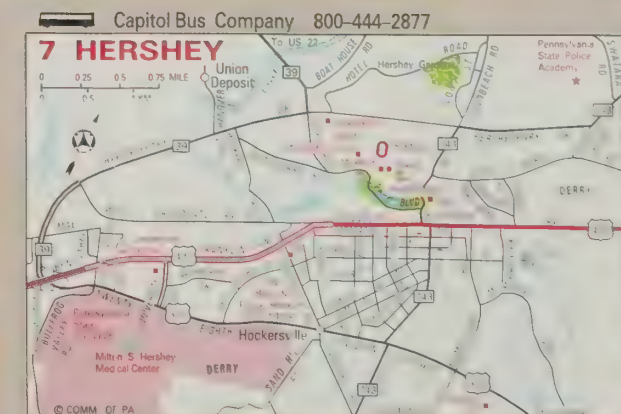
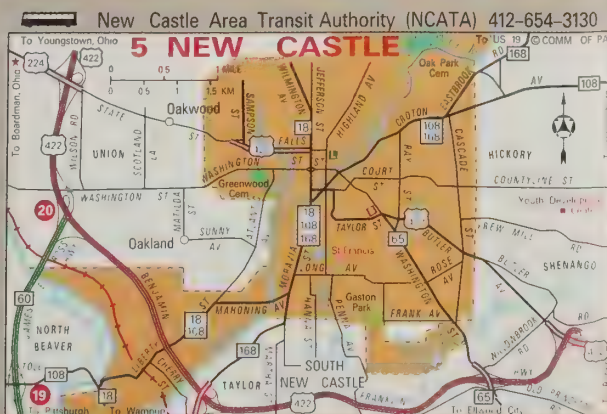
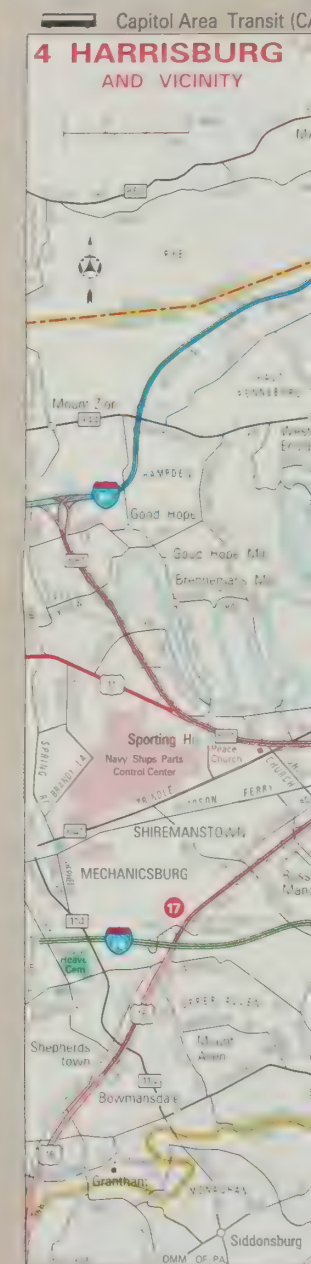
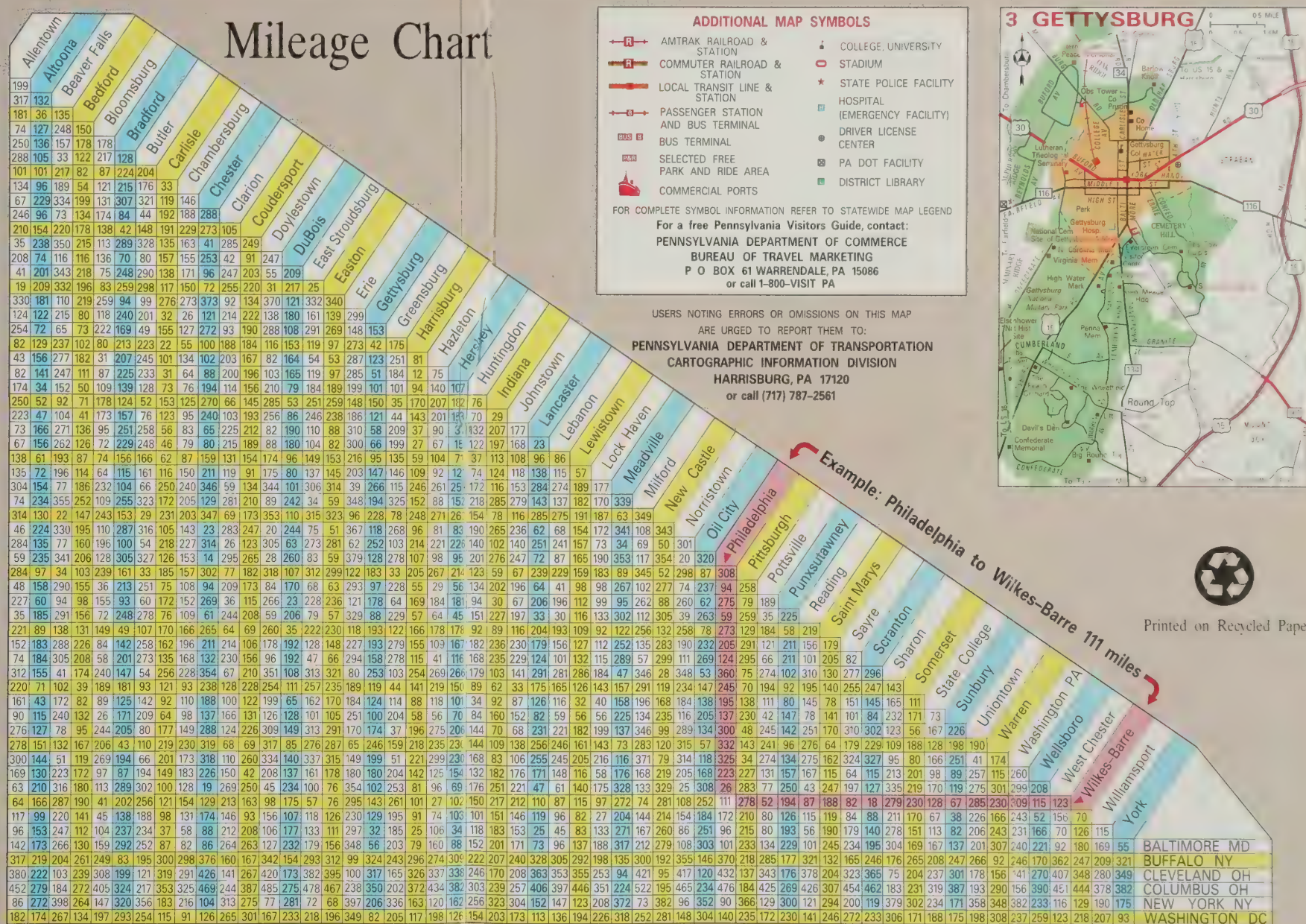
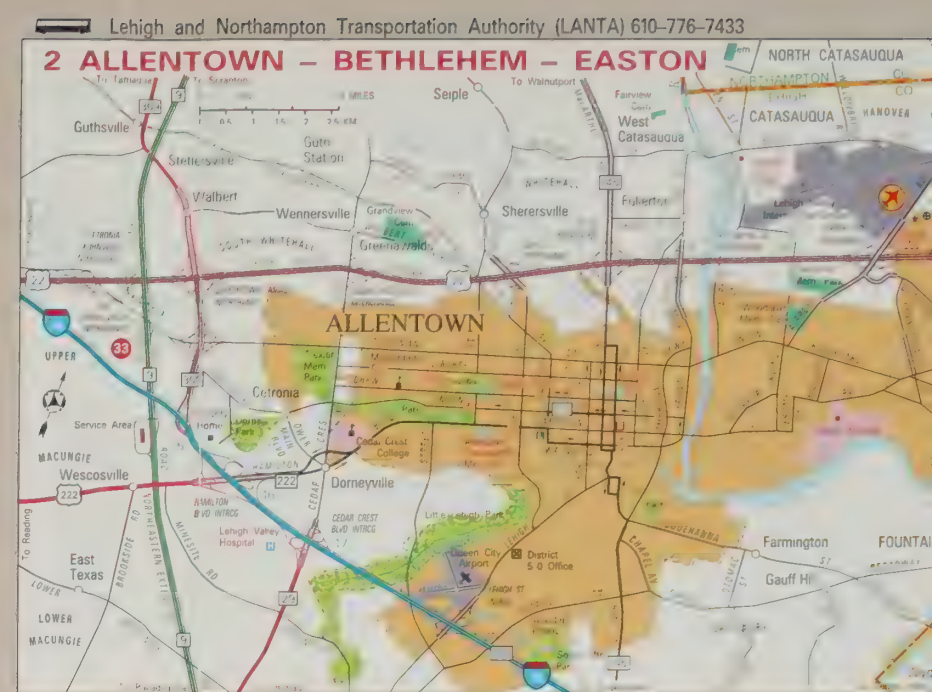
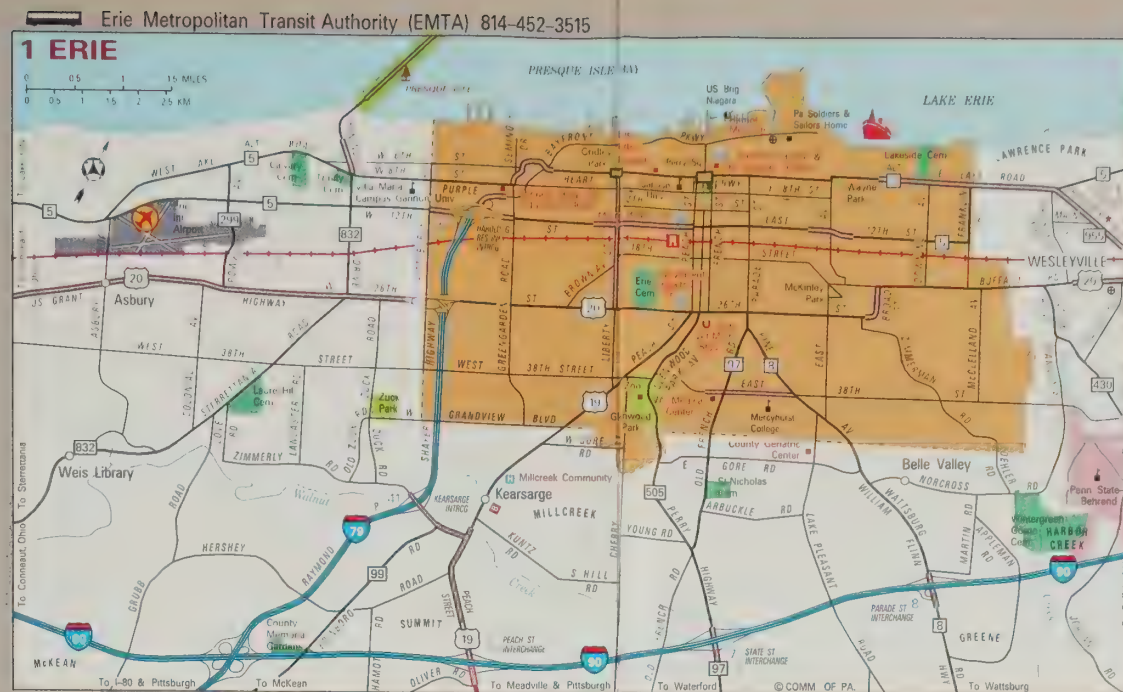
PENNSYLVANIA

1995 - 1996 OFFICIAL TRANSPORTATION MAP



Hunsecker's Mill Bridge - Lancaster County

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION ONLY

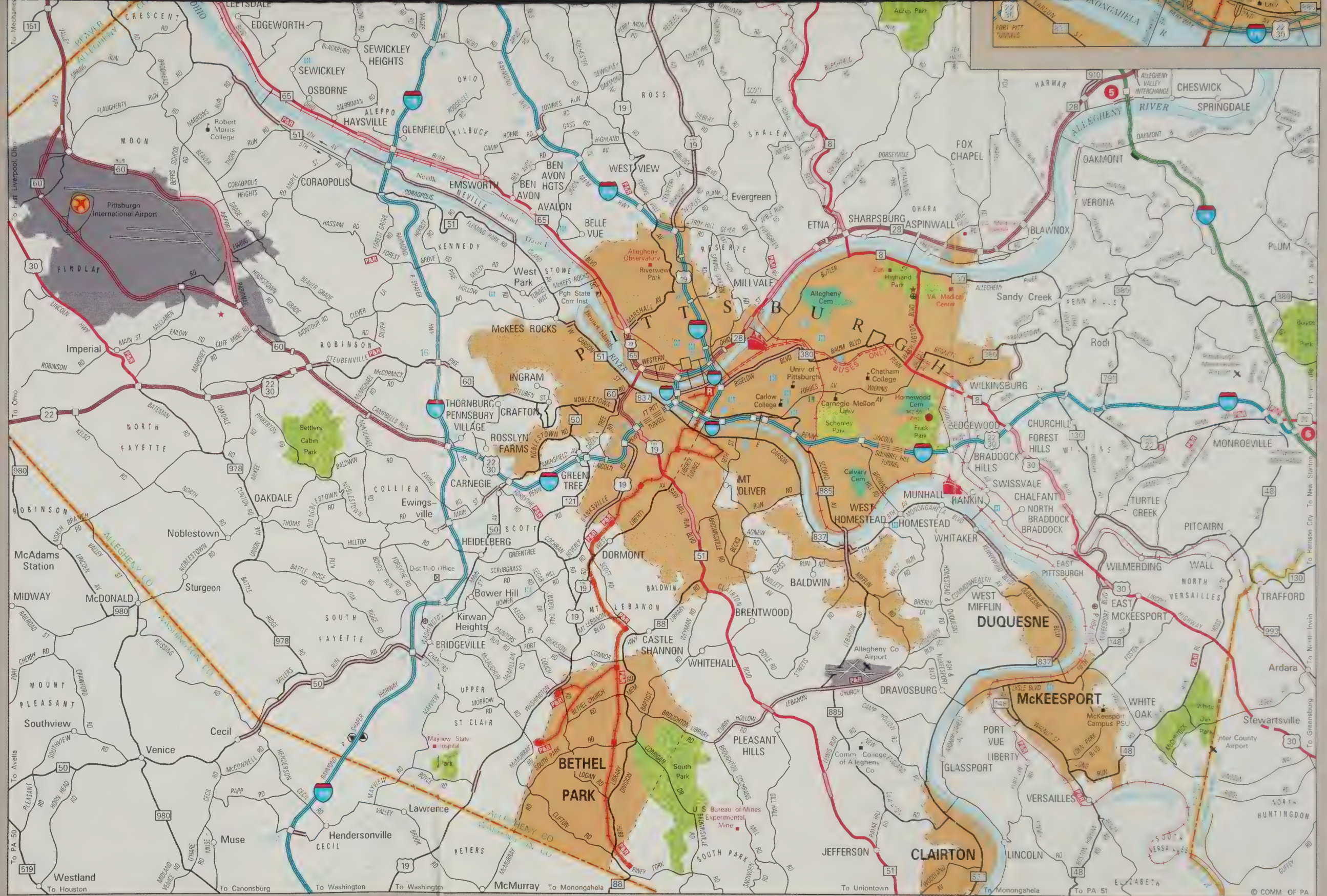


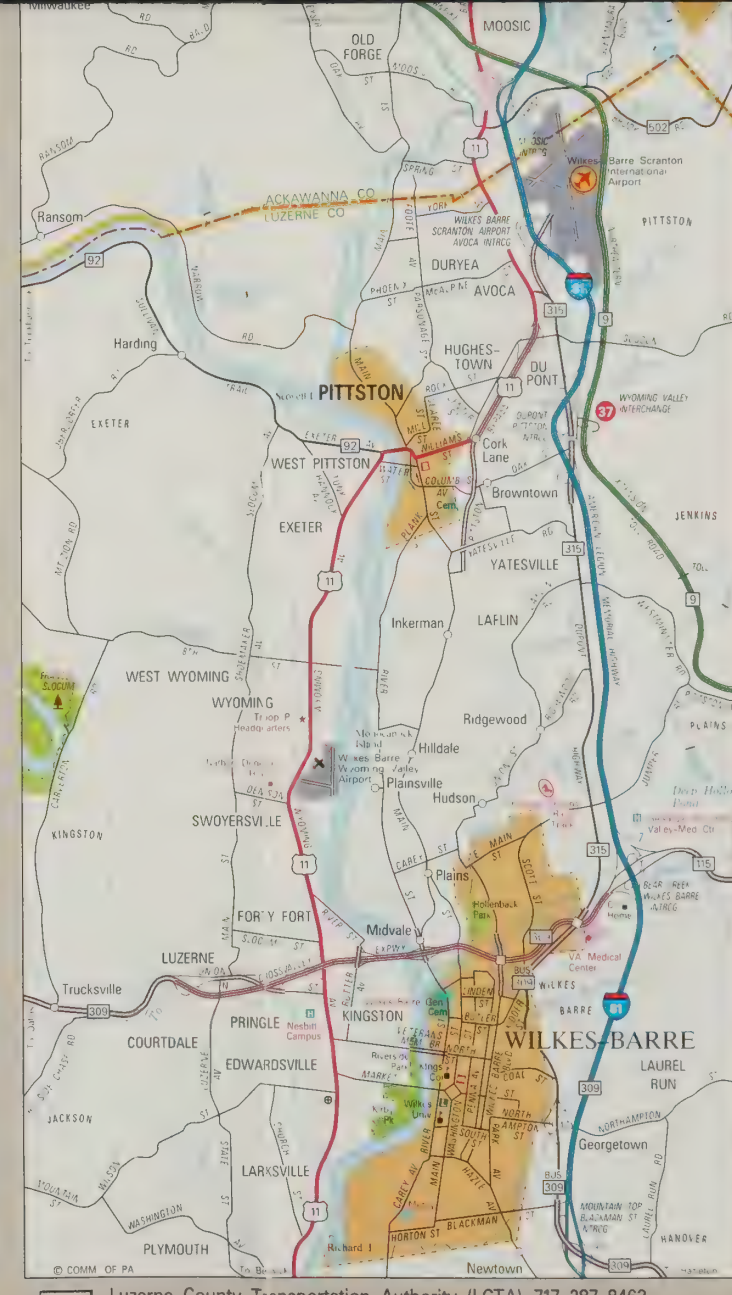


Presque Isle State Park and
lighthouse at Lake Erie

CALL 1-800-VISIT PA
for a free copy of the
Pennsylvania Visitors Guide

For the Hearing Impaired:
1-800-332-8338 via TDD Service
For the Visually Impaired:
1-800-237-4363 for Tape Service





Jacob Sickler + Hannah Chatfield

1. Fuller
2. Elih.
3. Jacob, Jr.
4. John

-3-1803?) 12-21-1855
 1802-1855-Seymour Fitch
 804-1890-Giles Fitch
 1809-1888 Morgan Fitch
 811-1895-Spencer Fitch
 1814-1851-Abigail Fitch
 1821-1890 Sarah Fitch
 1823-1875 Nancy Fitch
 1826-1855 Allen Fitch
 828-1855 Mary or Polly
 ? 1882 d. 1-12-1905 (me)

(dau. of Charles Johnson + Sarah Dixon)
 and Elizabeth Johnson ~~1817-1893~~ 1815-1866 51yr Fitch Cem.
 and Emily Goodale 1806-1873 (m. 2-27-1831)
 and Mary Ann Williams
 and Elizabeth Sickler 1817-1893
 and Jacob Sickler Jr. - Harvey, Riley, Perry (1810-1854)
 and John Sickler, Jr.
 and 1. Elijah Jenkins (son of Jabez + Permelia (Barnum) Jenkins) (-1857)
 and 2. Newman Miller d. 7-12-1893 (1st wife, Caroline) (prob. Jenkins)
 and Lydia Beemer (10-2-1826 to 1-17-1919)
 and 1. Linford Siglin
 and 2. Christian Deubler d. 2-10-1896

1802-1855 Seymour Fitch (12)
 831-1868-Sarah E. Fitch
 832-1892 Esther C. Fitch
 835-1905 Harriet E. Fitch
 837-Mary J. Fitch
 841-1917 John Orlando Seymour
 1844-1862 Louisa M. Fitch
 849-1905 Octavia E. Fitch
 1846-1855 Rosanna or a 1853 b.

Elizabeth Johnson 1815-1866
 and Fuller Sickler (1820-1868) children Henrietta 1851, Alice 1852, Clover 1854,
 and Peter Vanocken (Wheaton?) Sarah Ann, 1856 Florence 1858, a unknown, Ida Louise 1865
 and J. S. Brink (His third wife) (Jonathan Squire) Alfred 1868
 and Abel M. Bond
 and Frances Brink, Mrs. Hub Hunter, Mrs. Eliz. Whitlock (one might have name of
 and Jep Brooks Mary (prob #2) Divorced because she left him.
 and Peter Coraelius Emogene 4-8-1852 9-11-1852
 b. 10-29-1846 died 11-5-1853 Charles V. 5-12-1853 9-18-1853

1804-1890 Giles Fitch
 833-1914 Asher Fitch
 1840-1929-Hannah Fitch
 855-Giles Fitch II
 1838-James Fitch
 1849-Melissa Fitch
 Hammik?
 809-1898 Morgan Fitch
 1832-1860 Sarah Fitch
 838-1869 Elizabeth Fitch
 Margaret Fitch
 Lydia Fitch
 Caroline Fitch
 Harvey Fitch ?

and Emily Goodale 1806-1873 (m. 2-27-1831)
 and Rachel Miller 1839-1899 (Rachel was the dau. of Newman Miller above
 and Andrew DeWitt (m. 2-12-1863) + prob. Caroline Jenkins
 and Maggie Armstrong (Margaret) H.
 and Jennie McKune
 and Osterhout
 and Mary Ann Williams
 and Ziba Smith died at 64 yrs
 not married 30 yrs, 11 m 17d Fitch Cem.
 not married
 and David Kreskey
 and Brooks Austin (Note WC Fitch) David B. Austin m.
 MARGERY G. Fitch

David B
 prob. son
 of
 David

1811-1895 Spencer Fitch
 855-1934-John Fitch
 836-1913-Frank Fitch
 Nathaniel Fitch
 (A. 34) Clinton Fitch
 7-1838-1891 Alfred B. Fitch
 Rose Fitch
 40-1864 Lydia Fitch 23yr

and Elizabeth Sickler 1817-1893
 and Rose Swartwood (1862-1909) Roberts Cem.
 and Ophelia Walters (1855-1928) Fitch Cem. Son Frank M. (1857-10-7-1890) 10 yrs. 11 m
 and Marion, Mahlon, Malone
 and Frances
 and Lucinda Kreskey m. 7-2-1864 dau. Jennie d. 3-25-1870 3y 3m 19d (F. Cem)
 and Hubbard Wall
 and Joseph Roberts (unmarried) 1838-1923 (Vera) Had Joseph H. Fitch

826-1855 Allen Fitch
 Jane Fitch
 A. B. Fitch MD

and Lydia Beemer (maybe Place) (1826-1919)
 and Conrad Minger/Munger
 and Addie Manchester

828-1905 Mary Siglin Fitch
 856-1937 John Siglin
 Ella Siglin
 Sarah Siglin

and Linford Siglin 1829-1879
 and Eugene Rose
 and George Kennedy

Fitch
 George Fitch

and Sabora Parks
 and Olive Weaver (Waters) moved Minn. 1855

"Portrait and Biographical Record of Wyoming & Lackawanna Counties PA"
(1897) pg 158

1756-1813 Paul Keeler and Sarah Burt Cornwall (m. 2-7-1775) Sold Ridgetfield property to neighbor Nathan Dauchy

Anna Keeler

1785-1849

1780-1867 Asa Keeler and Betsey Newman (saddler, tavernkeeper, trader) P.O.

1778- William Keeler and Rebecca (?) Eleanor Sterling (Shoemaker) (Merchant)

1775- Nancy Keeler and Jacob Drake - Delaware, Ohio

1783- Lucy Keeler and Zuriel Sherwood

1785/6-1856 Sally Keeler and Nathaniel Fitch

(c 1790-1850) Clarissa Keeler and Benjamin Townsend (1790-1849)

~~1785/6-1813~~ Abby Keeler and Francis C. Johns child: Nancy D., Abby Cowles, Nancy Cowles

1796-1854 Fanny Keeler (teacher) and Harry Strepe

1799-1867 Paddy or Polly and Andrew Montague, Jr. 1795-1830

Same?

Urania/Urania Keeler and Phineas Sherwood

Mary Keeler and Andrew Montague, Jr.
(b. 12-1799 d 7-15-1867)

Hezekiah Smith - owned 1/2 ferry with Paul Keeler (Shoemaker)

1780-1867 Asa Keeler and Ely. Newman 1785-1849 65 yr. (Shoemaker)

Sally Ann 1808-1880 m. Almon Goss

Asa Jr., not heard from in 30 yrs. in 1866

1812-1885 Milo 1812-1885 m. Mary C. Hay 1822-1889 - child. am.

Stern 1814-1878 m. Lydia (Cordy) 1827-1881 - had dau. Ely. O. 1846-1890

Nancy 1816-1830

Laura d by 1866 m. Thomas C. Hadley - had Ely & Heister

1821-1887 Heister 1821-1887 m. Rosa Adeline Sharpe 1837-1896 (m. 1-30-1851)

Eveline 1825-1895 m. John B. Smith of Plymouth 1819-1904

Betsy C. 1827 m. Amos J. DeWitt 1824-1884 (m. 10-23-1850)

Hon. Asa DeWitt, banker & state senator

Heister
Adeline
H. Harrison
ASA S.
Addie W. Kuching
Ida L. Thompson
H.H. Jr.

1869
J. Fitch
A. " -
F.A. " - Frank
O.S. " - Orlando Seymour
N. Fitch
Giles
M. " -
A. " -
J. Fitch

Milo & Mary
Charles
George
Elix Story Hampton
Cory Goocher
Maggie Holbert
Fanny Story

George
FRANK

William
George
Frank
Adeline
Charles
Orlando
Maggie
Fanny
George
Charles
William

J.F. to William Keeler 8-29-1803

Mildred Lewis Swartwood
Frances Fitch - dau of Joseph H.
Maxwell Swartwood

HAROLD Spence Fitch son of Joseph H.
1896-1976
Irene Dersheimer

↓
Helen Lewis Fitch 10-4-19 - 7-27-1980
Carl Dersheimer Fitch 5-18-19 - 7-12-1963
Vera Rose Fitch
D. Milan Davis

Arson Wilson
Sarah Fitch
Thomas Astley - sawmill
Elisha Armstrong
Capt. James Linn - photo in store
Selar O'Dell

bigail Fitch + Jacob Sickler
Harvey Sickler m. Augusta Cooper
Riley Sickler m. Dora Mahon
Perry Sickler m. Emmeret Griffin or (is)

Sarah Fitch + John Sickler

Martha Sickler
William Sickler
Harry Sickler
Everett Sickler

Harry Strope + wife Fanny Keeler

Patience Albro
Polly Keeler

Levi Townsend - Consider Townsend
Elisha Harris

Ira Jones

James Sickler

Frances C. Johns (right as heir of Paul Keeler?)
in Abby Keeler

Ashes + Rachel Mitey
Emily Fitch + J.M. Sickler

Joseph Daley
Urania Keeler

* Zuriel Sherwood and Lucy Keeler
Samuel Hedley
Wm. Hoyt
Asa Keeler

Jacob Jones

Harrington Northrup

* Mathew Sherwood
1761-1830 Thaddeus Taylor - son of Reuben + Reb. m. Mable

Thomas Adkison

Abby Keeler

David Morehouse + Thankful Couch

dau Sarah Roberts

" Miller Williams - Stephen Williams

" Betsey Taylor

Henry Roberts, spec.

Thomas Hedley

Samuel Roberts

Abraham Holmes

David Morehouse Dillaven

* Phineas Sherwood
(* Brothers)

Thomas Adkinson

William Stage

Henry Macy

Noah Taylor

Reuben Taylor 1732-1807 + Rebecca 1735-1829

Benjamin Taylor

Ephraim Lockwood

Joseph Ogden

Humphrey Ogden, Jr.

Stephen Churchill

Rhoda Sturges

Nathan Whitlock

Paul Keeler and Sara Burt Cornwall

(Wakeman Taylor and Eliz.

b CT Reuben Taylor, Jr. 1759-1849 Celinda Abbott

Lydia Taylor and Wm. Wright

(Harold Taylor) 1812-1852 Lydia Avery d. 1892

David Daley + Betsey

Isaac Graham

Nelson Graham

Daniel Harding

Nancy Harding

Daniel J. Bardwell
&
Frances Jenkins

Nancy Fitch + Elijah Jenkins

Sarah Jenkins m. Stanley R. Bronges had Jenkins + Percy
Frances Jenkins and Daniel J. Bardwell - (1895) m 9-29-1862
Dr Judson Bardwell
Robert Bardwell
A.B. Fitch and Addie Manchester
Vivian Fitch and T.R. Chase
Allen Fitch and

D. Burton
Robert W
Walter S.
Jonathan R.
Dr. J. Judson
Harry J.
Helen D
Clara S.

Pauline Chase and
Lawrence Chase and

2-17
1771-1843 - Gideon Fitch and ① Hannah (7-28-1814 at 35 yrs) ③ wife before
and ② Elizabeth Whitlock CLARRISSA m. Jacob K. Brown 1845
John Fitch and Lucinda Culver
Joseph Fitch and
- 1874) Rhoda Fitch and Jesse Dickenson/ Dickson - (1844) will
Susan Fitch and Avery Ellsworth (- 1853) Augustine, Gideon, Silsby, Susan, Zibba, Hannah, John +
Elizabeth Fitch and DAVID? DAILEY Oliver
Gideon Fitch, Jr. and
Polly Fitch and Henry Johnson
1818 - 1866 William Fitch and Sarah D. — 4 sons: Chas. M., Judson G., Sherman L., FRANK M
Emeline Fitch and Clinton DeWitt (d 10 yrs)
1892) Lorenzo D. Fitch and Harriet Forbes lee m. 9-29-1857
John Fitch and Lucinda Culver m. Benj. Culver before 1846 wonder: father was
Avery Fitch and James Dickenson/Dickson - (1852) will LUCINDA AVERY?
Hannah Fitch and David Brower/Bower The will I have states
Clarissa Fitch and Daniel Brown wife + 4 dau. (typed)
Mary Fitch and Wheeler Jackson
Elizabeth Fitch and Wm. H. — Bennett or
James Mulnesix
poss. Lucy + Polly (5 dau. in will) Lucy may mean wife + Polly maybe MAEY

Betsy Fitch and Jeremiah Shaw, Jr. (m. 6-5-1803) of Sheshequin
Sally Fitch and Uriah Smith (m. 3-23-1806) both of Northmoreland
(dau. of John)

Betsy Fitch, dau. John + Molly Fitch, b. 5-20-1784

1846-1917 - Rosetta Heitsman And G. J. Fitch (George) 1847-1922
5-19 5-8
1869-1894 - Wm. H. Fitch
Stephen Fitch
Pearle Fitch and Fred Diehl (dau of J.H. Fitch)
William Keeler and Eleanor
G. J. Fitch and Heitsman
(1860-1931) Joseph H. Fitch and Christine Sives (1867-1827)
Elizabeth (Bess)
Harry Fitch
Asher Fitch and Rachel Miller
Emily Fitch and J.M. Sickler
Newman M. and Grace Stark (m. 9-6-1894)
Jenny and Charles Walter
Albert and Sarah Turner
Stephen G. and Ella Kipp
Martha

Joseph H. Fitch
Pearl
Eliz (Bess)
9-19-1899 HARRY W. 2-6-1921
Harold
Frances

Facts etc. to work into a Pennsylvania story:

The furniture for the table for several years after settlement of this country (PA), consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates, spoons, but most of wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives, and forks, were brought from the East along with the salt and iron on pack horses or by boat on the rivers. Usually they had to be transported by the horse or wagon along side the river as most were too small except for light travel.

These articles of furniture corresponded very well with the articles of diet on which they were employed. "Hog and hominy" were the proverbial for the dish of which they were the component parts. Jonnycake and pone were, at the outset of the settlements of the country, the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner. At supper, milk and mush were the standard dish.

"In our whole display of furniture, the Delft, china, and silver were unknown. It did not then, as now, require contributions from the four corners of the globe to furnish the breakfast table -- yet our homely fare, and unsightly cabins, and furniture produced a hardy veteran race, who planted the first footsteps of society and civilization in the immense regions of the west."

The Conestoga wagon was developed in Pennsylvania. If the "wagon" that the Fitch's came to Pennsylvania in was indeed a Conestoga, they may have purchased it there before going back to Connecticut and in turn returned back to their homestead with it filled when they finally returned to stay. The "Conestoga" was built boat-like and was given the name of "Prairie Schooner" in the west. It is difficult to see how a better wagon than the Conestoga wagon could have been devised for the general purpose it was intended to serve and did serve from 1750 to 1850. Designed to carry loads from four to six tons over bad roads and through steeply-banked streams, it was of necessity a well-constructed vehicle, with great wide-tired wheels intended to stay up on soft ground. Although these wagons were not all built alike, all possessed certain features that set them apart from other covered wagons and made them easily identifiable. The white top of the Conestoga dipped in the center and flared out over the ends like an old-fashioned lady's bonnet. Stretched over a dozen hickory bows fixed in sockets, the hempen cover measured 24 feet from end to end, and at the front and rear peaks was 11 feet from the ground. Lashed down at the sides and drawn together at the ends, it protected the contents of the wagon, which was generally loaded to the hoops, from the dust and the rain. To prevent the loads from shifting against the ends when steep grades were negotiated, the wagon bottom dipped toward the middle in boat fashion. The wagon bed measured 16 feet in length and was wide enough to accommodate two flour barrels abreast of each other or a single hogshead. The large rear wheels were 5 or 6 feet in diameter, with rims nearly a foot wide. Amidships on the left side of the wagon was the slant-lidded tool box

(m)

(2)

(

with ornamental hinges. Just above this was the lazy board which pulled out like a shelf from the side and on which the driver could ride, sitting or standing. Across the rear end hung the feed box. This could be detached and placed on the pole for the horses to eat from when they were unhitched. Every wagon carried a water bucket and a tar bucket. All Conestoga wagons were painted the same colors, red wheels, red side boards, and blue running gear. There was never any deviation from this color scheme. While the driver of a six-horse Conestoga wagon sometimes found it convenient to ride on the lazy board, particularly when he wanted to operate the brake, he almost always rode the high-wheel horse. This was the horse next to the wagon pole on the lefthand side, the off horse being on the right side. In passing traffic coming from the opposite direction the driver could manage the horses and wagon better by keeping to the right hand side of the road and from this practice of the Conestoga wagoners came the universal American custom of keeping to the right! The horses bred for pulling the Conestoga's were heavy, chunky, draft type horses, Narragansett pacer, the Morgan, the gaited Kentucky, and the Conestoga. The horses stood 16½ to 17 hands high and weighed about 1,600 pounds. Most are extinct now or have been changed over time when speed rather than strength was needed. The usual number of horses needed to pull such a wagon was 6, but at times four and eight were used and sometimes an extra horse in the lead was employed. With a load of about a ton to each horse they could travel 12 to 14 miles a day. A wagon with its six horses could stretch out to about 60 feet.

The name for cigars, "stogies" came from the fact that the waggoners who were in the business of transporting merchandise all the time smoked long, rank, pencil like cigars that cost 4 for a penny and were then called "stogies".

The Conestoga wagon when used to move to the Western United States was mostly pulled by Oxen rather than horses. Perhaps the oxen were better suited to survive in those conditions, or perhaps most pioneers had oxen on their farms and so they were used and horses were left for speed and riding rather than pulling.

Interesting that Belle Fitch's "crumb pie" is an old Pennsylvania recipe called "Shoo-fly-pie". Whether or not her recipe came down through the Fitch family or from the Hollopeters, we do not know. Some of the Hollopeters were from Pennsylvania.

(one)

(2)

(

